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Air Division 1, rr <airdivision1@deq.virginia.gov>

Upcoming Jan 8 Air Board meeting

1 message

Diana Woodall <dianachange@gmail.com> To: airdivision1@deq.virginia.gov

Fri, Jan 4, 2019 at 3:29 PM

To the members of the Air Board of DEQ:

The Union Hill Community Household Study Site and Methods Report, has been cited as the only valid assessment of environmental factors in the legal record to date.. Therefore I urge you to allow Dr. Laksmi Fjord, who designed the study and authored the report, to speak at the Jan 8 meeting.

the ACP Environmental Justice Review, dated November 28, 2018, uses invalid census data to characterize the affected population and dependence on that analysis would be arbitrary and capricious.

The DEQ did not do a proper site suitability analysis, as explained in the <u>letter</u> from the Southern Environmental Law Center (SELC) dated December 7, 2018. This failure violates state law and requires rejection of the draft permit. Please REJECT the permit on January 8th!

Thank you, Diana Woodall PO Box 322 Dayton VA 22821



Deny the Buckingham Compressor Station Permit, Registration No. 21599

Catherine Smith (doccat5@hotmail.com) Sent You a Personal Message <automail@knowwho.com>To: airdivision1@deq.virginia.gov

Fri, Jan 4, 2019 at 11:40 AM

Dear Virginia Air Pollution Control Board,

I write to request that you deny the draft New Source Review air pollution permit for applicant Dominion Energy's proposed Buckingham Compressor Station for the Atlantic Coast Pipeline.

In analysis of the permit, DEQ stated the proposed site for the compressor station is "sparsely populated." Research done by community groups indicates this is not true, with over 200 Virginians living within a mile of the site. In response to expert testimony regarding Union Hill's status as an environmental justice community, DEQ dismissed concerns, using a source with less than reliable methodology to inaccurately conclude Union Hill is not an environmental justice community. Responding to a community study designed using protocol set by the National Institutes of Health showing a high prevalence of elderly, low-income and African American residents in Union Hill, DEQ continued to rely on census data that aggregated too large of an area, hiding the true density of the area. Without further analysis or discussion, DEQ cannot determine Union Hill is not an environmental justice community.

Furthermore, the health assessment is inadequate. DEQ has proposed a retrospective study to determine if there have been unhealthy levels of emissions, two years after the compressor station is in operation. This is unacceptable, equivalent to asking a person to smoke for two years and then assessing whether they were harmed. While indicating at the Board's 12/19 meeting intent to ask the Department of Health to conduct a study, DEQ has made no written assurances that the assessment will be conducted at all. Before the permit is granted, a comprehensive health assessment must be done.

Before and during the Air Board's meeting in November 2018, independent expert testimony pointed to a lack of need for the ACP, and therefore the compressor station, and the Board expressed concern over the necessity of the project. In response, DEQ repeated a quote from FERC's FEIS which stated that not allowing the ACP to be built "could" lead to issues meeting demand for natural gas. DEQ fails to address mounting evidence that more gas is not truly needed: declining gas prices; stagnant demand forecasts over the next decade; Dominion's abandonment of plans for new gas-fired power plants in service areas. DEQ and Dominion have failed to consider these facts and have not shown a need for the ACP or the compressor station. Further, FERC has not yet authorized work to begin in Virginia on the ACP, and the project's future is even more questionable due to its permits being vacated by the courts. Without the necessary authorization to build the ACP, there is no need for the compressor station.

In responding to major concerns about the project causing greenhouse gas emissions and contributing to climate change, DEQ simply stated natural gas is more efficient compared to coal and oil. Their response ignores that methane and carbon dioxide emissions from the compressor station alone would cancel out one third of Virginia's proposed carbon reduction regulations aimed at mitigating climate change. The ACP served by the compressor station would even further exacerbate expected greenhouse gas emissions and commit the state to another generation of fossil fuel dependence. This is inconsistent with Virginia's sustainability goals.

The siting of the compressor station in the Union Hill community reflects an undeniable pattern of siting dangerous, polluting industrial facilities in poor communities of color across our nation; a pattern Virginia must break. Allowing this permit to stand would continue this pattern of environmental injustice.

The Board has the power to reject projects that would threaten human health and the environment. The draft air permit remains woefully inadequate to protect health, and I respectfully request that the Board deny it.

Sincerely,

Catherine Smith 12439 Single Oak Rd Fredericksburg, VA 22407 doccat5@hotmail.com (540) 785-9540

This message was sent by KnowWho, as a service provider only, on behalf of the individual noted in the sender information.



Deny the Buckingham Compressor Station Permit, Registration No. 21599

Linda Schneider (dogsin@earthlink.net) Sent You a Personal Message <automail@knowwho.com>To: airdivision1@deq.virginia.gov

Fri, Jan 4, 2019 at 8:12 AM

Dear Virginia Air Pollution Control Board,

From what I understand of the facts, this compressor station would pose serious pollution and health risks to the location proposed, and probably any other that might be used. Gas burned pollutes less than coal or oil, but in harvesting it, we should not lose the benefits by causing more pollution and heal risks in the overall project. This station sounds like a bad idea, especially where it is located, and it probably should be denied. At the least, the board should require it be moved away from residential areas, and require stringent environmental and pollution satandars for it wherever it is. Ir those can't be met, then the end of cleaner gas doesn't justify the pollution and health risk means!

I write to request that you deny the draft New Source Review air pollution permit for applicant Dominion Energy's proposed Buckingham Compressor Station for the Atlantic Coast Pipeline.

In analysis of the permit, DEQ stated the proposed site for the compressor station is "sparsely populated." Research done by community groups indicates this is not true, with over 200 Virginians living within a mile of the site. In response to expert testimony regarding Union Hill's status as an environmental justice community, DEQ dismissed concerns, using a source with less than reliable methodology to inaccurately conclude Union Hill is not an environmental justice community. Responding to a community study designed using protocol set by the National Institutes of Health showing a high prevalence of elderly, low-income and African American residents in Union Hill, DEQ continued to rely on census data that aggregated too large of an area, hiding the true density of the area. Without further analysis or discussion, DEQ cannot determine Union Hill is not an environmental justice community.

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The siting of the compressor station in the Union Hill community reflects an undeniable pattern of siting dangerous, polluting industrial facilities in poor communities of color across our nation; a pattern Virginia must break. Allowing this permit to stand would continue this pattern of environmental injustice.

The Board has the power to reject projects that would threaten human health and the environment. The draft air permit remains woefully inadequate to protect health, and I respectfully request that the Board deny it.

Sincerely,

Linda Schneider 808 26th St S Arlington, VA 22202 dogsin@earthlink.net (703) 684-8181

This message was sent by KnowWho, as a service provider only, on behalf of the individual noted in the sender information.



Deny the Buckingham Compressor Station Permit, Registration No. 21599

Donna LeDoux (donna.ledoux@cmc.com) Sent You a Personal Message <automail@knowwho.com> To: airdivision1@deq.virginia.gov

Fri, Jan 4, 2019 at 8:48 AM

Dear Virginia Air Pollution Control Board,

I write to request that you deny the draft New Source Review air pollution permit for applicant Dominion Energy's proposed Buckingham Compressor Station for the Atlantic Coast Pipeline.

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The Board has the power to reject projects that would threaten human health and the environment. The draft air permit remains woefully inadequate to protect health, and I respectfully request that the Board deny it.

Sincerely,

Donna LeDoux 380 New Hope Church Road Fredericksburg, VA 22405 donna.ledoux@cmc.com (540) 850-3020

This message was sent by KnowWho, as a service provider only, on behalf of the individual noted in the sender information.



Air Division 1, rr <airdivision1@deg.virginia.gov>

Comment re: the Air Permit for the Buckingham Compressor Station

1 message

Doug Brashear <dougbrashear@yahoo.com> To: "airdivision1@deq.virginia.gov" <airdivision1@deq.virginia.gov> Fri, Jan 4, 2019 at 12:54 PM

Hello,

As a VA resident I'd like to express my concern over the proposed Buckingham Compressor Station. Our existing gas distribution infrastructure is more than adequate to meet current needs, and the funds used to construct this station, along with the proposed pipeline and the other 2 compression stations, could be better used for a different purpose. The gas and noise emissions from this station will have a significantly negative impact on the health and quality of life for nearby residents.

The proposed station would be the largest compressor station ever built in Virginia. That higher capacity means greater concentrations of released pollutants (all compressor stations release pollutants). The station would produce hundreds of tons of air pollutants each year. There would be daily emissions and then intermittent blowouts that would release higher concentrations.

I'm also saddened and concerned that, should the project go through, that the current plan does not include any renewable energy sources to power the plant. That would certainly be a consolation prize for those opposed, and a way of garnering wider support, but it sounds like that opportunity was overlooked.

I implore you to reconsider the need for this station, the other stations, and the pipeline in-general.

Sincerely,

Doug Brashear Falls Church, VA



Buckingham Compressor Station comment

Deborah Kushner <drkinva@yahoo.com>
To: "airdivision1@deq.virginia.gov" <airdivision1@deq.virginia.gov>

Fri, Jan 4, 2019 at 11:43 AM

I urge the Virginia Air Control Board to deny the Atlantic Coast Pipeline a permit for the Buckingham Compressor Station on the grounds that the site selected is not reasonable nor suitable, and the data used to determine the number of households in the area was inaccurate.

The Department of Environmental Quality's use of 2010 census data is data the National Environmental Protection Agency classifies as "unreliable." The far more recent and accurate door-to-door survey spearheaded by Dr. Lakshmi Fjord was done in a scientific manner by National Institutes of Health protocol and should be used for an accounting of the nearby population.

VA code (ANN. § 67-101 (2009); see also Id. at § 67-102) states that to achieve the objectives of § 67-101, specifies that development of new, or expansion of existing energy resources or facilities does not have a disproportionate adverse impact on economically disadvantaged or minority communities," which Union Hill is. DEQ's use of old census data appears to be an attempt to avoid classifying Union Hill as the minority community that it truly is.

The DEQ in its site suitability study used the 2010 census data, which should have only been used as a preliminary screening tool, not the more accurate, scientific door to door study. The census data relies on census blocks and is based on county averages.

The Governor's own Advisory Panel on Economic Justice's recommendation to avoid this location has been ignored, after its intensive and professional study of the site and situation, which found that siting a toxins-emitting compressor station in a minority neighborhood equated with environmental racism.

The Southern Environmental Law Center concluded that "serious environmental justice concerns," among other concerns, prompted them to recommend the Board reject the draft permit for the BCS.

If the Air Pollution Control Board upholds its stated mission, it cannot grant this permit.

Deborah Kushner 776 Lyons Hollow Schuyler VA 22969 434-987-1458



Air Division 1, rr <airdivision1@deq.virginia.gov>

Dominion ACP Compressor Station - Air Permit comment

1 message

David Ball <dwb57@aol.com> To: airdivision1@deq.virginia.gov Fri, Jan 4, 2019 at 10:39 PM

Please convey all information to the board members. Thank you

21 attachments



US Census childhood poverty saipe_jam_2017.jpg 393K

- DWB DEQ-APCB ACP Air Permit letter 1-3-19 Slave History Union Hill.pdf
- DWB DEQ-APCB ACP Air Permit letter 1-2-19.pdf 13K
- DWB DEQ-APCB FOB Petition 1-2-19.pdf 106K
- DWB Letter to BC Planning Commission 10-17-16.pdf 22K
- Union Hill Community Partnership Meeting Minutes 7-31-18 highlighted.pdf
- RTD Dominion offers \$5.1M to aid Buckingham community 11-11-18.dot 30K
- RECORDS OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, 🔼 FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, 1865-1869 m1048.pdf 17K
- RECORDS OF THE FIELD OFFICES FOR THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, 1865–1872 m1913.pdf 345K
- RECORDS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, BUREAU OF 🔼 REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, 1865-1870 m1053.pdf 12K
- US Census-1790-1940 Slave Rolls Microfilm Index.pdf 87K
- Freedmen brochure.pdf 2586K
- US Census states with % veterans in adult population.pdf 1318K
- US Census acsbr17-02 Poverty Report.pdf 1044K

- US Census ACS-38 age 65 and older.pdf 675K
- US Census acs-36 Veterans in Rural America.pdf
- US Census acs-5yr-poverty-rate-all-counties 2013-2017.pdf
- US Census acs-5yr-poverty-rate-completely-rural 2013-2017.pdf
- US Census acs-5yr-poverty-rate-mostly-rural 2013-2017.pdf 743K
- eo-6-executive-order-supporting-the-critical-role-of-the-virginia-department-of-environmental-quality-inprotection-of-virginia-s-air-water-and-public-health.pdf
- AG sues MVP over environmental violations 12-7-18.pdf



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Mark Herring Attorney General 202 North Ninth Street Richmond, Virginia 23219

For media inquiries only, contact:

Charlotte Gomer, Press Secretary Phone: (804)786-1022 Mobile: (804) 512-2552 Email: cgomer@oag.state.va.us

ATTORNEY GENERAL HERRING AND DEQ FILE LAWSUIT OVER REPEATED ENVIRONMENTAL VIOLATIONS DURING CONSTRUCTION OF MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE

~ Complaint cites numerous instances in which MVP failed to adequately control erosion, sediment, and stormwater runoff in violation of state environmental laws and regulations and the project's Clean Water Act Section 401 Certification ~

RICHMOND (December 7, 2018)—Attorney General Mark R. Herring and the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality today announced the filing of a lawsuit against Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC for repeated environmental violations in Craig, Franklin, Giles, Montgomery, and Roanoke Counties, particularly violations that occurred during significant rain events over the last year. The suit alleges that MVP violated the Commonwealth's environmental laws and regulations as well as MVP's Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification by failing to control sediment and stormwater runoff resulting in impacts to waterways and roads. The suit seeks the maximum allowable civil penalties and a court order to force MVP to comply with environmental laws and regulations. The matter was referred to the Office of Attorney General by the Director of the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) after numerous inspections identified violations at multiple construction sites.

"This suit alleges serious and numerous violations of environmental laws that caused unpermitted impacts to waterways and roads in multiple counties in Southwest Virginia," said Attorney General Herring, "We're asking the court for an enforceable order that will help us ensure compliance going forward, and for penalties for MVP's violations."

"The Northam administration has empowered DEQ to pursue the full course of action necessary to enforce Virginia's environmental standards and to protect our natural resources," said DEQ Director David Paylor. "In this case, we determined referral to the Office of the Attorney General was prudent in order to seek faster resolution to these violations. We appreciate the Attorney General's coordination to ensure necessary compliance."

The complaint against MVP alleges that DEQ inspectors identified violations of environmental laws, regulations, and permits in May, June, July, August, September, and October 2018 while investigating complaints it had received. In addition, an inspection company contracted by DEQ to monitor MVP's compliance identified more than 300 violations between June and mid-November 2018, mostly related to improper erosion control and stormwater management. Among the laws that MVP is alleged to have violated are:

- · the State Water Control Law,
- $\circ~$ the Virginia Stormwater Management Act,
- · the Erosion and Sediment Control Law,
- · the Virginia Stormwater Management Program Regulation,
- the Erosion and Sediment Control Regulations,
- · the Virginia Water Protection Permit Program Regulations,
- $\circ~$ Section 401 Water Quality Certification 17-001 issued to MVP.
- · MVP's Annual Standards and Specifications,
- · MVP's Site Specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and
- MVP's Site Specific Stormwater Management Plans.

The suit alleges ten counts of illegal actions by MVP:

- · Unpermitted Discharge
- · Failure to Maintain and Repair Erosion and Sediment Control Structures
- Failure to Repair Erosion and Sediment Controls within Required Timeframe
- · Failure to Apply Temporary or Permanent Stabilization
- Sediment off of Right of Way
- · Failure to Install Clean Water Diversions
- Failure to Keep a Daily Log of Activity Documenting Project Activities Related to Environmental Permit Compliance and Corrective Measures Implemented
- · Failure to Install Adequate Channel, Flume, or Slope Drain Structure
- Failure to Construct Vehicular Stream Crossing
- · Failure to Maintain Access Roads

| The case has been filed in Henrico County Circuit Court and a copy of the complaint is available here. | | | | |
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From: David Ball, Buckingham County, District 3 resident

To: DEQ – Air Pollution Control Board RE: Dominion ACP – Air Permit Application

January 2, 2019

Dear Air Pollution Control Board Members:

With respect, I pray you proceed with wisdom being thoughtful of the long-term consequences of the air pollution permit application before you. I do not envy the task before you today. It is difficult and highly charged with the emotions of the citizens of Buckingham County.

The 4th District Appeals Court has stopped the ACP. The Army Corps of Engineer has suspended all floodplain, water and wetlands crossings in Virginia for Permit 12. Nelson County Board of Supervisors denied Dominion ACP request for a floodplain crossing variance. So why move forward? There is nowhere to go until this has cleared the courts and Federal Agencies. Currently, the Federal Government is shutdown until there is continuing resolution to fund it for an undetermined period of time. It is likely this will be a frequent and reoccurring problem for the next two years or longer.

What good is a compressor station without a pipeline? It seems unlike than Transco would allow the compressor station to be connected to their pipeline without the ACP. I believe this project is \$2 billion over the original planned budget. Likewise, it is almost two years behind schedule from planned construction from 2017-2018. It is my understanding that this was only expected to be in operation for twelve years so now maybe ten.

There is a case before the US Supreme Court that might determine a LLC does not have the right of eminent domain against a property owner. If the Supreme Court decides that LLCs do not have the right to exercise eminent domain, every easement for the ACP becomes open to litigation. Any court cases to force eminent domain would be dismissed as a result of the High Courts decision. Ask yourselves the question: At what point does this ACP project no long become profitable for Dominion Resources to build?

DEQ's report on Union Hill and Grove not being a unique Freedman community is in gross error since I believe it failed to take into account the slave rolls not included in the census records from the 1800s. There is a former plantation property there with hundreds of slave graves ready to be documented and protected as a sacred site. How do you dishonor their memory?

Let me bring your attention to the Constitution of this great Commonwealth.

Constitution of Virginia, Article XI. Conservation

Section 1. Natural resources and historical sites of the Commonwealth:

To the end that the people have clean air, pure water, and the use and enjoyment for recreation... Furthermore, it shall be the Commonwealth's policy to protect its atmosphere, lands, and water from pollution, impairment, or destruction, for the benefit, enjoyment, and general welfare of the people of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. Conservation and development of natural resources and historical sites:

In the furtherance of such policy, the General Assembly may undertake the conservation, development, or..., the acquisition and protection of historical sites and buildings, and the protection of its atmosphere, lands, and water from pollution, impairment, or destruction, by agencies of the Commonwealth or by creation of public authorities, or by leases or other contracts with...units of government in the Commonwealth, or with private persons or corporations.

So why do you keep pushing this forward when a greater momentum is pushing back? We will defend that Constitution. Will you? Thank you for allowing me to address you on this sensitive subject.

From: David Ball, Buckingham County, District 3 resident

To: DEQ – Air Pollution Control Board

RE: Dominion Resources ACP – Air Permit Application

January 3, 2019

Dear Air Pollution Control Board Members:

With respect, I pray you proceed with wisdom being thoughtful of the long-term consequences of the air pollution permit application before you. I do not envy the task before you today. It is difficult and highly charged with the emotions of the citizens of Buckingham County.

I can trace my roots back hundreds of years and much of it here in Virginia. Even before European settlements, as I am one-sixteenth Pamunkey Indian. As such, I hold the land, water and air in high regard for it will sustain natural life. I have fellowshipped with the people of Union Hill and Grove becoming friends with them and sharing their struggle to resist the Atlantic Coast Pipeline (ACP). I lived in Reston, Virginia in the early 1980s near the site of a small natural gas pump station that exploded shortly after I drove past it on my way to work one morning. The damage was extensive. The explosion was heard and seen for miles. Two workmen were vaporized in the explosion. Can you honestly stand before GOD and say you would be willing live next to a compressor station? I dare you to spend twenty-four hours next to one that is currently in full operation.

How many of you have any real knowledge of the local county cultural history? There has been quite a bit written on Buckingham's unique history. Do you know about the history of slavery? The Civil War? Reconstruction? Segregation? Carter Cash wrote a book called 'the Mind of the South'. He delves into history and attitudes that make the South a distinct cultural assemblage. After slavery was abolished and the slaves set free, most stayed were they were most familiar with living in and around the plantations. They built their unique communities there and developed their own culture. Cash focuses on the changes that occurred in the South during different stage of history.

I'm not originally from Buckingham but have been learning about its history. Buckingham was one of the counties that had its courthouse burned destroying records. Some records were reconstructed and deeds go back to 1868, shortly after the Civil War. U.S. Census records show that Buckingham reached its maximum population in 1810 at 20,059. From 1850 to 1940, the population fluctuated either side of 15 to 13 thousand. By the1960s, the population was at its lowest point: 1960 Census: 10,877 and 1970 Census: 10,597. The population has increased since then to over 17 thousand but is expected to decline slightly by the next census. Currently, the population is 35.1 percent African American and may vary slightly.

Current census data analysis shows a clear line of poverty in the path chosen for the ACP. Virginia on average has 25% of veterans living in rural areas of the Commonwealth. In Buckingham County only about one sixth of the population is employed. The average weekly wage is less than \$700. The education level achieve by those 65 and older shows that about 25% have an 8th grade or lower education. Unemployment ranges between 11 to 15 percent. The elderly are the fastest growing segment of the population. To get a good job you have to drive an hour or more to nearby cities. The major employers are the public schools, prisons, Kyanite Mine, timber and farming. Enclosed is supporting evidence from the US Census Bureau.

You might want to revisit the Dread Scott case to understand how slaves were viewed at this period of time in our Nation's history. From 1790 to 1860, slaves were not counted as people rather as property. Most were give a first name by their slave owners. After emancipation, it was common for slaves to take the last name of their former owner. How do you evaluate the

slaves that escaped slavery? Some returned to the places they fled looking for their relatives, maybe to start fresh in their new lives as Freedmen.

There are numerous unincorporated communities in Buckingham County. Union Hill is listed among them. Most of the African American population in Buckingham County is located in small communal clusters of closely related individuals and families revolving around their church and the worship of GOD. Union Hill and Union Grove Baptist Churches are at the heart of the Union Hill community. There is a former plantation property there at Mulberry Grove with hundreds of slave graves ready to be documented and protected as a sacred site. How do you dishonor their memory?

DEQ's report on Union Hill and Grove not being a unique Freedman community is in gross error since I believe it failed to take into account the slave rolls not included in the census records from the 1800s. I would question the metrics used by DEQ in assembling their report. It appears that it is conveniently slanted in favor of Dominion Resources proposed ACP project in my assessment. Lakshmi Fjord's survey and reporting methodology is a far more organic and accurate procedure for collection and evaluation of the data set. Given that she is a highly regarded member of the University of Virginia academic community, I would give her research more weight than DEQ's in house report.

Furthermore, Dominion Resources, while relying on DEQ's report, has apparently become overwhelmed by guilt thus recognizing Union Hill and Grove as a predominantly African American Freedmen community with the enticement of a \$5.1 million offer in exchange for certain servitude conditions. Of which, \$3.6 million is specifically earmarked for community development of the affected area. Instead of uniting these communities, I believe it has done the intended goal of fracturing their gentle familial relationships over the love of money more than GOD or family. Has anyone stopped to ask the residents there what do they think or inquire about their needs? Have you even taken the time to get to know them personally? Not the political operative infiltrating the landscape. It seems to me they are far more spiritual, peaceful and quiet than material in nature. If you got to know them, you would understand the simple love they enjoy for one another.

Enclosed is a copy of the minutes from Tuesday, July 31, 2018 prepared by Basil I. Gooden with highlighted portions clearly denoting Dominion Resources legal representatives including the historical and cultural characteristics of Union Hill and Grove. In legal terms, I believe this would be considered as consent and recognition on the part of Dominion ACP to the community leaders claims. Additionally, I believe this meeting was not open to or noticed to all interested and concerned individuals. Likewise, it seems that only two opponents to the ACP where present.

The National Archives in Washington, DC retains the largest collection of historic documents related to slavery and freedmen. Enclosed are documents to show the immense volume of data stored there. There are over 4,800 documents of the military slave labor records available on line from the Confederate Army. Each document has listed counties or cities, the slave owner and the first name of the slave. With thousands of rolls of microfilm at the archive for Virginia census data, slave rolls and records accumulated by the Federal Government during Reconstruction, it would take years to correctly inspect and analyze their collection. Unfortunately, you can only do that research at the National Archives or pay \$125 for each roll of microfilm you would like to purchase. It would be a very expensive and time-consuming proposition. They do need volunteers to help with researching these records.

Let me bring your attention to the Constitution of this great Commonwealth, repeatedly.

Constitution of Virginia, Article XI. Conservation

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Section 2. Conservation and development of natural resources and historical sites:

In the furtherance of such policy, the General Assembly may undertake the conservation, development, or..., the acquisition and protection of historical sites and buildings, and the protection of its atmosphere, lands, and water from pollution, impairment, or destruction, by agencies of the Commonwealth or by creation of public authorities, or by leases or other contracts with...units of government in the Commonwealth, or with private persons or corporations.

The research required to annotate the data would be a daunting task for a research team to do. For one person, it would take a lifetime. I can say this for a fact because I know those who do just that. Experts in their own right. I have a distant cousin who has spent over 30 years doing genealogy research of our family. The late John Gott took a job as a librarian and spent most of his life doing research on local history. He was a respected researcher and author of several books on the Virginia history of counties in the Northern Piedmont region. Yet, he barely scratched the surface with his research but his insights were honed by his years of dedication to doing his own research. It is not a novelty or a task you give to a disinterest employee.

At the December 3, 2016 Virginia Economic Summit in Williamsburg which I attended, I saw Mr. Emmett Toms at the Dominion Resources table. He knew my opposition from the first public meeting in Buckingham County early in 2015. My concerns were technical and apparently justified because of changes made to the ACP including the compressor station making it bigger. I suggested a better route with less cost and opposition but he was not interested. I asked him what he thought were his chances of getting the ACP built. He assured me it was in the bag and they had everything covered. And here we are two years later. Even if you approved the compressor station, it could not be built without a pipeline that most likely won't happen. But if it does in my opinion, it will end up like the Mountain Valley Pipeline being sued by the government that gave them the okay.

In conclusion, you have mountains of technical data, reports and letters for concerned citizens and environmental groups. The people that will be affected by the proposed compressor station have more value than any corporation's financial interests. Think like them. What would you do if you were put in their place?

So why do you keep pushing this forward when a greater momentum is pushing back? We will defend that Constitution. Will you? Thank you for allowing me to address you on this sensitive subject.

Sincerely,

David Ball

Petition to the Virginia Air Pollution Control Board

John Laury traces his roots in rural Virginia back over 150 years when his forebears and other freed slaves established the small community of Union Hill.



Today, he and his wife, Ruby, and their neighbors are fighting for their lives – trying to protect their land, health and heritage. As part of its proposed Atlantic Coast Pipeline (ACP) project, Dominion Energy, one of the largest monopoly utilities in the U.S. and the largest corporate donor in Virginia political campaigns, is trying to build a massive, polluting fracked-gas compressor station in the heart of this historic African-American community. Dominion and state officials are trying to erase the environmental injustice impacts of their site choice through misinformation.

It's a classic example of environmental racism, and it must stop!

Dozens of environmental justice and climate leaders from across the U.S. have signed a letter of support for Union Hill, including Karenna Gore, Dr. Robert Bullard, Bill McKibben, Rev. William Barber, Mustafa Santiago Ali, Tim Guinee, Chelsea Handler and many others. Support is growing every day through #WeAreAllUnionHill.

Sign this petition to the Virginia Air Pollution Control Board by **5 pm**, **January 4**, **2019**, urging the board to deny the permit for the proposed fracked-gas compressor station. Here's why:

 The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and Dominion only used average census tract data, which erased clusters of minority residents who are most impacted by the project, and claimed 600% fewer people live in Union Hill than were found in a 2-year, door-to-door anthropological study by a University of Virginia researcher. That study found the community to be roughly 83% non-white. The DEQ also denied the research done on the historic freedmen populations at this former plantation site. The agency's methods are exactly what the National Environmental Policy Act is supposed to prevent -- systemic racism in the siting of polluting facilities.

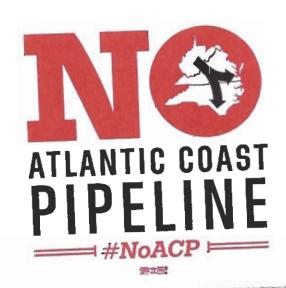
- The compressor station would operate 24/7, emitting toxic
 pollutants while generating near constant noise and light
 pollution in this rural community, disproportionately impacting
 the health of nearby residents. It would also emit smog,
 benzene, formaldehyde, and other harmful pollutants. Facilities
 like the proposed compressor station have been linked to
 severe respiratory problems and cancer.
- Methane and carbon dioxide emissions from the compressor station alone would cancel out one third of Virginia's proposed carbon reduction regulations aimed at mitigating climate change. The ACP served by the compressor station would create even more greenhouse gas emissions and commit the state to another generation of fossil fuel dependence, even while renewable sources of energy continue to become more efficient and affordable compared to gas. The ACP, and the Buckingham compressor station, are inconsistent with Virginia's sustainability goals and would undercut current and planned measures to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.
- The DEQ refuses to do a community health
 assessment before the facility is built, saying it would do so
 only after two years of operation. This is unacceptable it's
 like asking a person to smoke for two years and then
 assessing whether they were harmed.

The air board must consider both the future of Virginia and its

past legacy of slavery when making the decision to deny the air permit for this compressor station.

Our nonprofit organization, Friends of Buckingham, and many others have vigorously refuted Dominion's and the DEQ's erroneous claims that Union Hill is not an environmental justice community and that the residents would not be harmed. Allowing this permit to stand would continue this pattern of environmental racism and turn a blind, uncaring eye on innocent Virginians and their descendants forced to bear a disproportionately higher risk to physical and mental health and well-being, economic stability, and human rights, all to benefit a for-profit corporation, not the public.





David Ball 398 Perkins Mill Road P.O. Box 493 Dillwyn, VA 23936

+134-983-9595

From: David Ball, resident and candidate
To: Buckingham County Planning Commission

October 17, 2016

Commissioners:

With respect, I pray you proceed with wisdom being thoughtful of the long-term consequences of the application before you. I do not envy the task before you tonight. It is difficult and highly charged with the emotions of the citizens of Buckingham County. If you make the right decision, people will applaud you and soon forget about the matter. Should you make the wrong decision, the citizens, your friends and neighbors, will never forget and probably never forgive you.

The compressor station is a big deal and not to be considered lightly. With Counties looking for quick revenues, it is easy to be enticed by a corporation touting claims of big money. Do not be deceived. There are continuous and ongoing changes being made to FERC and to the design and capacity of the compressor station by ACP. To give your approval at this time may be in hast. Once you have given your approval, ACP will be able to make changes that you cannot object to without consequences due to changes in the State law.

Let me bring your attention to the Constitution of this great Commonwealth.

Constitution of Virginia, Article XI. Conservation

Section 1. Natural resources and historical sites of the Commonwealth:

To the end that the people have clean air, pure water, and the use and enjoyment for recreation... Furthermore, it shall be the Commonwealth's policy to protect its atmosphere, lands, and water from pollution, impairment, or destruction, for the benefit, enjoyment, and general welfare of the people of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. Conservation and development of natural resources and historical sites:

In the furtherance of such policy, the General Assembly may undertake the conservation, development, or..., the acquisition and protection of historical sites and buildings, and the protection of its atmosphere, lands, and water from pollution, impairment, or destruction, by agencies of the Commonwealth or by creation of public authorities, or by leases or other contracts with...units of government in the Commonwealth, or with private persons or corporations.

Evergreen trees will not adequately buffer the sounds of the compressors. If anything, the trees will be adversely impacted by the many noxious gases being vented into the atmosphere. As will the wildlife and citizens nearby. So if a volcano halfway around the world expelling noxious gases can affect us here. How much more so will a compressor station do in our own backyard. The term 'blow-off' refers to a rapid venting of methane stored in the idle compressor being vented into the atmosphere before it can start. It looks like a blueish cloud. Suppressors only lessen the sound of a 'blow-off' not the gas expelled. If the compressor fails to vent before restarting, it will explode.

I saw what happens when a compressor station explodes. I drove by a small one on my way to work minutes before it exploded. It vaporized two worker, the building and left a crater in the ground about 100 feet across. Homes and businesses were impacted half a mile away. The only effective form of sound and blast buffer for this type of development would be an earth berm higher than the proposed structures with two-to-one slopes and planted with evergreen trees like Leyland cypress. As to the gases, there is no capture method currently available that I have found.

I am not opposed to pipelines. Just this one. There is a better route that benefits the Commonwealth and all involved that uses a smaller compressor and does not impact landowners. As to the site in question. ACP cold use it for a training facility and better serve the community.

Thank you for allowing me to speak on this sensitive subject.



Executive Order

NUMBER SIX (2018)

EXECUTIVE ORDER SUPPORTING THE CRITICAL ROLE OF THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY IN PROTECTION OF VIRGINIA'S AIR, WATER, AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Importance of the Initiative

The Commonwealth of Virginia has made significant progress in controlling and reducing air and water pollution, though challenges remain. As Governor, it is my constitutional responsibility to ensure "clean air, pure water, and the use and enjoyment for recreation of adequate public lands, waters and other natural resources." Virginia's Constitution further sets forth the policy to "protect [our] atmosphere, lands, and waters from pollution, impairment or destruction for the benefit, enjoyment and general welfare of the people of the Commonwealth."

Public health, recreational opportunities, safe drinking water, economic vitality, and our quality of life are linked directly to a healthy environment. It is critical that the Commonwealth's natural resource agencies have the tools necessary to protect and improve our environmental quality.

Despite progress to reduce pollution, many Virginians, particularly those in urban and rural low income or minority communities, do not enjoy clean air and water for outdoor recreation and daily activities. Assessments of our waterways document improvements in the quality of some rivers and estuaries, but these assessments also show thousands of miles of streams that remain polluted. Additionally, many Virginians suffer from asthma attacks and other respiratory ailments that are directly attributable to poor air quality. Science also shows that carbon pollution and climate change are exacerbating these problems.

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is the Commonwealth's lead agency charged with ensuring clean air and clean water. Over the past 25 years, DEQ has done extraordinary work to protect and enhance Virginia's environment, and promote the health and well-being of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Yet there is more work to do, and DEQ needs both the tools and the resources to safeguard our air and water for the improvement of our quality of life and that of future generations. Robust monitoring and verification coupled with strong, consistent, and uniform enforcement of our air, water, and waste statutes empower Virginia's good corporate stewards, providing regulatory certainty for businesses and healthy places for employees to live, work, and play. This also eliminates any perverse incentive to ignore environmental requirements for short-term economic gain.

Executive Action

Accordingly, by virtue of the authority vested in me as the Chief Executive by Article V of the Constitution of Virginia and under the laws of the Commonwealth, I hereby order the Director of DEQ, in consultation with the Secretary of Natural Resources, to take the following actions:

- A. Review DEQ's permitting, monitoring, and enforcement activities across the air, water, and solid waste programs. This shall include:
 - a. Ensuring that DEQ's permitting programs are as protective of public health and the environment as authorized under state and/or federal law, and identifying within 90 days critical updates to regulations or guidance necessary to meet the objectives of this order;
 - b. Assessing the enforceability of permitting activity and determining if changes are needed in the methods DEQ uses in crafting such permits;
 - c. Reviewing the DEQ matrix that guides establishment of penalties to ensure that it effectively, consistently, and uniformly addresses violations that result in threats to public safety, public health, and the environment, as well as recurrent offenses;
 - d. Developing a protocol for engagement with the Attorney General's Office on enforcement efforts;
 - e. Identifying any gaps in monitoring, especially in areas where there is credible evidence to support an indication of impairment to public health or the environment;
 - f. Identifying the extent and causes of delays or backlogs in permitting programs;
 - g. Assessing any gaps in DEQ resources or authorities necessary to address challenges identified under this review; and
 - h. Reporting to the Secretary of Natural Resources within 180 days on the reviews required under this section.

- B. Evaluate every proposed federal regulatory or guidance modification released after January 20, 2017, regarding air, water, and solid waste to determine the impact on public health, drinking water supplies, and land and water protection. This ongoing review shall include:
 - a. Determining whether implementation of any proposed federal changes would lead to reduced effectiveness or efficiency in state programs to protect public health and the environment, which should be avoided;
 - b. Ensuring that any potential rollback in federal protections does not alter DEQ's existing authority to protect public health, drinking water supplies, and the environment;
 - c. Assessing any gaps in DEQ resources or authorities necessary to address challenges identified under this review; and
 - d. Reporting initially to the Secretary of Natural Resources within 180 days on the reviews required under this section and every 90 days thereafter.
- C. Work with stakeholders to improve communication with the public and the regulated community and provide more opportunities for proactive education, especially among underserved and lower income populations. This shall include:
 - Reviewing processes to identify ways to enhance public participation and community engagement, including ways to promote transparency and simplify regulatory hearings;
 - b. Engaging the regulated community, local governments, and other interested stakeholders in the development of new protocols;
 - c. Establishing an ombudsman dedicated to addressing public questions and concerns;
 - d. Assessing any gaps in DEQ resources or authorities necessary to address challenges identified under this review; and
 - e. Reporting to the Secretary of Natural Resources within 180 days on the reviews required under this section.

The Director of DEQ shall report monthly to the Secretary of Natural Resources on the progress of these reviews and shall complete his reviews as specified in this order. The Secretary of Natural Resources shall provide a report on recommended actions to the Governor by April 30, 2019. In addition, the Director of DEQ's review of proposed federal regulatory or guidance modifications shall be ongoing throughout my term as Governor.

Effective Date of the Executive Order

This Executive Order shall be effective upon its signing and shall remain in full force and effect unless amended or rescinded by further executive order.

Given under my hand and under the Seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia this Tuesday, April 3, 2018.



Ralph S. Northam, Governor

Attest:

Kelly Thomasson, Secretary of the Commonwealth

and social history. reach of black family studies information that extends the 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Not printed at taxpayer expense. an unequaled wealth of DC 20408-0001

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Freedmen's Bureau Field Office Records

Field Office Records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (The Freedmen's Bureau), 1865-1872

Emancipation left freed men, women, and children in desperate need of relief, medicine, housing, family, education, employment, and protection. The Freedmen's Bureau's field office records hold stories of their struggle and the unprecedented efforts to secure those needs.





The Freedmen's Bureau

In the years following the Civil War, the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (the Freedmen's Bureau) provided assistance to tens of thousands of former slaves and impoverished whites in the Southern States and the District of

Columbia. The war had liberated nearly four million slaves and destroyed the region's cities, towns, and plantation-based economy. It left former slaves and many whites dislocated from their homes, facing starvation, and owning only the clothes they wore. The challenge of establishing a new social order, founded on freedom and racial equality, was enormous.

The Bureau was established in the War Department in March 1865 to undertake the relief effort and the unprecedented social reconstruction that would bring freedpeople to full citizenship. It issued food and clothing, operated hospitals and temporary camps, helped locate family members, promoted education, helped freedmen legalize marriages, provided employment, supervised labor contracts, provided legal representation, investigated racial confrontations, settled freedmen on abandoned or confiscated lands, and worked with African American soldiers and sailors and their heirs to secure back pay, bounty payments, and pensions.

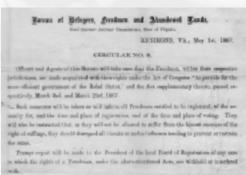
A Rich Documentary Source

The records left by the Bureau through its work between 1865 and 1872 constitute the richest and most extensive documentary source available for investigating the African American experience in the post-Civil War and Reconstruction eras. Historians have used these materials to explore government and military policies, local conditions, and interactions between freedpeople, local white populations, and Bureau officials.

The National Archives has microfilmed these records in two stages. The first was completed in the 1970s with filming of the records of the Bureau's Washington, DC, headquarters and records of the Bureau's two most prominent state-level officers, the Assistant Commissioners and superintendents of education, in several Southern States.

Headquarters Records

Headquarters files document the overall administration and operation of the Bureau and its education division and the supervision of state offices. Records include letters, telegrams, and cir-



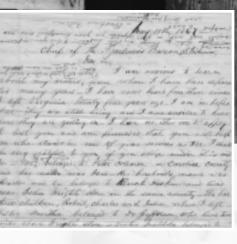
By series of Bravet Reignfort General G. DEOWN.

THEOREM MALLERY

Freedmen's Right to Vote, May 1, 1867

"... measures will be taken as will inform all Freedmen entitled to be registered, of the necessity for, and the time and place of registration, and the time and place of voting."

Virginia, Jerusalem (Southampton County), Letters and Orders Received



Hawkins Wilson to "Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Richmond," VA, May 11, 1867 "I am anxious to learn about my sisters, from whom I have been separated many years_I have never heard from them since I left Virginia twenty four years ago_I am in hopes that they are still living and I am anxious to hear how they are getting on___" Virginia, Bowling Green, Caroline County, Letters Received

cular letters sent; special orders issued by Commissioner O. O. Howard; annual reports to the President; records relating to appointments; and letters received by the Commissioner. There are summary reports and communications from the state Assistant Commissioners on relief efforts, hospitals and vaccination programs, labor and land issues, legal issues, field office management, and other activities, as well as school reports, schedules of schools, and rental accounts from state superintendents of education. Primarily official and statistical, these records can contain some information on the work and experiences of particular persons at the local level.

State Records of Assistant Commissioners and Superintendents of Education

These records contain copies of letters and annual reports sent to the Commissioner in Washington; narrative weekly and monthly summaries of problems and developments in the state; letters received from subordinates in field offices; telegrams and issuances (general orders, circulars, and special orders) received from Washington; narrative reports from subordinates on such topics as condition of the destitute, misuse of public stores, status of Bureau property, abandoned and confiscated lands, murders and outrages, and other areas of concern; form reports on schools; labor and personnel records; returns of medical officers; letters sent; and miscellaneous records relating to other topics. While most of these records are summaries and reports, many, such as collected labor contracts and letters received, can provide detailed information on individuals.

Field Office Records

The second stage of filming started in 2001 with processing of the Bureau's field office records from 15 Southern and border States and the District of Columbia. It was through those local offices that subassistant commissioners, superintendents, agents, claims officers, clerks, provost marshals, disbursing officers, and medical officers provided direct assistance to and had direct contact with freedpeople.

The field office reports, letters received and sent, contracts, certificates, registers, censuses, affidavits, and other documents preserve, directly and vividly, the experiences and circumstances of the individuals involved: freedpeople, Bureau officers, landowners and employers, and others. They contain desperate pleas for food, clothing, and medical care from rural communities; freedpeoples' testimonies about delinquent employers, continued use of forced labor and apprenticeship, violence, and restrictions due to the new state-legislated and repressive "black codes"; petitions for new schools, legal aid in courts, and protection from violence; applications for land; and marriage certificates. These records are filled with names and personal information, whether in marriage certificates, labor contracts, hospital records, complaints, relief rolls, or trial summaries. Further, many of these records preserve firsthand descriptions of the harsh and racially divisive conditions in

which these named individuals struggled to establish families, train and educate themselves, and live in self-sufficiency and freedom.

Invaluable Records for Genealogists

Together, these records present the genealogist and social historian with an unequaled wealth of information that extends the reach of black family studies. Documents such as local censuses, marriage records, and medical records provide freedpeople's full names and former masters; Federal censuses through 1860 listed slaves only statistically under the master's household. No name indexes are available at this time, but the documents can be rewarding, particularly since they provide full names, residences, and, often, the names of former masters and plantations.

These microfilm publications are part of a five-year, multiseries project made possible by the United States Congress through The Freedmen's Bureau Records Preservation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-444). The act authorized funds to preserve these records through microfilm technology and to begin the process of indexing the records by universities and other institutions for more effective use by researchers. Filming of the Florida field office records had already started under agreement with the Department of Special Collections, Smathers Library, University of Florida at Gainesville, FL. A team of National Archives volunteers, archivists, conservationists, technicians, and editors from several units treated and housed the records, prepared introductory texts, and filmed the documents.



TEACHER'S MONTHLY REPORT.

Hornekey

Teacher's Monthly Report, Little Rock, Arkansas, March 24.

"Number enrolled: 65 males, 96 females, 161 total . . . Number who pay full tuition fees, 17

males, 36 females, 53 total.

Arkansas, Little Rock Superintendent of Freedmen, Narrative School Reports from Teachers

Newly Available

Now the field office records for Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, totaling 657 cubic feet, have been filmed. Also available are the marriage records of Bureau headquarters, 1861-69, and the post-Bureau records created by the Freedmen's Branch in the Adjutant General's Office, 1872-78.

Combined with the records of Bureau headquarters and of selected state Assistant Commissioners and supervisors of education previously filmed, the wider availability of these field office records enables researchers to take a closer look at the African American experience and the personal histories of individuals in that critical and unprecedented period of social reconstruction.





Bareau Refingers, Freedmen und Abunduned Londs. By the authority of Circular No. 5, dated Assurance Commissionia's Oregon Ky. AND TREE, Nashville, Feb. 26, 1868, I certify that I have this day united Theorem and Harris and Jane Horris & Shaterwood, in the bends of scattering. they having been living together as men and wife for about Feftiers years past. and base had, as the result thereof, the following children, viz: Harrietto Harris brown god about Feb 1 gum. 185 5 Eliza Horris com Opril 14th 1884 Frank Harris ton Vom Hearris Im any 3 10 1868 Better Marris bom Fet 10 185 Many Harris George Horris bor her 4 1841 Linas Mooned time Sally Homes 18 In witness whereaf, I have hereinto set my hand in displicate at affec in Lebana Wilson County, Tesssemer, April 25 1866 S. B. F. C. BARR, Sup't Wilson County.

Marriage Certificate of Thomas Harris and Jane Harris (Shute), Issued April 28, 1866

"I have this day united Thomas Harris and Jane Harris (Shute), colored, in the bonds of matrimony, they having been living together as man and wife for about Fifteen years past, and have had, as the result, the following children, viz:"

Tennessee, Lebanon, Wilson County, sent to Freedmen's Bureau Headquarters, Washington, DC

Field Office Records *NEW

The recently filmed field office records of the Freedmen's Bureau are organized by state. The records are available in the following M-numbered National Archives microfilm publications:

Alabama (M1900, 34 rolls) Arkansas (M1901, 23 rolls) District of Columbia (M1902, 21 rolls) Florida (M1869, 15 rolls) Georgia (M1903, 90 rolls) Kentucky (M1904, 133 rolls) Louisiana (M1905, 111 rolls) Maryland/Delaware (M1906, 42 rolls) Mississippi

Pre-Bureau Records, (M1914, 5 rolls)

Tennessee (M1911, 89 rolls) Texas (M1912, 28 rolls) Virginia (M1913, 203 rolls)

Missouri (M1908, 24 rolls)

North Carolina (M1909, 78 rolls)

South Carolina (M1910, 106 rolls)

• Freedmen's Bureau (M1907, 65 rolls)

Marriage Records *NEW

Marriage Records of the Office of the Commissioner, Washington Headquarters of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1861-1869 (M1875, 5 rolls)

This microfilm series contains hundreds of marriage records of newly liberated African Americans in the post-Civil War era collected from 1861 through 1869 first by the Union Army and then the Freedmen's Bureau in its field offices in the Southern States and the District of Columbia, and sent to the Washington, DC, headquarters. Record types include unbound marriage certificates, marriage licenses, monthly reports of marriages, and other proofs of marriages. Record type and quantity varies with each state.

Freedmen's Branch, Office of the Adjutant General *NEW

Records of the Field Offices of the Freedmen's Branch, Office of the Adjutant General, 1872–1878 (M2029, 58 rolls)

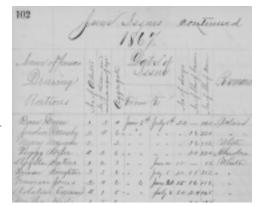
The records of the Freedmen's Branch of the Adjutant General's Office (1872-78) contain valuable genealogical information on black soldiers and sailors found in documents and letters they submitted for bounty, pension, arrears of pay, commutation of rations, and prize money. The branch continued the work of the Freedmen's Bureau in receiving, passing upon, and paying military claims. Other documents include letters sent, lists and registers of claimants, reports of persons and articles hired, returns of public property, and affidavits. The records can be useful when used in conjunction with military service and pension records. The records are from field offices in Charleston, SC; Fort Johnston, NC; Louisville, KY; Fort Macon, NC; Fort Leavenworth, KS; Fort Monroe, VA; Memphis, TN; Nashville, TN; Natchez, MS; New Orleans,

LA; St. Louis, MO; Savannah, GA; and Vicksburg, MS.

Rations Issued at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in June and July 1867

Name of person, no. of adults and children, dates of issue, no. of days, no. of lbs. of bacon and corn, and remarks [race].

Arkansas, Fort Smith (Sebastian County), Register of Persons Drawing Rations



Bureau Records of Related Interest

Additional State Records

Records of many state Assistant Commissioners and superintendents of education were filmed in previous years, and should be researched for more information on activities at the local level. In addition to administrative letters, monthly summaries, and annual reports sent to Washington, DC, these records also include reports, registers, and letters from subordinates that provide important details about circumstances and individuals in the localities.

They are available in the following M-numbered publications:

Records of Assistant Commissioners

Alabama (M809, 23 rolls) Arkansas (M979, 52 rolls)

District of Columbia (M1055, 21 rolls)

Georgia (M798, 36 rolls)

Louisiana

 Assistant Commissioner (M1027, 37 rolls)

• New Orleans Field Offices (M1483, 10 rolls)

Records of Superintendents of Education

Alabama (M810, 8 rolls)

Arkansas (M980, 5 rolls)

District of Columbia (M1056, 24 rolls)

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Georgia (M799, 28 rolls) Louisiana (M1026, 12 rolls)

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Mississippi (M826, 50 rolls) North Carolina (M843, 38 rolls) South Carolina (M869, 44 rolls) Tennessee (M999, 34 rolls) Texas (M821, 32 rolls) Virginia (M1048, 67 rolls)

North Carolina (M844, 16 rolls) Tennessee (M1000, 9 rolls) Texas (M822, 18 rolls) Virginia (M1053, 20 rolls)

Headquarters Records

These previously filmed series include most records of the Bureau's headquarters in Washington, DC. The telegrams, letters, and orders sent, and the annual reports, summaries, and schedules received by the Commissioner's office document the overall administration of the Bureau. They contain only limited information about particular individuals at the local level.

Selected Series of Records Issued by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees,
Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865–1872 (M742, 7 rolls)
Registers and Letters Received by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees,
Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865–1872 (M752, 74 rolls)
Records of the Education Division of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and
Abandoned Lands, 1865–1871 (M803, 35 rolls)

Where to View Microfilm

Copies of field office records microfilm are available for viewing at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, and at each of the agency's 13 regional archives. For locations and hours, visit www.archives.gov.

Prices

Black-and-white microfilm is \$65 per roll for domestic orders and \$68 for foreign orders; shipping and handling fees are included.

Below: Land Order for Richard Brown, April 1, 1865

"... permission is hereby granted to Richard Brown to take possession of and occupy forty acres of land, situated in St. Andrews Parish, Island of James."

South Carolina, Berkley District, Labor Contracts

Balls Clark & Sugarishadad at Justine,

Charleston, S. C., Afferd Lat 1882.

To accordance with Major Conwell Resonate Order, No. 15, personates in bands, greated to

Alchard Blower is take personate at and occup berry below at land, drawed to

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was borned boown in Hilly and was formed fraction.

By order at

Chillest Pellebressey.

Onl and General Superintendent of Floridan.

Cover: Many freedmen found work in Alexandria, VA, near the coal wharf, ca. 1865 (111-B-400).

"Colored Census," Huntsville and Athens, Alabama, ca. 1865

Nelson Kumpby 1 a Hampboy Shamake

Census of black residents at Huntsville and Athens, Alabama, ca. 1865, listin name, age, sex, street, former owner, occupation, and county.

Alabama, Huntsville and Athens (Claims Agent), Census of Black Citizens

nline—Go to the Natio

How to Order Microfilm

- Online—Go to the National Archives Order Online system at www.archives.gov.
- Telephone—Credit card orders call toll free 1-800-234-8861 (301-837-2000 in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area), 8 A.M.—4:30 P.M. EST. Visa, MasterCard, American Express, and Discover are accepted.
- Fax—Fax your order to 301-837-3191.
- Mail—Mail checks or money orders to the National Archives Trust Fund, P.O. Box 100793, Atlanta, GA 30384-0793. Include daytime telephone number with order.

Please identify the microfilm publication number (e.g., M1875) and the specific roll number(s) you wish to order.

Need more information about specific rolls?

BUREAU R. F. & A. L.,

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CONTRACT.

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View listings of roll contents and descriptions of the record series

- through the National Archives Order Online system at www.archives.gov or at the start of each roll.
- in the published descriptive pamphlets for each series, which are available by calling toll free 1-866-325-7208.

Labor Contract Between Abraham Bledsoe and Henry Bledsoe (freedman), commencing January 19, 1866

"I am to furnish . . . quarters, fuel, substantial and healthy rations, and the amount set opposite His name, per month."

Kentucky, Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Other Records, Labor Contracts, 1866 Publication Number: M1048

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RECORDS OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, 1865-1869

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M1913

RECORDS OF THE FIELD OFFICES FOR THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, 1865-1872

United States Congress and National Archives and Records Administration Washington, DC 2006

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION FREEDMEN'S BUREAU PRESERVATION PROJECT

This National Archives microfilm publication is part of a multiyear project to microfilm the field office records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (Freedmen's Bureau). The project was made possible by the United States Congress through The Freedmen's Bureau Records Preservation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-444). When completed, all of the field records for the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and for the District of Columbia will be available on microfilm. For microfilm availability and description, view the National Archives microfilm locator on our web site at www.archives.gov.

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INTRODUCTION

On the 203 rolls of this microfilm publication, M1913, are reproduced the records of the Virginia field offices of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865–1872, including previously unfilmed records of the Virginia staff offices of the quartermaster and disbursing officer, and the subordinate field offices. These records consist of bound volumes and unbound records, including letters and endorsements sent and received, orders and circulars, monthly reports, and other records relating to freedmen's complaints and claims. These records are part of the Records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, Record Group (RG) 105.

HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, also known as the Freedmen's Bureau, was established in the War Department by an act of Congress on March 3, 1865 (13 Stat. 507). The life of the Bureau was extended twice by acts of July 16, 1866 (14 Stat. 173), and July 6, 1868 (15 Stat. 83). The Bureau was responsible for the supervision and management of all matters relating to refugees and freedmen, and of lands abandoned or seized during the Civil War. In May 1865, President Andrew Johnson appointed Maj. Gen. Oliver Otis Howard as Commissioner of the Bureau, and Howard served in that position until June 30, 1872, when activities of the Bureau were terminated in accordance with an act of June 10, 1872 (17 Stat. 366). While a major part of the Bureau's early activities involved the supervision of abandoned and confiscated property, its mission was to provide relief and help freedmen become self-sufficient. Bureau officials issued rations and clothing, operated hospitals and refugee camps, and supervised labor contracts. In addition, the Bureau managed apprenticeship disputes and complaints, assisted benevolent societies in the establishment of schools, helped freedmen in legalizing marriages entered into during slavery, and provided transportation to refugees and freedmen who were attempting to reunite with their family or relocate to other parts of the country. The Bureau also helped black soldiers, sailors, and their heirs collect bounty claims, pensions, and back pay.

The act of March 3, 1865, authorized the appointment of Assistant Commissioners to aid the Commissioner in supervising the work of the Bureau in the former Confederate states, the border states, and the District of Columbia. While the work performed by Assistant Commissioners in each state was similar, the organizational structure of staff officers varied from state to state. At various times, the staff could consist of a superintendent of education, an assistant adjutant general, an assistant inspector general, a disbursing officer, a chief medical officer, a chief quartermaster, and a commissary of subsistence. Subordinate to these officers were the assistant superintendents or subassistant commissioners as they later became known, who commanded the subdistricts.

The Assistant Commissioner corresponded extensively with both his superior in the Washington Bureau headquarters and his subordinate officers in the subdistricts.

Based upon reports submitted to him by the subassistant commissioners and other subordinate staff officers, he prepared reports that he sent to the Commissioner concerning Bureau activities in areas under his jurisdiction. The Assistant Commissioner also received letters from freedmen, local white citizens, state officials, and other non-Bureau personnel. These letters varied in nature from complaints to applications for jobs in the Bureau. Because the assistant adjutant general handled much of the mail for the Assistant Commissioner's office, it was often addressed to him instead of to the Assistant Commissioner.

In a circular issued by Commissioner Howard in July 1865, the Assistant Commissioners were instructed to designate one officer in each state to serve as "general Superintendents of Schools." These officials were to "take cognizance of all that is being done to educate refugees and freedmen, secure proper protection to schools and teachers, promote method and efficiency, correspond with the benevolent agencies which are supplying his field, and aid the Assistant Commissioner in making his required reports." In October 1865, a degree of centralized control was established over Bureau educational activities in the states when Rev. John W. Alvord was appointed Inspector of Finances and Schools. In January 1867, Alvord was divested of his financial responsibilities, and he was appointed General Superintendent of Education.

An act of Congress approved July 25, 1868 (15 Stat. 193), ordered that the Commissioner of the Bureau "shall, on the first day of January next, cause the said bureau to be withdrawn from the several States within which said bureau has acted and its operation shall be discontinued." Consequently, in early 1869, with the exception of the superintendents of education and the claims agents, the Assistant Commissioners and their subordinate officers were withdrawn from the states.

For the next year and a half the Bureau continued to pursue its education work and to process claims. In the summer of 1870, the superintendents of education were withdrawn from the states, and the headquarters staff was greatly reduced. From that time until the Bureau was abolished by an act of Congress approved June 10, 1872 (17 Stat. 366), effective June 30, 1872, the Bureau's functions related almost exclusively to the disposition of claims. The Bureau's records and remaining functions were then transferred to the Freedmen's Branch in the office of the Adjutant General. However, the records of this branch are among the Bureau's files.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN VIRGINIA

ORGANIZATION

In Virginia, the Bureau's operations began in June 1865 when Assistant Commissioner Orlando Brown established his headquarters in Richmond. Brown served until May 1866, when he was succeeded by Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, who remained in office until August 1866. Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield served from August 1866 to March 1867, when Orlando Brown again assumed office and served as both Assistant Commissioner and superintendent of education until May 1869.

From June 1866 to March 1867, Assistant Commissioners Terry and Schofield also served as military commanders of the Department of Virginia and its successor, the Department of the Potomac. Although the two generals created and received records in both capacities, they maintained separate sets of records for this period. Records created by Terry and Schofield while serving in their military capacities are found among the Records of United States Army Commands, 1821–1920, RG 393.

Beginning in September 1865, the Assistant Commissioner for the District of Columbia was responsible for Bureau operations in the Virginia counties of Alexandria, Fairfax, and Loudoun, and the Freedmen's Village near Arlington, VA. Bureau officers were assigned to supervise the activities of these districts. In August 1866, supervision of Loudoun County was transferred to the Assistant Commissioner for Virginia, and Alexandria and Fairfax Counties were similarly transferred in March 1867. Because officers in the above counties reported to the Assistant Commissioner of the District of Columbia, some records for Virginia are among his files.

From July 4, 1865, to April 14, 1867, the Virginia Bureau was divided into 10 districts, with an agent or superintendent in charge of each. Districts were further divided into subdistricts, each headed by an assistant superintendent. On April 15, 1867, the state was reorganized into 10 subdistricts, with a subassistant commissioner in charge of each. The subdistricts were divided further into divisions headed by assistant subassistant commissioners. Subdistrict headquarters were established at Alexandria, Fort Monroe, Fredericksburg, Gordonsville, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond, Winchester, and Wytheville. On January 1, 1869, the 10 subdistricts were reorganized into 8 educational subdistricts, with an assistant superintendent of schools in charge of each. The heads of the various subdivisions supervised all Bureau activities, including education, in their respective areas and reported on educational matters to both the superintendent of education and the Assistant Commissioner.

ACTIVITIES

The major activities of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia generally resembled those conducted in other states. The Bureau issued rations and provided medical relief to both freedmen and white refugees, supervised labor contracts between planters and freedmen, administered justice, and worked with benevolent societies in the establishment of schools.

The Freedmen's Bureau's efforts to provide relief to both blacks and whites in Virginia began almost as soon as Orlando Brown assumed office as Assistant Commissioner for the state in June 1865. From late summer to early fall 1865, the Bureau issued more than 350,000 rations at a cost of nearly \$33,000. By mid October 1865, however, the number of rations issued had declined from a previous 275,000 to less than 236,000. During the same period, the number of people receiving rations decreased from 16,298 to 11,622. In September 1866, with Commissioner Howard's limitation of government assistance to those persons in orphanages and hospitals, and the plan to relinquish relief efforts for the destitute to state and local government officials, the Bureau in Virginia issued rations to

fewer than 5,000 individuals statewide. Because the Virginia Bureau in 1866 and 1867 was committed to reducing expenditures and providing limited relief for those in dire need, by late September 1868 a large number of freedmen in the state still remained impoverished.¹

The Virginia Bureau also opened several hospitals for the sick and infirm. At various times, hospitals were established at Eastville, Drummondtown, Norfolk, Hampton, Yorktown, Petersburg, Farmville, Lynchburg, Danville, Richmond, and City Point. Under the direction of surgeon J. J. De Lamaster, 13 contract and 2 noncontract physicians provided treatment for more than 650 patients during 1865 and 1866. Two dispensaries administered more than 18,000 prescriptions for medicine. At Howard Grove Hospital near Richmond, Virginia, the Bureau opened a ward for the insane and a home for the aged and infirm. In the northern part of the state, homes were located for 139 inmates housed at an orphan asylum. By late October 1866, over 30,000 freedmen received medical aid from the Bureau in Virginia. By October 1867, that number increased to 50,000.²

The Bureau worked to make freedmen self-sufficient and to incorporate them into the new free-labor system in Virginia. Thousands of freedmen who crossed Union lines during the Civil War continued to seek support from the Freedmen's Bureau at war's end. With great demand for labor in some areas (especially in large cities) and not in others, and the Federal Government's determination to reduce dependency on government aid, the Virginia Bureau provided transportation for persons who were unable to find work in areas where they resided to locations where work was readily available. Those able-bodied freedmen who refused or did not apply for transportation would no longer receive rations. Under labor agreements approved by the Virginia Bureau, freedmen received rations (but no clothing) and wages that averaged about \$9 per month. In some districts freedmen worked for a share of the crop. Often, however, with limited employment (especially during the winter months), low wages, inadequate shares of crops, and the failure of local officials to provide for the destitute, freedmen were constantly dependent upon the Bureau for subsistence.³

¹ Mary J. Farmer, "Because They Are Women": Gender and the Virginia Freedmen's Bureau's War on Dependency," in *The Freedmen's Bureau and Reconstruction: Reconsiderations*, eds. Paul A. Cimbala and Randall M. Miller, (New York: Fordham University Press, 1999), 165–169; Annual Reports of the Assistant Commissioners, Virginia, October 8, 1867 [pp. 4–7], and October 19, 1868 [pp. 12–14], Records of the Office of the Commissioner, Records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, Record Group (RG) 105, National Archives Building (NAB), Washington, DC.

² Senate Ex. Doc. 6, 39th Cong., 2nd Sess., Serial vol. 1276, 163–164; For further details on the medical activities of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia, see Annual Reports of J. J. De Lamater, Surgeon and Chief, Virginia, October 25, 1866 [pp. 1–34], and October 1, 1867 [pp. 1–23], Annual Reports, Virginia, RG 105, NAB.

³ Senate Ex. Doc. 6, Serial vol. 1276, 161–162; see also Annual Reports, Virginia, October 8, 1867, [pp. 4–8], and October 19, 1868, [pp. 12–14].

Safeguarding rights and securing justice for freedmen were major concerns of the Virginia Bureau. Following the Civil War, several Southern states, including Virginia, enacted a series of laws commonly known as "black codes" that restricted the rights and legal status of freedmen. Freedmen were often given harsh sentences for petty crimes and in some instances were unable to get their cases heard or to testify in state courts. In September 1865, Assistant Commissioner Orlando Brown established Freedmen's Bureau courts to adjudicate cases involving freedmen where the penalties did not exceed a \$100 fine or three months in prison. The three-member court was composed, for the most part, of a Bureau agent, a planters' representative, and an individual selected by freedmen. In February 1866, the Virginia legislature amended laws that adversely affected the rights of freedmen, and thus by early May 1866, Bureau courts were discontinued, and both civil and criminal cases were turned over to state authorities. However, because of the failure of many local court officials to administer equal justice (especially in areas outside of large cities and towns), the Bureau in Virginia found it necessary to re-establish Bureau courts in certain areas of the state. In late May 1867, Maj. Gen. Schofield, who served as both Commander of the 1st Military District and Assistant Commissioner for Virginia, issued orders appointing military commissioners to oversee the administration of justice in Bureau subdistricts throughout Virginia, giving them exclusive jurisdiction and power to decide whether a case would be tried by a civil court or a military commission. Despite the establishment of military commissioners however, protecting the rights and securing justice for freedpeople still remained an enormous problem for the Bureau as late as the fall of 1868.⁴

The Freedmen's Bureau's educational activities in Virginia began with Assistant Commissioner Brown's appointment of Prof. W. H. Woodbury as Virginia's superintendent of schools for freedmen on June 20, 1865. By November, he had been replaced by Ralza Morse Manly, the assistant superintendent of schools (later education), who served until August 15, 1870, when all Bureau educational activities ceased.

Within six months of assuming office, Manly had more than 136 teachers instructing some 8,000 pupils. The number of teachers soon increased to more than 200, with nearly 18,000 students under instruction. During the years 1866 and 1867, freedmen schools continued to improve and expand. By the fall of 1868, there were nearly 270 schools in operation, with more than 350 teachers providing instruction for some 20,000 pupils. Schools assisted or maintained by the Bureau in Virginia included day schools for children, night schools for adults, and Sabbath schools. Students received instruction in such subjects as reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. Many teachers were recruited from the North by freedmen's aid societies that included

⁴ George R. Bentley, *A History of the Freedmen's Bureau* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1944), 152–153; Senate Ex. Doc. 6, Serial vol. 1276, 165–167; Annual Reports, Virginia, October 8, 1867, [p. 3], and October 19, 1868, [pp. 2–8].

⁵ Senate Ex. Doc. 6, Serial vol. 1276, 164–165; Annual Reports, Virginia, October 8, 1867, [pp. 9–14], and October 19, 1868, [pp. 16–18].

the American Missionary Association, the New York National Freedmen's Relief Association, the New England Freedmen's Aid Society, the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the Friends Freedmen's Relief Association, and the American Freedmen's Union Commission. Teachers were also recruited from among the local white and black populations.

The Bureau's educational support for freedmen schools generally involved assistance in the establishment and maintenance of schools and the examination and appointment of teachers. Bureau funds were used to pay for construction and repair of school buildings, for rental of properties used for educational purposes, and for providing teachers with transportation. Teachers' salaries were usually paid by freedmen's aid societies; however, in some situations, salaries were partially subsidized by contributions from freedmen. Whenever possible, the Bureau solicited subscriptions from freedmen for the establishment of schools, and in some cases tuition was charged.

RECORDS DESCRIPTION

These records consist of volumes and unbound records. The volumes reproduced in this microfilm publication were originally arranged by the Freedmen's Bureau by type of record and thereunder by volume number. No numbers were assigned to series consisting of single volumes. Years later, all volumes were assigned numbers by the Adjutant General's Office (AGO) of the War Department after the records came into its custody. In this microfilm publication, AGO numbers are shown in parentheses to aid in identifying the volumes. The National Archives assigned the volume numbers that are not in parentheses. In some volumes, particularly in indexes and alphabetical headings of registers, there are blank numbered pages that have not been filmed.

The volumes consist of letters and endorsements sent and received, registers of letters received, unregistered letters received, general and special orders and circulars received, registers of complaints, and registers relating to Freedmen's Bureau courts. The unbound documents consist of letters and orders received, unregistered letters received and narrative reports received, special orders and circulars issued, general and special orders and circulars received, and other series. Note: Missing at the time of filming is the volume titled Memorandums of Business Conducted by Assistant Superintendent of Lunenburg County with the records of Lunenburg Courthouse (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner), dated November 1865–July 1866. The volume titled Correspondence of the Assistant Superintendent for Spotsylvania County, dated 1866–67, with the records for Fredericksburg (Assistant Superintendent, 1st Division, 6th Subdistrict), volume (229), was found after filming began and thus is not listed in the version of the table of contents found on each roll. The volume is reproduced on roll 88.

A few series were created in 1863–64, prior to formation of the Bureau, by Union military commanders and U.S. Treasury agents, and included in the Bureau records Some of the volumes contain more than one type of record, reflecting a common

recording practice of clerks and staff officers in that period. On roll 101, for example, the series Registers of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent (at Lexington) also contains a register of marriages in Rockbridge County, dated 1866. Researchers should read carefully the record descriptions and arrangements in the table of contents to make full use of these records.

RELATED RECORDS

Most of the field office records of the Assistant Commissioner for Virginia are available in National Archives Microfilm Publication M1048, listed below. In the same record group, RG 105, and related to records of the Assistant Commissioner for Virginia, are records of the Bureau headquarters in Washington, DC, and field office records of the District of Columbia. These records series are available in the following National Archives microfilm publications:

M742, Selected Series of Records Issued by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865–1872

M752, Registers and Letters Received by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865–1872

M803, Records of the Education Division of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865–1871

M1048, Records of the Assistant Commissioner for the State of Virginia, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865–1869

M1053, Records of the Superintendent of Education for the State of Virginia, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865–1870

M1055, Records of the Assistant Commissioner for the District of Columbia, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865–1869

M1056, Records of the Superintendent of Education for the District of Columbia, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865–1872

M1875, Marriage Records of the Office of the Commissioner, Washington Headquarters of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1861–1869

M1902, Records of the Field Offices for the District of Columbia, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865–1870

Records in other National Archives record groups supplement those of the Assistant Commissioner. In Records of United States Army Continental Commands, 1821–1920, RG 393, are records of the military district that included Virginia. Records relating to employment and welfare of freedmen and abandoned property before the establishment of the Bureau are among Records of Civil War Special Agencies of the Treasury Department, RG 366. The records of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, 1865–1874, in Records of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, RG 101, contain information relating to former slaves who maintained accounts with the bank branches at Lynchburg, Norfolk, and Richmond, Virginia.

APPENDIX

This list provides the names and dates of service of known Freedmen's Bureau personnel at selected subordinate field offices for Virginia. Additional information regarding persons assigned to various field offices might be found among the Bureau's Washington headquarters station books and rosters of military officers and civilians on duty in the states and in other appointment-related records.

LOCATION DATES

SUBORDINATE FIELD OFFICES

ALEXANDRIA

Superintendent of Contrabands

A. Gladwin Oct. 1863–June 1865

Superintendent

James Ferree (5th District)

Henry Alvord

July–Nov. 1865

Nov. 1865–Jan. 1866

Superintendent and Subassistant Commissioner

S. R. Lee Jan. 1866–Mar. 1867 S. R. Lee (10th Subdistrict) Mar. 1867–Dec. 1868

Superintendent

S. R. Lee (6th Educational Subdistrict of VA)

Jan.–Apr. 1869

AMELIA COURTHOUSE

Assistant Superintendent

W. F. White Oct. 1865–Aug. 1866 James Drysdale Aug. 1866–Jan. 1867

Acting Subassistant Commissioner

J. B. Clinton Jan. 1867–Dec. 1868

AMHERST COURTHOUSE (See Lynchburg)

APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE

Assistant Subassistant Commissioner

Louis Neswick 1868

ASHLAND

Ed Murphy 1865–66 Ira Ayers 1867–68

BARHAMSVILLE (See New Kent Courthouse)

BOWLING GREEN (Caroline County)

Assistant Superintendent

John Dwyer Jan. 1866–Nov. 1867

Assistant Subassistant Commissioner

W. B. Pease Nov.–Dec. 1867 Hector Sears (at Fredericksburg) Jan.–Feb. 1868 F. S. Tukey Feb.–Dec. 1868

| LOCATION | Dates |
|----------|-------|
|----------|-------|

BOYDTON (Mecklenburg County)

Assistant Subassistant Commissioner

Lt. George T. Cook (at Clarksville)

Alexander D. Bailie (at Clarksville)

Alexander D. Bailie

Apr.-Nov. 1867

Nov.-Dec. 1867

George W. Graham (3rd Division, 11th Subdistrict)

Jan.-Dec. 1868

BUCKINGHAM COURTHOUSE (Buckingham County)

Assistant Superintendent

Lt. James P. Wogan

Lt. Paul Kolbe

Sept.–Nov. 1865

Lt. J. F. Dengler

Dec. 1865–Apr. 1866

Capt. W. James Kay

May–Aug. 1866

Assistant Subassistant Commissioner

Charles E. Fincke (at Maysville) Jan.–Dec. 1868

BURKESVILLE (Nottoway County)

Assistant Superintendent

Capt. D. Jerome Connolly July 1866–Oct. 1867

Assistant Subassistant Commissioner

Lt. R. G. Rutherford Oct. 1867–Oct. 1868

CHARLOTTE COURTHOUSE (Charlotte County)

Assistant Superintendent

Lt. Louis Ahrens Feb.-Apr. 1866 Lt. Edwin Lyon May-June 1866 Lt. F. A. Page June-Sept. 1866

CHARLOTTESVILLE (Albemarle County)

Assistant Superintendent

James Joyes Jan.–Mar. 1866 Capt. William L. Tidball June 1866–June 1867

Assistant Subassistant Commissioner

Lt. A. F. Higgs June 1867–Feb. 1868

CHESTERFIELD COURTHOUSE (Chesterfield County)

Assistant Superintendent

Lt. Henry EisenhillJuly 1865Lt. John H. KendallAug. 1865Lt. William TaylorAug.-Oct. 1865Capt. William KedlichOct.-Nov. 1865Lt. Dennis M. CarrollDec. 1865-Jan. 1866

Col. James M. Powell Jan. 1866 Lt. W. James Kay Jan.—Mar. 1866

CHRISTIANBURG (Montgomery County)

Assistant Superintendent

Lt. C. S. Schaeffer (8th District of VA)

May 1866–Dec. 1868

LOCATION DATES

CITY POINT (Prince George County)

Assistant Superintendent

Lt. John E. Herriot July 1865 Capt. William Hedges Aug. 1865

R. P. Clayton Sept. 1865–Apr. 1866 Lt. Charles H. Bird May–July 1866 Lt. J. Arnold Yeckley Aug. 1866–Jan. 1867

CLARKSVILLE (See Boydton)

COLUMBIA (See Palmyra)

CULPEPER COURTHOUSE (Culpeper County)

Assistant Superintendent

Capt. Earl Pierce Oct.–Nov. 1865 Lt. W. S. Chase Dec. 1865–July 1866

Assistant Subassistant Commissioner

Lt. W. MacNulty Aug. 1866–Dec. 1868

CULPEPER

Assistant Superintendent

William R. Morse (4th Education Subdistrict)

Jan.–Mar. 1869

CUMBERLAND COURTHOUSE (Cumberland County)

Assistant Superintendent

Lt. Curtis McCornish July–Aug. 1865

Provost Marshall

Capt. Oscar Fleichman May-Oct. 1865
Lt. E. Steinmann Oct.-Nov. 1865
Capt. D. Jerome Connolly Dec. 1865-Feb. 1866

DANVILLE (Pittsylvania County)

Assistant Superintendent

Capt. Moses Smith
Capt. P. J. Hawk
Aug.-Oct. 1865
Capt. J. F. Wilcox
Col. G. B. Carse

Aug. 1865

Aug.-Oct. 1865

Dec. 1865–Nov. 1866

Nov. 1866–July 1867

Assistant Subassistant Commissioner

Lt. Andrew Mahoney

William Leahey (at Pittsylvania Courthouse)

July 1867–June 1868

June–Dec. 1868

DRUMMONDTOWN

Assistant Superintendent

Lt. Charles W. Hite
Dec. 1865–Feb. 1866
Maj. George H. French
Lt. Ed. Murphy
Dec. 1865–Feb. 1866
Oct. 1866–Feb. 1867

Assistant Subassistant Commissioner

Maj. George P. Sherwood Feb.-Nov. 1867
Maj. George P. Sherwood (at Eastville) Nov. 1867-May 1868
M. S. Reed (at Eastville) May-Aug. 1868
D. B. White (at Eastville) Aug.-Dec. 1868

| LOCATION | DATES |
|----------|-------|
| LOCATION | Dati |

| FAIRFAX | COURTHOUSE | (Fairfax County) |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|

Capt. George A. Armes
Aug.-Sept. 1865
Lt. Sidney B. Smith (at Vienna)
Sept. 1865-Feb. 1866
Capt. J. O. Ross (at Vienna)
Mar. 1866

O. E. Hine Nov. 1866–Mar. 1867

Assistant Subassistant Commissioner

Lt. William Shields (at Falls Church)

Lt. W. S. Chase (at Falls Church)

Lt. W. S. Chase (at Manassas)

Apr.–Oct. 1868

John Raeburn

Oct.–Dec. 1868

FALLS CHURCH (See Fairfax Courthouse)

FARMVILLE

Assistant Superintendent

Lt. W. H. Lea Sept.–Nov. 1865 Capt. R. C. Horner Nov. 1865–Jan. 1866 Capt. D. Jerome Connolly Feb.–Apr. 1866

Subassistant Commissioner

Maj. John W. Jordan May 1866–Apr. 1868 Thomas P. Jackson Apr.–Dec. 1868

Assistant Subassistant Commissioner

Thomas Leahey (at Farmville 1st Division,

11th Subdistrict) Apr.–Aug. 1868

Thomas Leahy (at Marysville 1st Division,

11th Subdistrict) Aug.–Dec. 1868

FREDERICKSBURG

Superintendent

Capt. D. W. Bohonon (10th District)

Maj. James Johnson (10th District)

Maj. James Johnson (6th District)

July 1866—Dec. 1868

Assistant Superintendent

Hector Sears (for Stafford and

King George Counties) July 1866–Apr. 1867

Hector Sears (for Stafford, King George,

and Spotsylvania Counties) Apr. 1867–Dec. 1868

GOOCHLAND

Assistant Superintendent

J. T. Wilson Dec. 1865–Jan. 1868 E. C. Morse Jan.–Dec. 1868

GORDONSVILLE

Superintendent

Capt. T. Frank Crandon (4th District)

Aug. 1865–June 1866

Maj. William R. Morse (4th District)

June 1866–Dec. 1868

GORDONSVILLE (See Louisa Courthouse)

| HALIFAX COURTHOUSE Assistant Subassistant Commissioner Lt. David P. Scott (4th Subdivision, 11th District) William Nutt (4th Subdivision, 11th District) W.H.H. Stowell (4th Subdivision, 11th District) | Nov. 1867–Feb. 1868 Feb.–May 1868 May–Dec. 1868 |
|---|---|
| HAMPTON (See Fort Monroe) HARRISONBURG (See Staunton) | |
| HEATHSVILLE Assistant Subassistant Commissioner E. W. Busby (5th Division, 6th Subdistrict) Haskell (5th Division, 6th Subdistrict) | May 1866–Apr. 1868 Apr.–Dec. 1868 |
| JERUSALEM (Southampton County) Subassistant Commissioner Lt. A. G. Deacon (4th Division, 1st Subdistrict) Mortimer Moulden (4th Division, 1st Subdistrict) C. S. Schaeffer (4th Division, 1st Subdistrict) Mortimer Moulden (4th Division, 1st Subdistrict) | May 1866–Jan. 1868 Jan.–Sept. 1868 Sept.–Oct. 1868 Oct.–Dec. 1868 |
| KING WILLIAM COURTHOUSE Assistant Superintendent Lt. John C. Chance (3rd Division, 3rd Subdistrict) Col. Frank Butts (3rd Division, 3rd Subdistrict) C. P. Goodyear (3rd Division, 3rd Subdistrict) | Feb.–June 1866 June 1866–July 1867 July 1867–Dec. 1868 |
| LEESBURG (Loudoun County) Lt. Sydney B. Smith (3rd Division, 10th Subdistrict) Lt. Sydney B. Smith (at Warrenton) Lt. Sydney B. Smith (at Middleburg) | Mar. 1866–May 1868 May–July 1868 July–Oct. 1868 |
| LEXINGTON Assistant Subassistant Commissioner C. Jerome Tubbs G. Carse J. W. Sharp Douglas Frazer Jno. W. Jordan | Sept. 1865–Feb. 1866 Feb.–Nov. 1866 Dec. 1866–Jan. 1868 Jan.–Sept. 1868 Sept.–Dec. 1868 |
| LIBERTY Assistant Subassistant Commissioner B. T. Shaum J. F. Wilcox | Oct. 1865–Apr. 1868 Apr.– Dec. 1868 |
| LOUISA COURTHOUSE Assistant Superintendent Capt. R. McMurray Capt. James Ashworth Lt. Jacob Roth Assistant Subassistant Commissioner Maj. M. S. Hopkins (at Gordonsville) | July 1865–Aug. 1866 Nov. 1865–July 1866 July–Nov. 1866 Jan. 1867–Dec. 1868 |
| | |

DATES

LOCATION

DATES LOCATION LUNENBURG COURTHOUSE **Assistant Superintendent** Lt. Alexander Blackman Sept. 1865 Capt. Richard M. Homer Oct. 1865 Lt. H. Treher Nov. 1865-Jan. 1866 Lt. J. Arnold Yeckley Jan.-July 1866 **Assistant Subassistant Commissioner** W. H. Stowell Apr.-July 1868 William Austin July-Dec. 1868 LYNCHBURG **Superintendent** R. S. Lacey (7th District of VA) Nov. 1865-Apr. 1867 Agent R. S. Lacey Apr. 1867-Jan. 1868 **Subassistant Commissioner** R. S. Lacey (7th Subdistrict of VA) Jan-Dec. 1868 **Assistant Superintendent of Schools** R. S. Lacey Jan.-Mar. 1869 **Assistant Superintendent** Lt. J. P. Wodell (4th Subdistrict, 7th District) Dec. 1865-Jan. 1867 Lt. Louis W. Stevenson (1st Division, 7th District) Jan. 1867-Jan. 1868 J. F. Wilson (1st Division) Jan.-Sept. 1868 Lt. W. F. DeKnight (Subdistrict of Amherst County) May-Aug. 1866 **Assistant Subassistant Commissioner** Lt. L. A. Nesmith (1st and 6th Divisions, 7th District) June-Sept. 1868 MADISON COURTHOUSE **Assistant Subassistant Commissioner** Capt. Samuel W. Carpenter Feb.-Nov. 1867 William Crea Feb.-Dec. 1868 **MANASSAS** (See Fairfax Courthouse) **MANCHESTER Assistant Superintendent** Lt. L. Hoysradt Oct. 1865-Mar. 1866 Lt. T. W. Lord Apr.-Oct. 1866 **Assistant Subassistant Commissioner** Samuel F. Maddox July-Dec. 1868 MARION

Assistant Superintendent

MARTINSVILLE (See Farmville)

Lt. B. E. Hess

13

Apr.-Aug. 1866

| LOCATION | Dates |
|-----------|--------|
| 200111011 | 211120 |

MATTHEWS COURTHOUSE

Assistant Superintendent

E. A. Chandler Apr. 1866–Mar. 1867 F. K. Smith Apr.–July 1867

Assistant Subassistant Commissioner

E. R. Williams
July–Aug. 1867
E. A. Chandler
Aug. 1867–Jan. 1868
Thomas Rice
Jan.–Dec. 1868

MAYSVILLE (See Buckingham Courthouse)

MIDDLEBURG (See Leesburg)

FORT MONROE

Superintendent

C. B. Wilder (9th District)
C. B. Wilder (5th District)
Sept. 1865–July 1866
July–Sept. 1866
S. L. Armstrong (5th District)
Sept. 1866–Apr. 1867

Agent

S. L. Armstrong (5th District) Apr. 1867–Jan. 1868

Subassistant Commissioner

S. L. Armstrong (5th District)

S. L. Armstrong (at Hampton)

Jan.—Sept. 1868

Sept.—Dec. 1868

Superintendent

S. L. Armstrong (1st Education Subdistrict,

Hampton) Jan.-Apr. 1869

NEW KENT COURTHOUSE

Superintendent

A. M. Brooks (at Barhamsville) Mar.–Apr. 1866

Assistant Subassistant Commissioner

A. M. Brooks Apr. 1866–Dec. 1867 William H. Sloan Dec. 1867–June 1868 E. G. Townsend May–Aug. 1868

NORFOLK

Assistant Superintendent for Negro Affairs,

Fort Monroe

C. H. Beirne Mar.–June 1865

Superintendent

A. S. Flagg (1st District, Fort Monroe)

A. S. Flagg (1st District, Norfolk)

William P. Austin

June–Sept. 1865

Sept. 1865–June 1866

June 1866–Mar. 1867

Subassistant Commissioner

J. H. Remington Mar. 1867–Jan. 1869

Assistant Subassistant Commissioner

Lt. John H. Keatley

Charles E. Johnston

Edward Murphy

June–Aug. 1865

Aug. 1865–May 1866

Feb.–Nov. 1867

| LOCATION | Dates |
|----------|-------|
| LOCATION | DA |

NORFOLK

Assistant Superintendent (See Princess Anne)

ORANGE COURTHOUSE

Assistant Superintendent

M. C. Harris

H. C. Buckman

July–Sept. 1865

Sept.–Oct. 1865

John W. Barnes

Oct. 1865–Aug. 1866

W. A. MacNulty

Sept.–Oct. 1866

PALMYRA

Assistant Superintendent

Lt. C. E. Minor (at Columbia)

Capt. N. R. Bunker (at Columbia)

E. G. Budd

Aug-Nov. 1865

Dec. 1865

Jan-Oct. 1866

PETERSBURG

Superintendent

Stuart Barnes (District of the Nottoway)

Stuart Barnes (2nd District)

July–Aug. 1865

Aug. 1865–Sept. 1867

Subassistant Commissioner

 J. R. Stone
 Sept. 1866–Sept. 1867

 James A. Bates
 Sept.-Oct. 1867

 J. R. Stone
 Oct. 1867–Dec. 1868

Assistant Superintendent

 Capt. E. H. Tobey
 July 1865–Nov. 1865

 Lt. J. A. Yeckley
 Dec. 1866–Jan. 1867

 Capt. J. L. Johnston
 Nov.–Dec. 1867

 Lt. H.K.W. Ayres
 Dec. 1867–July 1868

PITTSYLVANIA COURTHOUSE (See Danville)

PRINCESS ANNE

Assistant Superintendent

Thomas P. Jackson (at Norfolk)

Morton Havens

Morton Havens

July 1867

July 1867

Jan. – Dec. 1868

RICHMOND

Quartermaster

H. S. Merrell Apr.–June 1865

Superintendent

H. S. Merrell (District of Henrico)

H. S. Merrell (3rd District)

June–Nov. 1865

Nov. 1865–June 1866

John A. McDonnell (3rd District)

June–Nov. 1866

John A. Bates (3rd District)

Apr.–May 1867

Subassistant Commissioner

John A. Bates Apr.–May 1867 Paul R. Hambrick May 1867–Dec. 1868

| LOCATION | DATES | |
|--|---|--|
| RICHMOND (cont.) Assistant Superintendent of Schools Paul R. Hambrick Assistant Superintendent | Jan.–Apr. 1869 | |
| E. B. Townsend (Subdistrict of Richmond) T. W. Lord | Dec. 1865–Feb. 1866 Mar.–Apr. 1866 | |
| Assistant Subassistant Commissioner Benjamin C. Cook | Apr. 1866–Dec. 1868 | |
| ROCKY MOUNT Assistant Superintendent | | |
| James Warden William F. DeKnight (Subdistrict No. 3, 7th District) Assistant Subassistant Commissioner | Jan.–June 1866 Aug. 1866–Apr. 1867 | |
| William F. DeKnight William F. DeKnight (Subdistrict No. 3, 7th District) Newton Whitten (4th Division, 7th Subdistrict) Augustus R. Egbert | Apr.–July 1867 July–Oct. 1867 Oct.–Dec. 1867 Dec. 1867–June 1868 | |
| SALEM (8th Educational Subdistrict, See Wytheville) | | |
| SMITHFIELD Assistant Superintendent Lt. L.W.L. McDaniels Lt. A. G. Deacon | May 1865–Mar. 1866 Mar.–May 1866 | |
| STAUNTON Assistant Superintendent | Mar. Mar. 1977 | |
| Lt. George W. Cook (at Harrisburg) Lt. George W. Cook (Subdistrict No. 10, 7th District, at Staunton) | Mar.–May 1866 May–Dec. 1866 | |
| Frederick S. Tukey (Subdistrict of Augusta and Highland) Thomas P. Jackson (4th Division, 9th Subdistrict) Assistant Subassistant Commissioner | Dec. 1866–Apr. 1867 Apr. 1867–Mar. 1868 | |
| John W. Jordan Roswell Waldo | Mar.–Sept. 1868 Sept.–Dec. 1868 | |
| STAUNTON Superintendent (See Winchester, Subassistant Commissioner) | | |
| SUFFOLK Agent | | |
| John W. Barnes (3rd Division, 1st Subdistrict) Assistant Subassistant Commissioner | Dec. 1866–Nov. 1867 | |
| Lt. George W. Fleming George W. Black | Nov. 1867–July 1868 July–Dec. 1868 | |

| LOCATION | Dates |
|--|---------------------|
| TAPPAHANNOCK | |
| Provost Marshall | |
| Edgar B. Le Gro (at Warsaw) | July-Oct. 1865 |
| Edgar B. Le Gro | NovDec. 1865 |
| Assistant Subassistant Commissioner | |
| Lt. Watson R. Wentworth (3rd Division, | |
| 6th Subdistrict from April 1867) | Feb. 1866–Dec. 1868 |
| our subdistrict from right 1007) | 100. 1000 Bec. 1000 |
| VIENNA (See Fairfax Courthouse) | |
| WARRENTON | |
| Assistant Subassistant Commissioner | |
| Lt. W. S. Chase | July 1866-Aug. 1867 |
| Capt. E. B. Gates (4th Division, 10th Subdistrict) | Aug. 1867-Jan. 1868 |
| Morton Havens (4th Division, 10th Subdistrict) | Jan.–Apr. 1868 |
| Lt. Sydney B. Smith (See Leesburg, VA) | May–July 1868 |
| | , , |
| WARSAW | |
| Assistant Subassistant Commissioner | |
| Henry W. Ayres (4th Division, 6th Subdistrict | |
| from April 1867) | Jan.–Dec. 1867 |
| William B. Pease | Jan. 1868 |
| C. G. McClelland | Feb.–Mar. 1868 |
| E. W. Busby | AprDec. 1868 |
| WAVERLY | |
| Assistant Subassistant Commissioner | |
| W. F. Wilcox (2nd Division, 2nd Subdistict | |
| from April 1867) | Dec. 1866–Mar. 1868 |
| P. M. McLaughlin | Apr.–July 1868 |
| 1. W. WCLaughin | Apr.—Jury 1000 |
| WILSON'S LANDING | |
| Assistant Superintendent | |
| J. H. Remington | FebJune 1866 |
| Lt. Edward Murphy | July-Sept. 1866 |
| WINCHESTER | |
| Superintendent | |
| Capt. H. Stover How (6th District, at Staunton) | AugSept. 1865 |
| Capt. H. Stover How (6th District) | Oct. 1865–May 1866 |
| J. H. Remington (6th District) | May–Sept. 1866 |
| J. H. Remington (9th District) | Sept.–Nov. 1866 |
| Subassistant Commissioner | 50pt110v. 1000 |

John A. McDonnel (9th District)

Assistant Subassistant Commissioner Capt. Gilbert R. Chandler (1st Division,

Assistant Superintendent John P. How

9th District)

Dec. 1866-Dec. 1868

Dec. 1865-Apr. 1866

Apr. 1866-Oct. 1867

LOCATION DATES

WOODSTOCK

Assistant Subassistant Commissioner

J. H. Hall (3rd Division, 9th District)

Mar. 1866–July 1868
W. Lyreel

July–Aug. 1868
Watkins James

Aug.–Dec. 1868

WYTHEVILLE

Superintendent

B. C. Carter (8th District)

George P. Sherwood (8th District)

J. H. Remington (8th District)

William P. Austin (8th District)

H. G. Thomas (8th District)

Oct. 1865–June 1866

June–Dec. 1866

Dec. 1866–Feb. 1867

Mar.–Aug. 1867

Assistant Superintendent of Schools

H. G. Thomas (at Salem) Jan.–Mar. 1869

YORKTOWN

Assistant Subassistant Commissioner

F. A. Massey (3rd Division, 5th District)

Henry K. Ayers (3rd Division, 5th District)

Jan. 1866–May 1868

Aug.–Dec. 1868

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ROLL DESCRIPTION **DATES**

1 LIST OF BOOK RECORDS

State of Virginia

The single-volume list of book records for Virginia (no date) is arranged by office, with records of the Assistant Commissioner and his staff officers listed first, followed alphabetically by locations of the subdistrict offices. Included in the list of book records are the type of record in each book or volume, the dates of the volume, and the volume number. Throughout this introductory material and in the table of contents, the Adjutant General's Office volume number appears in parentheses in the series descriptions of the records.

1 Volume

OFFICES OF STAFF OFFICERS

QUARTERMASTER AND DISBURSING OFFICER

Press Copies of Letters Sent

Volume 11 (74)

The 17 volumes of press copies of letters sent, October 1865-May 1869, 1 (64), 2 (65), 3 (66), 4 (67), 5 (68), 6 (69), 7 (70), 8 (71), 9 (72), 10 (73), 11 (74), 12 (75), 13 (76), 14 (77), 15 (78), 16 (79), and 17 (80), are arranged chronologically. There are name indexes for volumes 1 (64) through 16 (79).

| | Volume 1 (64) | Oct. 1865–Feb. 1866 |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| 2 | Press Copies of Letters Sent (cont.) Volume 2 (65) | Feb.–May 1866 |
| 3 | Press Copies of Letters Sent (cont.) Volume 3 (66) | May–July 1866 |
| 4 | Press Copies of Letters Sent (cont.) Volume 4 (67) | July-Oct. 1866 |
| 5 | Press Copies of Letters Sent (cont.) Volume 5 (68) | OctDec. 1866 |
| 6 | Press Copies of Letters Sent (cont.) Volume 6 (69) | Dec. 1866–Mar. 1867 |
| 7 | Press Copies of Letters Sent (cont.) Volume 7 (70) | Mar.–May 1867 |
| 8 | Press Copies of Letters Sent (cont.) Volume 8 (71) Volume 9 (72) | May–June 1867 June–July 1867 |
| 9 | Press Copies of Letters Sent (cont.) Volume 10 (73) | July-Sept. 1867 |

Sept.-Nov. 1867

10 Press Copies of Letters Sent (cont.)

Volume 12 (75) Nov.–Dec. 1867

11 Press Copies of Letters Sent (cont.)

Volume 13 (76) Dec. 1867–Apr. 1868

12 Press Copies of Letters Sent (cont.)

Volume 14 (77) Apr.–Oct. 1868

13 Press Copies of Letters Sent (cont.)

Volume 15 (78) Oct. 1868–Jan. 1869 Volume 16 (79) Jan.–Apr. 1869

14 Press Copies of Letters Sent (cont.)

Volume 17 (80) Apr.–May 1869

Press Copies of Invoices and Letters of Transmittal with Invoices, Orders, and Receipts for Goods

The two volumes of press copies of invoices and letters of transmittal with invoices, orders, and receipts for goods, July 1867–January 1869, 1 (81) and 2 (82), are arranged chronologically and have name indexes.

Volume 1 (81) July 1867–Mar. 1868 Volume 2 (82) Apr. 1868–Jan. 1869

15 Endorsements Sent and Received

The two volumes of endorsements sent and received, January 1867–May 1869, 1 (83) and 2 (84), are arranged chronologically and have name indexes. For endorsements sent and received (Oct. 1865–May 1866), see volume 1 (59) of the five volumes of registers of letters received described below.

Volume 1 (83) Jan. 1867–Dec. 1868 Volume 2 (84) Jan.–May 1869

Registers of Letters Received

The five volumes of registers of letters received, October 1865–May 1869, 1 (59), 2 (60), 3 (61), 4 (62), and 5(63), are arranged by time period. The entries in volume 1 (59) are arranged in chronological order and numbered. The remaining volumes, 2 (60), 3 (61), 4 (62) and 5 (63), are arranged by the initial letter of the surname of the correspondent and thereunder arranged in chronological order and numbered. Volume 1 (59) has a name index. For registered letters received, see the unbound registered letters received (Oct. 1865–May 1869) described below.

| Volume 1 (59) | Oct. 1865–May 1866 |
|---------------|--------------------|
| Volume 2 (60) | June–Dec. 1866 |
| Volume 3 (61) | 1867 |
| Volume 4 (62) | JanDec. 1868 |
| Volume 5 (63) | Jan.–May 1869 |

| Roll | DESCRIPTION | Dates |
|------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 16 | | 1865–69, are arranged according to their entry etters received (Oct. 1865–May 1869) described |
| | Entered in Volume 1 (59) 1–493 | 1865–66 |
| 17 | Entered in Volume 1 (59) 494–943 | 1866 |
| 18 | Entered in Volume 1 (59) 944–1140 | 1866 |
| | Entered in Volume 2 (60) A–B | 1866 |
| 19 | Entered in Volume 2 (60) C–L | 1866 |
| 20 | Entered in Volume 2 (60) M–V | 1866 |
| 21 | Entered in Volume 2 (60) W | 1866 |
| | Entered in Volume 3 (61) A1–A293 | 1867 |
| 22 | Entered in Volume 3 (61) A294–I7 | 1867 |
| 23 | Entered in Volume 3 (61) J2–L202 | 1867 |
| 24 | Entered in Volume 3 (61) L205–M388 | 1867 |
| 25 | Entered in Volume 3 (61) M388–R330 | 1867 |
| 26 | Entered in Volume 3 (61) S1–V3 | 1867 |
| 27 | Entered in Volume 3 (61) W2–W349 | 1867 |
| 28 | Entered in Volume 4 (62) A1–F6 | 1868 |

| Roll | DESCRIPTION | DATES |
|------|---|--|
| 29 | Registered Letters Received (cont.) Entered in Volume 4 (62) G1–L126 | 1868 |
| 30 | Entered in Volume 4 (62) L127–P30 | 1868 |
| 31 | Entered in Volume 4 (62) R1–T40 | 1868 |
| 32 | Entered in Volume 4 (62) W2–Y1 | 1868 |
| | Entered in Volume 5 (63) A4–Y1 | 1869 |
| 33 | Unregistered Letters Received Unbound unregistered letters received, 1866–69, are arranged by year, thereunder by initial letter of the surname of the correspondent, and thereunder chronologically. | |
| | | 1866–69 |
| 34 | Reports of Persons and Articles Hired Unbound reports of persons and articles hired, July 1865–December 1868, are arranged chronologically. | |
| | | July 1865–Apr. 1866 |
| 35 | Reports of Persons and Articles Hired (cont.) | May 1866–Mar. 1867 |
| 36 | Reports of Persons and Articles Hired (cont.) | Apr. 1867–Sept. 1868 |
| 37 | Reports of Persons and Articles Hired (cont.) | OctDec. 1868 |
| | Ration Returns Unbound ration returns, August logically by month. | 1866-December 1868, are arranged chrono- |
| | | Aug. 1866–Jan. 1867 |
| | | |
| 38 | Ration Returns (cont.) | Feb. 1867–June 1867 |

40 Ration Returns (cont.) Oct.–Dec. 1868

SUBORDINATE FIELD OFFICES

ABINGDON (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner, 2nd Division, 8th Subdistrict)

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, December 1867–January 1868 (110), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (110) Dec. 1867–Jan. 1868

Register of Letters Sent

The single-volume register of letters sent, January–December 1868 (109), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (109) Jan.–Dec. 1868

ALEXANDRIA (Superintendent)

Letters Sent

The two volumes of letters sent, July 1865–June 1867, 1 (89) and 2 (90), are arranged chronologically.

Volume 1 (89) July 1865–Mar. 1867 Volume 2 (90) Mar.–June 1867

Press Copies of Letters Sent

The five volumes of press copies of letters sent, March 1867–April 1869, 1 (91), 2 (92), 3 (93), 4 (94), and 5 (95), are arranged chronologically. Name and subject indexes are in volumes 1 (91) and 3 (93).

Volume 1 (91) Mar.–Nov. 1867

41 Press Copies of Letters Sent (cont.)

Volume 2 (92) Nov. 1867–June 1868 Volume 3 (93) June–Dec. 1868

42 Volume 4 (94) Dec. 1868–Jan. 1869 Volume 5 (95) Jan.–Apr. 1869

Endorsements Sent and Received

The single volume of endorsements sent and received, November 1865–March 1867 (97), is arranged chronologically. For endorsements sent and received, dated March 1867 to December 1868, see the three volumes of registers of letters received (July 1866–Dec. 1868), described below. Volume (97) also contains a **list of former owners of abandoned or confiscated property compiled by Newton Whiten, AAQM 10th District**.

Volume (97) Nov. 1865–Mar. 1867

44

45

DATES

42 Registers of Letters Received

(cont.) The three volumes of registers of letters received, July 1866–December 1868, 1 (85), 2 (86), and 3 (87), are arranged by time period. The entries are arranged in chronological order and numbered, except for the second half of volume 1 (85), which was recopied in volume 2 (86). There are name indexes in volumes 2 (86) and 3 (87). The registers contain endorsements from Mar. 1867 to Dec. 1868.

| Volume 1 (85) | July 1866–Mar. 1867 |
|---------------|---------------------|
| Volume 2 (86) | Mar. 1867–Apr. 1868 |
| Volume 3 (87) | Apr.–Dec. 1868 |

43 Registered Letters Received

The unbound registered letters received, July 1866–April 1869, except letters received January–April 1869 by S. R. Lee, superintendent, 6th Educational Subdistrict of Virginia, are arranged according to their entry in the three volumes of registers of letters received (July 1866–Dec. 1868) described above.

Entered in volume 1 (85)

1–259

1–142

Entered in volume 2 (86)

1–407

Entered in volume 2 (86)

410–1038

1–382

Entered in volume 3 (87)

July–Dec. 1867

July–Dec. 1867

Jan.–Apr. 1868

387–1279 Apr.–Dec. 1868 46 1–157 Jan.–Apr. 1869

Registered Letters Received

Unbound registered letters received, January 1867–December 1868, are arranged by subject and thereunder arranged in chronological order and numbered. The letters are registered according to their entry in volumes 2 (86) and 3 (87) of the three volumes of registers of letters received (July 1866–Dec. 1868) described above. This series also includes some unregistered letters received concerning receipt of checks, other receipts, schools, the poor and appropriations.

Entered in volumes 2 (86) and 3 (87) Jan. 1867–Dec. 1868

47 Unregistered Letters Received

Unbound unregistered letters received, March 1863-April 1869, are arranged chronologically.

Mar. 1863-Apr. 1866

DATES

48 *Unregistered Letters Received* (cont.)

May 1866-Apr. 1869

Letters Received Relating to Personnel ("Personal")

Unbound letters received relating to personnel ("personal"), May 1867–October 1868, are arranged by name of correspondent.

May 1867-Oct. 1868

Letters Sent, October–November 1866, and a Register of Letters Received, November 1866–October 1867, by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster

The single volume of letters sent, October–November 1866, and a register of letters received, November 1866–October 1867, by the acting assistant quartermaster, October 1866–October 1867 (88), is arranged chronologically. For letters received, see unbound letters received by the acting assistant quartermaster (Nov. 1866–Oct. 1867) described below. This volume (88) also contains **lists of people at the industrial schools and Freedmen's Home**.

Volume (88)

Oct. 1866-Oct. 1867

Press Copies of Letters Sent by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster

The single unnumbered volume of press copies of letters sent by the acting assistant quartermaster, May-October 1867, is arranged chronologically. The volume also contains letters sent by the industrial school from December 1867 to May 1868 and by the subassistant commissioner from July 1868 to January 1869.

1 Volume

May-Oct. 1867

49 Letters Received by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster

Unbound letters received by the acting assistant quartermaster, November 1866–October 1867, are arranged according to their entry in the single volume (88) of letters sent, Oct.–Nov. 1866, and a register of letters received, November 1866–October 1867, by the acting assistant quartermaster (Oct. 1866–Oct. 1867) described above.

Nov. 1866-Oct. 1867

Press Copies of Letters Sent by the Assistant Subassistant Commissioner of the 1st Division

The single volume of press copies of letters sent by the assistant subassistant commissioner of the 1st Division, May 1868–January 1869 (96), is arranged chronologically, and there is a name and subject index. Included in this volume are press copies of letters sent by the assistant subassistant commissioner, Fairfax Court House, Dec. 1868.

Volume (96)

May 1868-Jan. 1869

49 General and Special Orders and Circulars Issued

(cont.) The single unnumbered volume of general and special orders and circulars issued, July–November 1865 and February 1866–April 1867, is arranged by type of issuance and thereunder chronologically. This series also contains letters sent by the acting commissary of subsistence at Fort Sill, Okla., from December 1869–July 1870.

1 Volume July–Nov. 1865; Feb. 1866–Apr. 1867

General and Special Orders Received

Unbound general and special orders received, 1865–69, are arranged by office of origin and thereunder chronologically.

1865-69

Circular Letters and Circulars Received

The two unnumbered volumes of circular letters and circulars received, January 1867–December 1868, are arranged by type of issuance, then chronologically.

1 Volume Jan. 1867–Dec. 1868 1 Volume Jan. 1867–Dec. 1868

50 Monthly School Reports of the Subassistant Commissioner and the Superintendent

The single volume of monthly school reports of the subassistant commissioner and the superintendent, October 1867–February 1869 (100), is arranged chronologically. The 1869 reports are of the 5th and 6th Educational Subdistricts (Alexandria, Fairfax, Fauquier, Prince William, Loudoun, Caroline, Essex, Spotsylvania, Lancaster, and North Cumberland counties).

Volume (100) Oct. 1867–Feb. 1869

School Reports

Unbound school reports, April 1867–March 1869, are arranged by type of report and thereunder chronologically. The records include teachers' reports (Apr. 1867–Mar. 1869), reports of the subassistant commissioner (Apr. 1867–Feb. 1869), reports received from assistant subassistant commissioners (Apr. 1867–Dec. 1868), and one building report (Feb. 1869).

Apr. 1867-Mar. 1869

Monthly and Trimonthly Reports of Intelligence Offices

Unbound monthly and trimonthly reports of intelligence offices, October 1865–September 1867, are arranged chronologically.

Oct. 1865-Sept. 1867

Monthly Reports of Tenants Occupying Tenements

Unbound monthly reports of tenants occupying tenements, July 1866–October 1867, are arranged chronologically. The records include reports from Prince St. Barracks, Sickle Barracks, Construction Barracks, and Seward Barracks.

July 1866-Oct. 1867

DATES

51 Monthly Reports of Persons and Articles Hired

Unbound monthly reports of persons and articles hired, September 1866–April 1869, are arranged chronologically.

Sept. 1866-Apr. 1869

Miscellaneous Reports and Returns

Unbound miscellaneous reports and returns, 1866–68, are arranged chronologically. Included are reports of officers and enlisted men on duty, civilian agents, discharged men, rations, land, and forage; returns of public animals; estimates of rations and funds; and statements of monies received from the Freedmen's Fund.

1866-68

Register of Complaints

The single-volume register of complaints, January 1867–December 1868 (98), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (98)

Jan. 1867-Dec. 1868

Ration Returns

Unbound ration returns, November 1866–December 1867, are arranged chronologically.

Nov. 1866-Dec. 1867

52 Labor Contracts

Unbound labor contracts, September 1865–March 1867, are arranged chronologically with a few articles of indenture (Feb.–May 1866) at the end of the series.

Sept. 1865–Mar. 1867

53 List of Public Property Received

The single-volume list of public property received, February–October 1867, is unnumbered and arranged chronologically. This volume also contains statement of the operations of the Industrial School at Alexandria, May to Oct. 1867.

1 Volume

Feb.-Oct. 1867

Records Relating to Bureau Property

Unbound records relating to Bureau property, October 1867–December 1868, are arranged by quarter. Included are quarterly statements; monthly returns of Bureau stores, forage, forage issued to public animals, and stationery; lists of Bureau stores expended and transferred; requisitions for fuel; returns of clothing and camp and garrison equipage; and monthly returns of clothing.

Oct. 1867-Dec. 1868

DATES

54 Records Relating to the Industrial School

Unbound records relating to the industrial school, April 1867–May 1868, are generally arranged by type of record. Included are letters received, vouchers, accounts, and receipt rolls of articles manufactured in the school and sold to destitute freedpeople.

Apr. 1867-May 1868

Lists of Magisterial Districts

Unbound lists of magisterial districts, March-April 1867, are arranged chronologically.

Mar.-Apr. 1867

Accounts

The single unnumbered volume of accounts, March–September 1866, is arranged by name of individual and has a name index.

1 Volume

Mar.-Sept. 1866

Cash Accounts

The single unnumbered volume of cash accounts, July 1865 and February 1866—October 1867, is unnumbered and arranged chronologically. The volume also contains **cash accounts of Fort Sill, Oklahoma** (Dec. 1869–June 1870), arranged chronologically.

1 Volume

July 1865 and Feb. 1866–Oct. 1867

Receipts

Unbound receipts, May 1866–October 1869, are unarranged. Included are a few **accounts**, such as of corn shipped.

May 1866-Oct. 1869

55 Miscellaneous Records

Unbound miscellaneous records, 1865–68, are arranged by type of record. The records include papers relating to complaints, orders received, leases of land, contracts for school buildings, reports of inmates at Soldiers' Rest, reports of sick and wounded, and records relating to court cases and legal matters.

1865-68

56 AMELIA COURTHOUSE (Assistant Superintendent)

Letters Sent

The two volumes of letters sent, January 1866–February 1867 and July 1867–December 1868, 1 (102) and 2 (104), are arranged chronologically. Volume 1 (102) also contains a name and subject index and the following: a **register of letters received (Jan.–Nov. 1866); extracts of orders to local residents (1865–66);** and a **register of orphan freed children (Jan. 1867)**.

Volume 1 (102) Jan. 1866–Feb. 1867 Volume 2 (104) July 1867–Dec. 1868

DATES

56 Register of Letters Received

(cont.)

The single-volume register of letters received, July 1867–December 1868 (103), is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent and thereunder in general chronological order. For a register of letters received, Jan.–Nov. 1866, see volume 1 (102) of the two volumes of letters sent described above.

Volume (103)

July 1867–Dec. 1868

Letters and Orders Received

Unbound letters and orders received, July 1865–December 1868, are arranged by type of letter and thereunder chronologically.

July 1865-Dec. 1868

Register of Persons Taking the Oath of Allegiance

The single-volume register of persons taking the oath of allegiance, May 1865–January 1866 (106), is arranged chronologically by date of oath.

Volume (106)

May 1865-Jan. 1866

Register of Complaints and Weekly Reports to the Superintendent of the 2nd District

The single-volume register of complaints and weekly reports to the superintendent of the 2nd District, October 1865–May 1866 (105), is arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically.

Volume (105)

Oct. 1865-May 1866

AMHERST COURTHOUSE (See Lynchburg)

APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE (Assistant Subassistant Superintendent)

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, October–December 1868 (113), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (113)

Oct.-Dec. 1868

Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent

The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent, October–December 1868 (112), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (112)

Oct.-Dec. 1868

57 ASHLAND (Assistant Superintendent)

Press Copies of Letters Sent

The single volume of press copies of letters sent, February 1867–September 1868 (108), is arranged chronologically. This volume also contains **press copies** of letters sent by Ira Ayers, president of the board of registration for Hanover County, dated May–Oct. 1867.

Volume (108)

Feb. 1867-Sept. 1868

DATES

57 Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent

(cont.) The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent, March–June 1866 (107), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (107)

Mar.-June 1866

Letters Received

Unbound letters received, October 1865–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Oct. 1865-Dec. 1868

58 Orders Received, Papers Relating to Complaints, Bills of Lading, and Indentures

Unbound orders received, papers relating to complaints, bills of lading, and indentures, September 1865–May 1868, are arranged by type of record.

Sept. 1865-May 1868

BARHAMSVILLE (See New Kent Courthouse)

BOWLING GREEN (Caroline County, Assistant Subassistant Commissioner) *Letters Sent*

The single volume of letters sent, November 1866–December 1868 (117), is arranged chronologically. This volume also contains a **register of black families of Caroline County.**

Volume (117)

Nov. 1866-Dec. 1868

Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent and Received

The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent and received, May 1867–December 1868 (116), is arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically. Some of the letters registered in this volume are in the series of letters received (Jan. 1866–Dec. 1868) described below.

Volume (116)

May 1867–Dec. 1868

Letters Received

Unbound letters received, January 1866–December 1868, are arranged chronologically. Some of the letters are registered in the single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent and received (118) described above.

Jan. 1866-Dec. 1868

59 Circulars and Orders Received

The single volume of circulars and orders received, January 1867–April 1868 (118), is arranged by printed issuances and manuscript copies.

Volume (118)

Jan. 1867–Apr. 1868

Contracts, Indentures, and Letters Sent

Unbound contracts, indentures, and letters sent, 1865-68, are arranged by type of record.

1865-68

DATES

59 BOYDTON (Mecklenburg County, Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

(cont.) Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, April 1867–December 1868 (142), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (142)

Apr. 1867-Dec. 1868

Letters Sent

The unnumbered single volume of letters sent, January 1866–April 1867, is arranged chronologically. Most of the letters entered in the volume relate to Clarksville, VA. The volume also contains **complaints** and **office memos.**

1 Volume

Jan. 1866-Apr. 1867

Registers of Letters Received

The two volumes of registers of letters received, April 1867–December 1868, 1 (119) and 2 (141), are arranged by time period. The entries for the period April–June 1867 are arranged in general chronological order; thereafter the entries are generally arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent and thereunder chronologically. A name index is in volume 2 (141). Volume 1 (119) also contains a register of transmittal letters received for the period May to December 1868.

Volume 1 (119) May–Dec. 1868

Volume 2 (141) Apr. 1867–Dec. 1868

Letters and Orders Received

Unbound letters and orders received, July 1865–December 1868, are arranged chronologically. Some of the letters are registered in volume 2 (141) of the two volumes of registers of letters received described above.

July 1865–June 1867

60 Letters and Orders Received (cont.) July 1867–Dec. 1868

Register of Complaints

The single-volume register of complaints, January 1867–November 1868 (143), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (143) Jan. 1867–Nov. 1868

Contracts, Bills of Lading, and Judgments

Unbound contracts, bills of lading, and judgments, 1865–68, are arranged by type of record.

1865-68

61 Contracts, Bills of Lading, and

Judgments (cont.) 1865–68

DATES

61 Census Lists

(cont.) The series of unbound census lists consists of two items dated 1866.

1866

BUCKINGHAM COURTHOUSE (Buckingham County, Assistant Superintendent)

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, January–December 1868 (320), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (320)

Jan.-Dec. 1868

Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent

The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent, 1868 (319), is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent and thereunder chronologically.

Volume (319)

1868

Letters and Orders Received

Unbound letters and orders received, 1865–68, are arranged chronologically.

1865-68

62 Registers of Complaints, Rations Issued, and Cases Tried

The single-volume of registers of complaints, rations issued, and cases tried, August 1865–May 1866 and January–December 1868 (120), is arranged by type of register.

Volume (120)

Aug. 1865–May 1866 and Jan.–Dec. 1868

Contracts, Bonds, Court Records, and Miscellaneous Reports and Lists Unbound contracts, bonds, court records, and miscellaneous reports and lists, 1865–68, are arranged by type of record.

1865-68

BURKESVILLE (Nottoway County, Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, July 1867–July 1868 (122), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (122)

July 1867-July 1868

Press Copies of Letters Sent

The single volume of press copies of letters sent, July–October 1868 (123), is arranged chronologically and has a name index. The volume also contains letters sent by the assistant subassistant commissioner at Lunenburg, Virginia, Oct.–Dec. 1868.

Volume (123)

July-Oct. 1868

DATES

62 Register of Letters Received

(cont.) The single-volume register of letters received, July 1867–October 1868 (121), is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent, thereunder arranged by year, and then in chronological order and numbered. For letters received, see the unbound registered letters received (1867 and 1868) described below.

Volume (121)

July 1867-Oct. 1868

63 Registered Letters Received

Unbound registered letters received, 1867 and 1868, are arranged according to their entry in the single-volume register of letters received (121) described above.

1867 and 1868

Unregistered Letters Received

Unbound unregistered letters received, August 1865–March 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Aug. 1865-Mar. 1868

64 Orders Received, Invoices and Bills of Lading, School Reports, and Miscellaneous Retained Copies of Reports

Unbound orders received, invoices and bills of lading, school reports, and miscellaneous retained copies of reports, 1865–68, are arranged by type of record.

1865-68

Register of Proceedings of Freedmen's Court in Lunenburg County

The single-volume register of proceedings of freedmen's court in Lunenburg County, April–October 1867 (288), is arranged numerically by case number. The court was established by Special Order No. 41 (1867)

Volume (288)

Apr.-Oct. 1867

Register of Proceedings of Cases in Freedmen's Court in Lunenburg County in Which the Commonwealth of Virginia Was the Complainant

The single-volume register of proceedings of cases in Freedmen's Court in Lunenburg County in which the Commonwealth of Virginia was complainant, April–October 1867 (287), is arranged numerically. The court was established by Special Order No. 41, 1867 series (Headquarters, Assistant Commissioner of Virginia).

Volume (287)

Apr.-Oct. 1867

Register of Complaints

The single-volume register of complaints, June 1867–November 1868 (124), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (124)

June 1867-Nov. 1868

DATES

64 Accounts of Provost Court in Lunenburg County

(cont.) The single volume of accounts of Provost Court in Lunenburg County, April 1867–April 1868 (285), is arranged chronologically. These are accounts of Capt. D. J. Connolly (Apr. 1867–Nov. 1867) and Lt. R. G. Rutherford (Dec. 1867–Apr. 1868).

Volume (285) Apr. 1867–Apr. 1868

Miscellaneous Registers and Lists

The single volume of miscellaneous registers and lists, 1865–67 (125), is arranged by type of register or list. This volume includes a **register of cases** before the Freedmen's Court, a list of persons in Nottoway County taking the amnesty oath, and a list of persons receiving rations.

Volume (125)

1865-67

CHARLOTTE COURTHOUSE (Charlotte County, Assistant Superintendent) Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, April–July 1866 (126), is arranged chronologically. The volume includes **reports sent**.

Volume (126)

Apr.-July 1866

65 Letters Sent, Bills of Lading, Indentures, and Reports

Unbound letters sent, bills of lading, indentures, and reports of outrages committed, 1865 and 1866, are arranged by type of record.

1865 and 1866

Unregistered Letters Received

Unbound unregistered letters received, August 1865–October 1866, are arranged chronologically.

Aug. 1865-Oct. 1866

Register of Complaints and Lists of Persons Receiving Rations

The single-volume register of complaints and lists of persons receiving rations, 1865 and 1866 (127), is arranged by type of register or list.

Volume (127)

1865 and 1866

CHARLOTTESVILLE (Albemarle County, Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The three volumes of letters sent, November 1865–June 1867, 1 (128), 2 (129), and 3 (130), are arranged chronologically. Volume 3 (130) includes **endorsements sent and orders issued**.

Volume 1 (128) Nov. 1865–Nov. 1866 Volume 2 (129) Nov. 1866–May 1867 Volume 3 (130) May–June 1867

DATES

66 Letters Received

Unbound letters received, March 1866–January 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Mar. 1866-Jan. 1868

67 Proceedings of Freedmen's Court

The single volume of proceedings of Freedmen's Court, November 1865–August 1866 (132), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (132)

Nov. 1865-Aug. 1866

Register of Complaints

The single-volume register of complaints, June 1866–May 1867 (131), is arranged chronologically. The volume also includes a **docket of cases before** the Freedmen's Court from Nov. 1865 to Apr. 1866.

Volume (131)

June 1866-May 1867

Contracts, Indentures, and Bills of Lading

Unbound contracts, indentures, and bills of lading, 1865–67, are arranged by type of record.

1865-67

CHESTERFIELD COURTHOUSE (Chesterfield County, Assistant Superintendent)

Letters Sent and Letters and Orders Received

The single volume of letters sent and letters and orders received, July 1865–March 1866 (133), is arranged in two subseries, the first of which (July–Oct. 1865) consists of orders and letters received. The second (Aug. 1865–Mar. 1866) consists mainly of letters sent but includes orders and letters received.

Volume (133)

July 1865-Mar. 1866

CHRISTIANBURG (Montgomery County, Assistant Superintendent)

Letters Sent

The three volumes of letters sent, May 1866–December 1868, 1 (unnumbered), 2 (135), and 3 (136), are arranged chronologically except that the unnumbered volume (May to Dec. 1866) is arranged in two parts: letters to headquarters and miscellaneous letters.

Volume 1 (unnumbered) May-Dec. 1866 Volume 2 (135) Jan. 1867-Apr. 1868 Volume 3 (136) Feb. 1867-Dec. 1868

Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent

The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent, January 1867–December 1868 (134), is arranged in chronological order and numbered. A list of contents is in the front of the volume.

Volume (134)

Jan. 1867–Dec. 1868

DATES

68 Letters and Orders Received

Unbound letters and orders received, May 1866–December 1868, are arranged chronologically. Included is one lease of a schoolhouse (Feb. 1867) filed at the end of the series.

May 1866-Dec. 1868

Census Returns of Blacks in Montgomery County

The undated single volume of census returns of blacks in Montgomery County (137) is arranged by initial letter of surname of the person. The returns, however, are not arranged alphabetically.

Volume (137)

Undated

CITY POINT (Prince George County, Assistant Superintendent)

Letters Sent and Received

The single volume of letters sent and received, September 1865–April 1866 (138), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (138)

Sept. 1865-Apr. 1866

Endorsements Sent

The single volume of endorsements sent, August 1865–April 1866 (139), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (139)

Aug. 1865-Apr. 1866

69 Letters Received

Unbound letters received, July 1865–January 1867, are arranged chronologically.

July 1865–Jan. 1867

Miscellaneous Reports and a Few Contracts

Unbound miscellaneous reports and a few contracts, July 1865–October 1866, are arranged chronologically.

July 1865-Oct. 1866

List of Freedmen Buried at City Point

The single-volume list of freedmen buried at City Point, September 1865–January 1866 (140), is arranged by month. The volume includes the name of deceased, age, and date of death.

Volume (140)

Sept. 1865-Jan. 1866

CLARKSVILLE (See Boydton)

COLUMBIA (See Palmyra)

69 CULPEPER COURTHOUSE (Culpeper County, Assistant Subassistant

(cont.) Commissioner)

Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent

The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent, March–May 1867 (144), is arranged chronologically. The volume also includes **complaints**, June–Sept. 1868.

Volume (144)

Mar.-May 1867

Letters Received

Unbound letters received, October 1865–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Oct. 1865-Dec. 1868

70 Circulars and Orders Received

Unbound circulars and orders received, 1865-68, are arranged chronologically.

1865-68

Journal of Business

The single-volume journal of business, August 1866–April 1867 (146), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (146)

Aug. 1866-Apr. 1867

Contracts and Indentures, Reports, and Records Relating to Complaints
Unbound contracts and indentures, reports, and records relating to complaints,
1865–68, are arranged by type of record.

1865-68

CULPEPER (Assistant Superintendent, 4th Education Subdistrict)

Press Copies of Letters Sent

The single volume of press copies of letters sent, February–March 1869 (145), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (145)

Feb.-Mar. 1869

For a register of letters received and endorsements sent, January–February 1869, see the single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent by the superintendent of education, January–February 1869 (240), for the superintendent (4th District) at Gordonsville, VA (See roll 97).

Letters Sent and Letters Received

Unbound letters sent and letters received, January–March 1869, are arranged chronologically.

Jan.-Mar. 1869

70 CUMBERLAND COURTHOUSE (Cumberland County, Assistant

(cont.) Superintendent)

Letters and Orders Received

Unbound letters and orders received, 1865 and 1866, are arranged chronologically.

1865 and 1866

Proceedings of Freedmen's Court

The single volume of proceedings of Freedmen's Court, November 1865–April 1866, is arranged chronologically. The volume also contains a **register of complaints filed in the office of the assistant subassistant commissioner** (Prince Edward and Charlotte Counties), Apr.–Dec. 1868, at Farmville, VA.

Volume (147)

Nov. 1865-Apr. 1866

71 Bills of Lading, Contracts, and Court Records

Unbound bills of lading, contracts, and court records, 1865 and 1866, are arranged by type of record.

1865 and 1866

DANVILLE (Pittsylvania County, Assistant Superintendent)

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, December 1865–May 1867 (148), is arranged chronologically. For the period Dec. 1866 to May 1867, this is a register of letters sent. The volume also includes a **register of court cases**, June–Oct. 1868.

Volume (148)

Dec. 1865-May 1867

Letters Received

Unbound letters received, July 1865-November 1868, are arranged chronologically.

July 1865-Nov. 1868

Register of Complaints

The single-volume register of complaints, 1867–68 (400), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (400)

1867-68

72 Contracts, Indentures, and Court Records

Unbound contracts, indentures, and court records, 1865–67, are arranged by type of record.

1865-67

Notice Book

The single-volume notice book, unnumbered, covers the month of December 1865. The entries in the volume are arranged in rough alphabetical order by person notified. The volume has a name index.

1 Volume

Dec. 1865

72 DINWIDDIE COURTHOUSE (Dinwiddie County, Assistant Superintendent)

(cont.) Letters and Orders Received

Unbound letters and orders received, May–October 1865, March 1866, and February 1867–January 1868, are arranged chronologically.

May-Oct. 1865, Mar. 1866, and Feb. 1867–Jan. 1868

Monthly Reports of Property

Unbound monthly reports of property, May-November 1866, are arranged chronologically.

May-Nov. 1866

Contracts

Unbound contracts, 1865 and 1866, are arranged chronologically.

1865 and 1866

73 DRUMMONDTOWN (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent, Endorsements, Letters Received, and Orders Issued

The single volume of letters sent, endorsements, letters received, and orders issued, 1865–67 (149), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (149)

1865-67

Letters Sent

The two volumes of letters sent, October 1866–December 1868, 1(151) and 2 (156), are arranged chronologically. Volume 1 (151) also contains a **station book of officers**, dated March 1867–October 1868.

Volume 1 (151) Oct. 1866–Dec. 1867 Volume 2 (156) Jan.–Dec. 1868

Registers of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent and Received

The two volumes of registers of letters received and endorsements sent and received, October 1866–December 1868, 1 (150) and 2 (157), are arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically.

Volume 1 (150) Oct. 1866–Dec. 1868 Volume 2 (157) Nov. 1867–Dec. 1868

Letters Received

Unbound letters received, June 1867–September 1868, are arranged by year and thereunder arranged in chronological order and numbered. The letters are registered according to their entry in the two volumes of registers of letters received and endorsements sent and received, volumes 1 (150) and 2 (157), described above.

June 1867-Sept. 1868

DATES

73 Unregistered Letters Received

(cont.) Unbound unregistered letters received, December 1865–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Dec. 1865-Dec. 1868

Proceedings of Freedmen's Court

The single volume of proceedings of Freedmen's Court, May 1865–May 1867 (153), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (153)

May 1865-May 1867

Register of Lands Leased or Held by Bureau

The single-volume register of lands leased or held by the Bureau, March 1865—August 1868 (152), is arranged chronologically. The volume also contains a report of the provost taxes collected by the provost marshal, Feb. 1864—Apr. 1865.

Volume (152)

Mar. 1865-Aug. 1868

74 Leases of Lands

Unbound leases of lands, September 1865–February 1866, are arranged numerically.

Sept. 1865–Feb. 1866

Contracts

Unbound contracts, 1866, are unarranged.

1866

Census of White and Colored Population of Accomack County

The two volumes of census of white and colored population of Accomack County, 1864, 1 (154) and 2 (155), are arranged under the headings "white" and "colored."

Volume 1 (154) 1864 Volume 2 (155) 1864

75 Miscellaneous Records

Unbound miscellaneous records, 1864–68, are arranged by type of record. The records include special orders and circulars received, bills and receipts, applications for bounty under General Orders 90, and complaints and bonds.

1864-68

Miscellaneous Reports

Unbound miscellaneous reports, 1865–68, are arranged by type of report. The records include monthly land reports, school reports, account reports, and reports relating to Freedmen Bureau funds.

1865-68

75 FAIRFAX COURTHOUSE (Fairfax County, Assistant Subassistant

(cont.) Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, August 1865–October 1868 (159), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (159) Aug. 1865–Oct. 1868

For press copies of letters sent covering the month of December 1868, see the single volume of press copies of letters sent by the assistant subassistant commissioner of the 1st Division, May 1868–Jan. 1869 (96), filed with the records of the superintendent for Alexandria, VA (See roll 49).

Letters Received and Register of Letters Received

The single volume of letters received and register of letters received, August 1865–May 1866 and November 1866–December 1868 (158), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (158) Aug. 1865–May 1866 and Nov. 1866–

Dec. 1868

76 Letters and Orders Received

Unbound letters and orders received, July 1865–November 1868, are arranged chronologically.

July 1865-Nov. 1868

FALLS CHURCH (See Fairfax Courthouse)

FARMVILLE (Subassistant Commissioner)

Press Copies of Letters Sent

The four volumes of press copies of letters sent, July 1866–February 1869, 1 (163), 2 (164), 3 (165), and 4 (166), are arranged chronologically, and all four volumes have name indexes.

Volume 1 (163) July 1866–June 1867

77 Press Copies of Letters Sent (cont.)

 Volume 2 (164)
 July 1867–Feb. 1868

 Volume 3 (165)
 Mar.–Aug. 1868

 Volume 4 (166)
 Aug. 1868–Feb. 1869

78 Endorsements Sent

The single volume of endorsements sent, December 1867–January 1869 (168), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (168) Dec. 1867–Jan. 1869

DATES

78 Registers of Letters Received

(cont.) The two volumes of registers of letters received, November 1867–January 1869, 1 (160) and 2 (161), are arranged by time period, thereunder alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent, and thereunder arranged in chronological order and numbered. For letters covering the period Jan.–Dec. 1868, see the unbound letters received described below.

Volume 1 (160) Nov. 1867–June 1868 Volume 2 (161) July 1868–Jan. 1869

Letters Received

Unbound letters received, January–December 1868, are arranged according to their entry in the two volumes of registers of letters received, 1 (160) and 2 (161), described above, which also have summaries of letters received Nov.–Dec. 1867 and Jan. 1869.

Entered in Volume 1 (160)

M, N, O, R, S, V, Jan.–June 1868

W, Z

Entered in Volume 2 (161)

L, M, R, S July–Dec. 1868

79 Letters Received (cont.)

Entered in Volume 2 (161)

W–Z June–Dec. 1868

Unregistered Letters Received

Unbound unregistered letters received, July 1865–June 1867, and January–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

July 1865-Apr. 1867

80 Unregistered Letters Received (cont.) May–June 1867 and Jan.–Dec. 1868

Press Copies of Reports and Estimates Sent to the Assistant Commissioner and to Headquarters, 2nd District at Petersburg

The single volume of press copies of reports and estimates sent to the assistant commissioner and to headquarters, 2nd District at Petersburg, December 1866–April 1868 (167), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (167) Dec. 1866–Apr. 1868

81 Register of Complaints

The single-volume register of complaints, January 1866–September 1868 (171), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (171) Jan. 1866–Sept. 1868

DATES

81 Records Relating to Complaints and Court Cases, Contracts and Indentures, (cont.) and Reports and Estimates

Unbound records relating to complaints and court cases, contracts and indentures, and reports and estimates, 1865–68, are arranged by type of record.

1865-66

82 Records Relating to Complaints and Court Cases, Contracts and Indentures, and Reports and Estimates (cont.)

1866-68

Miscellaneous Lists

The single volume of miscellaneous lists, 1866 (170), is arranged by type of list. Included are lists of destitute and infirm freedmen, lists of owners of horses and mules, and proceedings of freedmen's court (May 1866). The volume also contains a **register of complaints** (Jan.–Apr. 1866) that is duplicated in volume (171) of the single-volume register of complaints described above.

Volume (170)

1866

Register of Vouchers Forwarded

The single-volume register of vouchers forwarded, December 1867–January 1869 (169), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (169)

Dec. 1867-Jan. 1869

FARMVILLE (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent and Registers of Letters Received

The two volumes of letters sent and registers of letters received, April–December 1868, 1 (162) and 2 (314), are arranged by time period and thereunder by type of record. The letters sent are arranged chronologically, and the register of entries for letters received are arranged alphabetically by the initial letter of the surname of the correspondent and thereunder chronologically. There is a name index in volume 1 (162), and the volume includes a register of letters received at Farmville (Apr.–Aug. 1868) and letters sent to Marysville and Charlotte Court House (Aug.–Dec. 1868). Volume 2 (314) includes letters sent from Marysville and Charlotte Court House (Oct.–Dec. 1868).

Volume 1 (162) Apr.–Dec. 1868 Volume 2 (314) Oct.–Dec. 1868

Registered Letters Received

Unbound registered letters received, 1868, are arranged according to their entry in volume 1 (162) of the two volumes of letters sent and registers of letters received described above.

1868

82 For a register of complaints, April–December 1868, see the single volume of (cont.) Proceedings of Freedmen's Court, volume (147), filed among the records of the assistant superintendent for Cumberland Courthouse, VA (Cumberland County), found on roll 70.

FREDERICKSBURG (Superintendent)

Letters Sent

The two volumes of letters sent, 1865, 1866, and 1867, 1 (214) and 2 (215), are arranged chronologically. There is a name index in volume 1 (214).

Volume 1 (214) 1865 and 1866

Volume 2 (215) 1867

83 Press Copies of Letters Sent

The two volumes of press copies of letters sent, October 1867–December 1868, 1 (216) and 2 (217), are arranged chronologically. Volume 1 (216) has a name index.

Volume 1 (216) Oct. 1867–July 1868 Volume 2 (217) July–Dec. 1868

Endorsements Sent

The five volumes of endorsements sent, December 1865–December 1868, 1 (218), 2 (219), 3 (220), 4 (221), and 5 (222), are arranged in two overlapping chronological subseries.

Volume 1 (218) Dec. 1865–Mar. 1866 Volume 2 (219) Mar.–Dec. 1866 Volume 3 (220) Jan.–July 1867

84 Volume 4 (221) July 1867–June 1868 Volume 5 (222) Jan.–Dec. 1868

Letters and Orders Received and Endorsements Sent and Received

The single volume of letters and orders received and endorsements sent and received, September–December 1865 (212), is arranged chronologically. This volume also contains a **register of rations issued**.

Volume (212) Sept.–Dec. 1865

Register of Letters Received

The single-volume register of letters received, January–December 1868 (213), is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent and thereunder arranged in chronological order and numbered. There is a name index

Volume (213) Jan.–Dec. 1868

Registered Letters Received

Unbound registered letters received, January–December 1868, are arranged as registered in the single-volume register of letters received (213) described above.

Jan.-Dec. 1868

84 Unregistered Letters Received

(cont.) Unbound unregistered letters received, August 1865–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Aug.-Oct. 1865

85 Unregistered Letters Received (cont.)

Nov. 1865-Dec. 1868

86 Orders and Circulars Issued

The single volume of orders and circulars issued, December 1865–December 1866 (223), is arranged by type of issuance and thereunder chronologically.

Volume (223) Dec. 1865–Dec. 1866

Orders and Circulars Received

Unbound orders and circulars received, July 1865–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

July 1865-Dec. 1868

Monthly Reports

Monthly reports, September 1865–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Sept. 1865-Apr. 1866

87 Monthly Reports (cont.) May 1866–Oct. 1867

88 Monthly Reports (cont.) Nov. 1867–Dec. 1868

Cash and Postage Accounts

The single volume of cash and postage accounts, December 1865–December 1868 (233½), is arranged by type of account.

Volume (233½) Dec. 1865–Dec. 1868

FREDERICKSBURG (Assistant Superintendent, 1st Division, 6th Subdistrict)

Letters Sent

The two volumes of letters sent, July 1866–December 1868, 1 (225) and 2 (226), are arranged chronologically.

Volume 1 (225) July 1866–Dec. 1867 Volume 2 (226) Jan.–Dec. 1868

Endorsements Sent

The two volumes of endorsements sent, July 1866–November 1868, 1 (227) and 2 (228), are arranged chronologically.

Volume 1 (227) July 1866–Dec. 1867 Volume 2 (228) Jan.–Nov. 1868

DATES

88 Register of Letters Received

(cont.)

The single-volume register of letters received, July 1866–July 1868, is arranged by time periods; entries arranged thereunder by initial letter of surname of correspondent, and thereunder chronologically. The 1866 letters have their complete text.

Volume (224)

July 1866-July 1868

Letters Received

Unbound letters received, January–November 1868, are arranged chronologically. Some letters are registered in volume (224) of the single-volume register of letters received (July 1866–July 1868) as described above.

Jan.-Nov. 1868

Correspondence of the Assistant Superintendent for Spotsylvania County

This volume includes endorsements sent, July–Aug. 1866; register of letters received and endorsements sent, Mar.–Apr. 1867; letters sent, July 1866–Apr. 1867; and proceedings of freedmen's court, Jan.–Apr. 1866.

Volume (229)

1866-67

Register of Complaints

The single-volume register of complaints (230) is arranged chronologically.

Volume (230)

Jan.-Mar. 1866

89 Reports, Contracts, Indentures, and Proceedings of Freedmen's Court

The unbound reports, contracts, indentures, and proceedings of Freedmen's Court, 1865–68, are arranged as follows: King George County, contracts and proceedings (1865–66); Spotsylvania County, ration reports and proceedings (Dec. 1865–Mar. 1867); Stafford and King George Counties, reports (July 1866–Mar. 1867; school reports for all three counties (Jan.–Nov. 1868).

1865-68

FRONT ROYAL (Warren County) (2nd Division, 9th Subdistrict)

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent (232) is arranged chronologically.

Volume (232)

May 1866-Dec. 1868

Register of Letters Received

The single-volume register of letters received (231) is arranged chronologically.

Volume (231)

Apr. 1867-Sept. 1868

GLOUCESTER COURTHOUSE

Letters and Orders Received and Reports

Unbound letters and orders received and reports, July 1865–May 1866, are arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically.

July 1865-May 1866

89 GOOCHLAND (Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Division, 4th Subdistrict)

(cont.) Letters Sent

The two volumes of letters sent, November 1866–July 1867, 1 (233) and 2 (234), are generally arranged in chronological order.

Volume 1 (233) Nov. 1866–Apr. 1867 Volume 2 (234) Mar.–July 1867

Letters Received

Unbound letters received, March-April 1867 and January-December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Mar.-Apr. 1867 and Jan.-Dec. 1868

Orders and Circulars Received

The single volume of orders and circulars received, July 1865–August 1866 (235), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (235) July 1865–Aug. 1866

Register of Marriages

The single-volume register of marriages, 1866 (236), is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of husband. The cover identifies the volume as a register of black persons cohabiting as man and wife on Feb. 27, 1866, and married by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia.

Volume (236) 1866

90 Contracts and Indentures, Orders Received, and Bills of Lading

Unbound contracts and indentures, orders received, and bills of lading, 1865–68, are arranged by type of record.

1865-68

GORDONSVILLE (Superintendent, 4th District)

Press Copies of Letters Sent

The three volumes of press copies of letters sent, June 1866–December 1868, 1 (241), 2 (242), 3 (243), are arranged chronologically. Volume 1 (241) has a name index.

Volume 1 (241) June 1866–Apr. 1867

91 Volume 2 (242) Apr. 1867–May 1868 Volume 3 (243) May–Dec. 1868

92 Registers of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent

The three volumes of registers of letters received and endorsements sent, June 1866–December 1868, 1 (237), 2 (238), and 3 (239), are arranged in three time periods; entries are arranged chronologically except for the period, April 1867–Jan. 1868, wherein entries are arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of corresponddent and thereunder arranged in chronological order and numbered.

Volume 1 (237) June 1866–July 1867 Volume 2 (238) Apr. 1867–Jan. 1868 Volume 3 (239) Jan.—Dec. 1868

92 Letters Received

(cont.) Unbound letters received, June 1866–January 1869, are arranged chronologically.

June 1866-Jan. 1867

93 Letters Received (cont.) Feb.—Sept. 1867

94 Letters Received (cont.) Oct. 1867–Jan. 1869

Special Orders and Circulars Issued

The single volume of special orders and circulars issued, January–July 1866 (244), is arranged chronologically. The volume also contains **circulars and orders received,** Jan.–Aug. 1866.

Volume (244) Jan.–July 1866

Circulars and Circular Letters Received

The single volume of circulars and circular letters received, January 1867–October 1868 (245), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (245) Jan. 1867–Oct. 1868

95 Orders and Circulars Received

Unbound orders and circulars received, June 1865–November 1868, are arranged by type of issuance and thereunder chronologically.

June 1865-Nov. 1868

Monthly Reports

Unbound monthly reports, August 1865–December 1867, are arranged in two subseries: school reports and others and thereunder chronologically. The other reports include reports on rations, land, detailed men, contracts, civilians employed, estimates of funds and rations, and freedmen's courts.

Aug. 1865-May 1866

96 Monthly Reports (cont.) May 1866–Dec. 1867

Register of Proceedings of Freedmen's Court

The single-volume register of proceedings of Freedmen's Court, August 1865–May 1866 (246), is arranged chronologically. The volume includes **decisions in cases heard**.

Volume (246) Aug. 1865–May 1866

DATES

96 Contracts and Indentures

(cont.) Unbound contracts and indentures, August 1865–June 1866, are arranged chronologically. Miscellaneous records relating to complaints are at the end of the series.

Aug. 1865-June 1866

Receipts for Checks

Unbound receipts for checks, May-August 1866 and July 1867-January 1869, are arranged chronologically.

May-Aug. 1866 and July 1867-Jan. 1869

97 Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent by the Superintendent of Education

The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent by the superintendent of education, January–February 1869 (240), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (240)

Jan.-Feb. 1869

Letters Received by the Superintendent of Education

Unbound letters received by the superintendent of education, January 1869, are arranged chronologically.

Jan. 1869

GORDONSVILLE (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner, 1st Division) (See Louisa Courthouse)

HALIFAX COURTHOUSE (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner, 4th Subdivision, 11th District)

Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent and Received

The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent and received, May–December 1868 (247), is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent and thereunder arranged in chronological order and numbered.

Volume (247) May–Dec. 1868

Registered Letters Received

Unbound registered letters received, December 1867–December 1868, are arranged chronologically for the period Dec. 1867–Apr. 1868. Letters for the period May–Dec. 1868 are arranged according to their entry in the single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent and received (May–Dec. 1868) described above.

Dec. 1867-Dec. 1868

DATES

97 Register of Complaints

(cont.) The single-volume register of complaints, June–December 1868 (248), is arranged in chronological order and numbered.

Volume (248) June–Dec. 1868

Records Relating to Complaints and Indentures

Unbound records relating to complaints and indentures, 1865–68, is arranged by subject. Some of the complaints correspond with case numbers in the single-volume register of complaints (June–Dec. 1868) described above.

1865-68

HAMPTON (See Fort Monroe)

HARRISONBURG DIVISION (See Staunton)

HEATHSVILLE (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner, 5th Division, 6th Subdistrict)

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, February–December 1868 (251), is arranged chronologically. The volume also contains a **register of communications forwarded** (July 1866–Mar. 1868) and **endorsements sent** (May 1866–Mar. 1868).

Volume (251) Feb.–Dec. 1868

Register of Contracts

The single-volume register of contracts, January 1865–March 1866 (252), is arranged chronologically and has a name index. The volume also contains a register of persons from whom money was received by the Superintendent of Negro Labor (Nov. 1864–Apr. 1865).

Volume (252) Jan. 1865–Mar. 1866

JERUSALEM (Southampton County)

Subassistant Commissioner, 4th Division, 1st Subdistrict)

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, February–December 1868 (253), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (253) Feb.–Dec. 1868

Letters and Orders Received

Unbound letters and orders received, May 1865–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

May 1865-June 1867

98 Letters and Orders Received (cont.) July 1867–Dec. 1868

Reports and Records Relating to Court Cases

Unbound reports and records relating to court cases, 1866–68, are arranged by type of record.

1866-68

Proceedings of Freedmen's Courts

The two volumes of proceedings of Freedmen's Courts, 1866–67, 1 (255) and 2 (256), are arranged chronologically. Only a synopsis of cases is included for 1867.

Volume 1 (255) 1866–67 Volume 2 (256) 1866–67

Register of Contracts

The single-volume register of contracts, January 1866–April 1867 (254), is arranged by year, and thereunder numbered.

Volume (254) Jan. 1866–Apr. 1867

KING GEORGE COURTHOUSE (King George County)(Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, May-July 1868 (257), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (257) May–July 1868

KING WILLIAM COURTHOUSE (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner, 3rd Division, 3rd Subdistrict)

Letters Sent

The three volumes of letters sent, February–August 1866 and January 1867–December 1868, are arranged chronologically except that the letters for August 12–20, 1868, at the end of volume 1 (258), follow after volume 2(259) and precede volume 3 (260). Volume 1 (258) also contains **proceedings of the Freedmen's Court** for April 1866.

Volume 1 (258) Feb.–Aug. 1866; and Dec. 1868

Volume 2 (259) Jan. 1867–Aug. 1868 Volume 3 (260) Aug.–Dec. 1868

Letters and Orders Received

Unbound letters and orders received, September 1865–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Sept. 1865-Dec. 1866

99 Letters and Orders Received (cont.) Jan. 1867–Dec. 1868

DATES

99 Monthly Returns, Leases, and Indentures

(cont.) Unbound monthly returns, leases, and indentures, 1866–68, are arranged by type of record.

1866-68

LAWRENCEVILLE (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Register of Letters Sent

The single-volume register of letters sent, June 1867–December 1868 (262), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (262)

June 1867-Dec. 1868

Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent

The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent, June 1867–December 1868 (261), is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent and thereunder chronologically.

Volume (261)

June 1867-Dec. 1868

Letters and Circulars Received

Unbound letters and circulars received, February 1866–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Feb. 1866-Dec. 1868

Proceedings of Freedmen's Court and Court Orders Issued

The single volume of proceedings of Freedmen's Court and court orders issued, October 1865–May 1866 (264), is arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically. The volume also contains **accounts and other lists**.

Volume (264)

Oct. 1865-May 1866

Register of Complaints

The single-volume register of complaints, June 1867–December 1868 (263), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (263)

June 1867-Dec. 1868

Monthly Reports, Bills of Lading, Indentures, Leases, and Court Records Unbound monthly reports, bills of lading, indentures, leases, and court records, 1865–68, are arranged by type of record.

1865-68

LEESBURG (Loudoun County)

(Assistant Subassistant Commissioner, 3rd Division, 10th Subdistrict)

Letters Sent

The three volumes of letters sent, March 1866–October 1868, 1 (267), 2 (268), and 3 (446), are arranged chronologically, and they each have name indexes. Volume 3 (446) also **contains letters sent from Warrenton** (May–Apr. 1868), which are also arranged chronologically.

Volume 1 (267) Mar. 1866–Oct. 1867 Volume 2 (268) Oct. 1867–July 1868 Volume 3 (446) Jan.–Oct. 1868

DATES

100 Registers of Letters Received

(cont.) The two volumes of registers of letters received, March 1866–October 1868, 1 (265) and 2 (266), are arranged chronologically. Both volumes have name indexes.

Volume 1 (265) Mar. 1866–Oct. 1867 Volume 2 (266) Oct. 1867–Oct. 1868

Letters and Orders Received

Unbound letters and orders received, October 1865–January 1868 and July–October 1868, are arranged chronologically. Some of the letters are registered in the two volumes of registers of letters received (March 1866–October 1868) described above.

Oct. 1865-Jan. 1868; July-Oct. 1868

101 Contracts and Indentures, Land Reports, and Court Records

Unbound contracts and indentures, land reports, and court records, 1865–68, are arranged by type of record.

1865-68

List of Abandoned Lands and Property in Loudoun County

The single volume containing a list of abandoned lands and property in Loudoun County, 1866 and 1867 (269), is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of former owner.

Volume (269) 1866 and 1867

LEXINGTON (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent and Orders Issued

The single volume of letters sent and orders issued, September 1865–June 1866 (270), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (270) Sept. 1865–June 1866

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, September–December 1868 (274), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (274) Sept.–Dec. 1868

Press Copies of Letters Sent

The single volume of press copies of letters sent, September 1866–December 1868 (273), is arranged chronologically and has a name index.

Volume (273) Sept. 1866–Dec. 1868

101 Registers of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent

(cont.) The two volumes of registers of letters received and endorsements sent, March–December 1868, 1 (271) and 2 (272), are arranged chronologically. Volume 1 (271) also contains a **register of marriages in Rockbridge County**, 1866.

Volume 1 (271) Mar.–Oct. 1868 Volume 2 (272) Oct.–Dec. 1868

102 Letters Received

Unbound letters received, July 1865–December 1868, are arranged chronologically. Some letters are entered in the two volumes of registers of letters received and endorsements sent (Mar.–Dec. 1868), described above.

July 1865-Dec. 1868

Registers of Complaints

The two volumes of registers of complaints, covering the years 1865, 1866, and 1868, 1 (275) and 2 (276), are arranged chronologically. There are no entries for certain months.

Volume 1 (275) 1865, 1866, and 1868

Volume 2 (276) 1868

LIBERTY (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Register of Letters Received and Sent, Endorsements Sent, and a Register of Complaints

The single-volume register of letters received and sent, endorsements sent, and a register of complaints, 1866–68 (277), is arranged by type of record. This volume also contains letters sent by the Board of Registration, Bedford County, June 1867, and reports on the magisterial districts of Bedford County and Botetourt County.

Volume (277) 1866–68

Letters and Orders Received

Unbound letters and orders received, October 1865-December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Oct. 1865-Dec. 1868

Contracts and Indentures

Unbound contracts and indentures, 1865 and 1866, are arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically.

1865 and 1866

LITTLE WASHINGTON

Registers of Contracts, Letters Sent, Letters Received, and Orders Received
The single-volume register of contracts, letters sent, letters received, and orders received, 1865 and 1866 (278), is arranged by type of record. This volume also includes accounts and memorandums.

Volume (278) 1865 and 1866

DATES

103 Letters and Orders Received, Letters Sent, and Contracts

Unbound letters and orders received, letters sent, and contracts, 1865 and 1866, are arranged by type of record and thereunder numerically, with unentered records at the end of the series. Most of these records are registered in the single-volume register of contracts, letters sent, letters received, and orders received (1865 and 1866) described above.

1865 and 1866

LOUISA COURTHOUSE (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, July 1865–September 1867 (279), is arranged chronologically. This volume includes **memorandums of business conducted**.

Volume (279)

July 1865-Sept. 1867

Letters and Orders Received

Unbound letters and orders received, 1865–68, are arranged chronologically. Some indentures and contracts are filed at the end of the series.

1865-66

104 Letters and Orders Received (cont.) 1866-68

Contracts

Unbound contracts, May 1865-September 1866, are arranged chronologically.

May 1865-Sept. 1866

Register of Black Persons in Louisa Legally Married by Act of Virginia Assembly Passed February 27, 1866

The single-volume register of black persons in Louisa legally married by act of Virginia Assembly passed February 27, 1866 (280), is arranged numerically. The volume also contains a **register of letters received and endorsements sent by the assistant subassistant commissioner at Gordonsville** (Feb.–Aug. 1867), arranged chronologically.

Volume (280)

Feb. 27, 1866

Reports and Bills of Lading

Unbound reports and bills of lading, September 1865–November 1866, are arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically.

Sept. 1865-Nov. 1866

LOVINGSTON (Nelson County)

Letters Sent and Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent

The single volume of letters sent and register of letters received and endorsements sent, June–December 1866 (281), is arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically. The volume also contains letters sent and a register of letters received and endorsements sent, 1st and 6th Divisions of the 7th Subdistrict, Lynchburg, VA. (June–Sept. 1868), arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically.

Volume (281)

June-Dec. 1866

DATES

105 Letters Received

Unbound letters received, March-August 1866, are arranged chronologically.

Mar.-Aug. 1866

Proceedings of Freedmen's Court and Register of Marriages

The single volume of proceedings of Freedmen's Court and register of marriages, July 1865–July 1866 (283), is arranged by type of record. The volume also includes a **register of contracts**.

Volume (283)

July 1865-July 1866

Register of Complaints

The single-volume register of complaints, June–December 1866 (282), is arranged chronologically. A list of magistrates for Nelson County is at the front.

Volume (282)

June-Dec. 1866

Indentures

Unbound indentures, March-November 1866, are arranged chronologically.

Mar.-Nov. 1866

LUNENBURG COURTHOUSE (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Press Copies of Letters Sent (Apr.—Sept. 1868) and Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent and Received (Mar.—Dec. 1868)

The single volume of letters sent, April–September 1868, and register of letters received and endorsements sent and received, March–December 1868 (284), is arranged by type of record. Letters sent are arranged chronologically; the register is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent and thereunder the entries are arranged in chronological order and numbered.

Volume (284)

Apr.-Sept. 1868 and Mar.-Dec. 1868

For press copies of letters sent covering the period October–December 1868, see the single volume of press copies of letters sent, July–October 1868, volume (123), filed with the records of the assistant subassistant commissioner for Burkesville, VA (Nottoway County), found on roll 62.

Letters of Orders Received

Unbound letters and orders received, September 1865–June 1866, are arranged chronologically.

Sept. 1865-June 1866

Registered Letters Received

Unbound registered letters received, April–December 1868, are arranged according to their entry in the single volume of press copies of letters sent (Apr.–Sept. 1868) and register of letters received and endorsements sent and received (Mar.–Dec. 1868), volume (284), described above.

Apr.-Dec. 1868

DATES

105 Register of Complaints

(cont.) The single-volume register of complaints, April–November 1868 (286), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (286)

Apr.-Nov. 1868

Register of People in Lunenburg County Who Have Taken Oath of Allegiance
The single-volume register of people in Lunenburg County who have taken the
oath of allegiance, May–September 1865 (289), is arranged numerically.

Volume (289)

May-Sept. 1865

Miscellaneous Records

Unbound miscellaneous records, 1865–68, are arranged by type of record. Included are papers relating to the magistrate's court, reports, and miscellaneous court papers.

1865-68

106 LYNCHBURG (Subassistant Commissioner, 7th Subdistrict of Virginia)

Press Copies of Letters Sent

The three volumes of press copies of letters sent, November 1865–October 1868, 1 (293), 2 (294), and 3 (295), are arranged chronologically. Volume 1 (293) contains a name index and also a separate **series of letters to the commissary of subsistence** (May–July 1866).

Volume 1 (293) Nov. 1865–Nov. 1866

107 Volume 2 (294) Nov. 1866–Oct. 1867 Volume 3 (295) Nov. 1867–Oct. 1868

108 Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent

The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent, September 1865–June 1868 (291), is arranged in chronological order and numbered (Nos. 1–1119.

Volume (291) Sept. 1865–June 1868

Register of Letters Received

The single-volume register of letters received, September 1865–August 1867, is arranged in chronological order and numbered (Nos. 1–641).

Volume (290) Sept. 1865–Aug. 1867

Letters Received

Unbound letters received cover the period June 1865–December 1868. The unregistered letters are arranged chronologically. The registered letters are arranged numerically and are registered in accordance with their entry in the single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent (291) and the single-volume register of letters received (290) both described above.

June 1865-Dec. 1868

DATES

108 Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent

(cont.) The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent, January–March 1869 (292), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (292)

Jan.-Mar. 1869

Telegrams Sent and Received

The single volume of telegrams sent and received, July 1865–December 1866 (296), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (296)

July 1865-Dec. 1866

Special Orders Issued

The single volume of special orders issued, July 1865—May 1867 (297), is arranged by year and thereunder arranged in chronological order and numbered. This volume also contains **general and special orders issued by Col. O.B.** Wilcox, commander of District of Lynchburg (Nov. 1866—Mar. 1867).

Volume (297)

July 1865-May 1867

109 Orders and Circulars Received

Unbound orders and circulars received, June 1865–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

June 1865-Dec. 1868

Register of Ration Returns Approved

The single-volume register of ration returns approved, September 1865–October 1867 (298), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (298)

Sept. 1865-Oct. 1867

Contracts and Indentures

Unbound contracts and indentures, 1865–67, are arranged chronologically.

1865-67

LYNCHBURG (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The single volume, May 1866–August 1868 (299), is arranged chronologically. The part from May to December 1866 includes **endorsements sent** interfiled with the letters sent.

Volume (299)

May 1866-Aug. 1868

Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent

The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent, January 1867–January 1868 (300), is arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically.

Volume (300)

Jan. 1867-Jan. 1868

DATES

109 Letters and Orders Received

(cont.) Unbound letters and orders received, April 1866–December 1868, are arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically.

Apr. 1866-Dec. 1868

Proceedings of Freedmen's Court and Register of Persons Arrested

The single volume of proceedings of Freedmen's Court and register of persons arrested, January–March 1866 (303), is arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically.

Volume (303)

Jan.-Mar. 1866

Register of Complaints

The single-volume register of complaints, June 1866–July 1868 (304), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (304)

June 1866-July 1868

LYNCHBURG (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner, 1st and 6th Divisions, 7th District)

For letters sent covering the period June–September 1868, see the single volume of letters sent and register of letters received and endorsements sent, June–December 1866 (281), filed under Lovingston, VA (Nelson County), found on roll 104.

LYNCHBURG (Assistant Superintendent, Subdistrict of Amherst County)

Letters Sent and Received

The single volume of letters sent and received, May–August 1866 (301), is arranged by letters sent and received and thereunder chronologically. This volume also includes **letters received**, Aug.–Sept. 1868, **1st and 6th Divisions at Lynchburg**.

Volume (301)

May-Aug. 1866

Register of Complaints

The single-volume register of complaints, May–September 1866 (302), is arranged chronologically. This volume also contains **orders received**, Jan.–Dec. 1867, **1st Division**, **7th Subdistrict**.

Volume (302)

May-Sept. 1866

110 MADISON COURTHOUSE (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, May–September 1867 and February 1868 (306), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (306)

May-Sept. 1867 and Feb. 1868

DATES

110 Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Received and Sent

(cont.) The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements received and sent, May–November 1867 and February 1868 (305), is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent and thereunder chronologically.

Volume (305)

May-Nov. 1867 and Feb. 1868

Letters Received

Unbound letters received, 1865-69, are arranged chronologically

1865-69

Circulars and General and Special Orders Received

Unbound circulars and general and special orders received, January 1865–August 1868, are arranged in general chronological order.

Jan. 1865–Aug. 1868

Register of Contracts for Greene County

The single-volume register of contracts for Greene County, 1865 and 1866 (425), is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of employer. Many of these are in the unbound contracts and indentures in Greene and Madison Counties (1865–67) described below.

Volume (425)

1865 and 1866

Proceedings of Freedmen's Court and Register of Contracts for Madison County

The single volume of proceedings of Freedmen's Court and register of contracts for Madison County, July 1865–May 1866 (307), is arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically. Many of the contracts are in the unbound contracts and indentures in Greene and Madison Counties (1865–67) described below.

Volume (307)

July 1865-May 1866

Contracts and Indentures in Greene and Madison Counties

Unbound contracts and indentures in Greene and Madison Counties, 1865–67, are arranged by county and thereunder chronologically.

1865-67

MANASSAS (See Fairfax Courthouse)

111 MANCHESTER (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, October 1865–October 1866 and July–October 1868 (309), is arranged chronologically. There is a name index in the 1865 and 1866 portions of the volume.

Volume (309)

Oct. 1865-Oct. 1866 and July-Oct. 1868

DATES

111 Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent and Received

(cont.) The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent and received, December 1865–September 1866 and July–October 1868 (308), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (308) Dec. 1865–Sept. 1866 and July–Oct. 1868

Letters Received

Unbound letters received, January-October 1866, are arranged chronologically.

Jan.-Oct. 1866

Register of Persons Receiving Rations

The single-volume register of persons receiving rations, December 1865–September 1866 and August–December 1868 (310), is arranged chronologically by date of issue.

Volume (310) Dec. 1865–Sept. 1866 and Aug.–Dec. 1868

MARION (Assistant Superintendent)

Memorandums of Events

The single volume of memorandums of events, April–September 1866 (311), is arranged chronologically. This volume also contains a **register of complaints** (Jan.–Sept. 1868), **Wytheville**.

Volume (311) Apr.–Sept. 1866

MARTINSVILLE

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, March-November 1868 (313), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (313) Mar.–Nov. 1868

Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent

The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent, March–December 1868 (312), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (312) Mar.–Dec. 1868

Letters Received

Unbound letters received, 1866–68, are arranged chronologically. The letters contain a few **indentures** at the end of the series.

1866-68

MARYSVILLE (See Farmville)

DATES

112 MATTHEWS COURTHOUSE (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The two volumes of letters sent, June 1866–December 1868, 1 (317) and 2 (318), are arranged chronologically. Volume 1 (317) also contains a **register of persons receiving rations**, 1866 and 1867.

Volume 1 (317) June 1866–July 1868 Volume 2 (318) Aug.–Dec. 1868

Registers of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent

The two volumes of registers of letters received and endorsements sent, January 1867–December 1868, 1 (315) and 2 (316), are arranged chronologically.

Volume 1 (315) Jan. 1867–Dec. 1868 Volume 2 (316) Oct.–Dec. 1868

Letters and Orders Received

Unbound letters and orders received, July 1865–November 1868, are arranged chronologically.

July 1865-Nov. 1868

113 Miscellaneous Reports

Unbound miscellaneous reports, 1866–68, are arranged chronologically. Included are reports of estimates, persons and articles hired, mission schools, rations issued and received, and numbers of employed persons. There are a few contracts at the end of the series.

1866-68

MAYSVILLE (See Buckingham Courthouse) MIDDLEBURG (See Leesburg)

114 FORT MONROE (Department of Negro Affairs, 1863–65) Departments of Virginia and Virginia and North Carolina

Letters, Orders, and Telegrams Received by Lt. Col. J. B. Kinsman, General Superintendent

Unbound letters, orders, and telegrams received by Lt. Col. J. B. Kinsman, General Superintendent, November 1863–December 1864, are arranged chronologically except that the telegrams are at the end of the series.

Nov. 1863-Sept. 1864

115 Letters, Orders, and

Telegrams (cont.) Oct.–Dec. 1864

Letters Received by the Superintendent

Unbound letters received by the superintendent, February–April 1864 and April 1865, are arranged chronologically. For the period Feb. to Apr. 1864 these are the letters received by Capt. C.B. Wilder, and for Apr. 1865 there are three letters received by Lt. Col. John Coughlin. For records of the Assistant Superintendent of Negro Affairs, Fort Monroe, Mar.–June 1865, see Norfolk, VA.

Feb.-Apr. 1864 and Apr. 1865

DATES

115 (cont.)

For letters and endorsements received, August–September 1864, and a register of persons receiving ration tickets, dated December 1864–February 1865, see volume (2) 200 of the two volumes of registers of destitutes receiving rations (1865) filed with the records of the subassistant commissioner, 5th District, Fort Monroe, VA, found on roll 127.

Records Relating to the Issuance of Rations

The three volumes of records relating to the issuance of rations, 1 (201), 2 (202), and 3 (203), cover the period 1863–65. Volume 1 (201) contains ration accounts (July 1864–Feb. 1865) and memorandums relating to rations and quartermaster stores drawn and issued (July–Aug. 1865). Volume 2 (202) is a register of destitutes receiving rations (June 1864–Jan. 1865), which at first is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of individual but later chronologically. The volume also contains a register of soldiers' and sailors' families drawing rations (Apr.–July 1865). Volume 3 (203) contains the following records created at Camp Hamilton: a ration table showing number of rations drawn for men, women, and children (Dec. 1863–Feb. 1865); a register of people receiving rations (Sept.–Oct. 1864); and a register of special requisitions (Jan.–Apr. 1864).

Volume 1 (201) 1864–65 Volume 2 (202) 1864 Volume 3 (203) 1863–64

Quartermaster Accounts of Money and Materials Disbursed to Government Plantations

The single volume of quartermaster accounts of money and materials disbursed to government plantations, April 1863–February 1865, is arranged chronologically and thereunder by subject.

1 Volume

Apr. 1863–Feb. 1865

Census of People Helped by the Government at Fort Monroe, Virginia

The single-volume census of people helped by the government at Fort Monroe,
VA, is undated.

1 Volume

Undated

Labor Contracts

Unbound labor contracts, 1864 and 1865, are arranged chronologically.

1864 and 1865

Accounts of Lt. Col. Frank J. White, Superintendent, Fourth District, Negro Affairs

The single volume of Lt. Col. Frank J. White, Superintendent, 4th District, Negro Affairs, October 1864–June 1865 (197), is arranged chronologically. The volume also contains **accounts of officers who served with White**.

Volume (197)

Oct. 1864-June 1865

DATES

116 Miscellaneous Records

Unbound miscellaneous records, 1863, 1864, and 1865, are arranged by type of record. The records include accounting records, census returns, ration reports, court records, and miscellaneous lists.

1863, 1864, and 1865

FORT MONROE (Subassistant Commissioner, 5th District)

Press Copies of Letters Sent

The six volumes of press copies of letters sent, September 1865–April 1869, 1 (176), 2 (177), 3 (178), 4 (179), 5 (180), and 6 (249), are arranged chronologically and have name indexes. Volume 2 (177) also contains **telegrams sent** (May 1866–Nov. 1867).

| | Volume 1 (176) Volume 2 (177) | Sept. 1865–Sept. 1866 Mar.–July 1866 |
|-----|----------------------------------|---|
| 117 | Volume 3 (178) | July 1866–July 1867 |
| 118 | Volume 4 (179) | July 1867–Mar. 1868 |
| 119 | Volume 5 (180) Volume 6 (249) | Mar.–Oct. 1868 Oct. 1868–Apr. 1869 |

120 Endorsements Sent

The five volumes of endorsements sent, August 1865–February 1869, 1 (172), 2 (181), 3 (182), 4 (183), and 5 (184), are arranged chronologically.

| Volume 1 (172) | Aug. 1865-Feb. 1866 |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Volume 2 (181) | Feb. 1866-Aug. 1867 |
| Volume 3 (182) | Aug. 1866-Apr. 1867 |
| Volume 4 (183) | Apr. 1867–Dec. 1868 |
| Volume 5 (184) | Feb. 1868–Feb. 1869 |

Registers of Letters Received

The two volumes of registers of letters received, January 1866–December 1868, 1 (173) and 2 (174), are arranged by time period, thereunder alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent, thereunder by year, and thereunder arranged in chronological order and numbered.

| Volume 1 (173) | Jan. 1866–Dec. 1867 |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Volume 2 (174) | JanDec. 1868 |

121 Registered Letters Received

Unbound registered letters received, January–June 1866 and March 1867–December 1868, are arranged chronologically. The letters are registered in the two volumes of registers of letters received, 1 (173) and 2 (174), described above.

Entered in Volume 1 (173) Jan.–June 1866 and Mar.–Sept. 1867

DATES

122 Registered Letters Received (cont.)

Entered in Volumes 1 (173)

and 2 (174) Sept. 1867–Dec. 1868

Unregistered Letters Received

Unbound unregistered letters received, August 1865–January 1869, are arranged chronologically.

Aug. 1865-June 1867

123 Unregistered Letters

Received (cont.) July 1867–Jan. 1869

Telegrams Received

Unbound telegrams received, March 1866–October 1867, are arranged chronologically.

Mar. 1866-Oct. 1867

General Orders, Special Orders, and Circulars Issued

The single volume of general orders, special orders, and circulars issued, September 1865–December 1868 (185), is arranged by type of issuance, thereunder by year, and thereunder chronologically.

Volume (185) Sept. 1865–Dec. 1868

General Orders and Circulars Received

The single volume of general orders and circulars received, July 1865–Dec. 1868 (186), is arranged by type of issuance and thereunder chronologically.

Volume (186)

Special Orders Received

The two volumes of special orders received, June 1865–November 1868, 1 (187) and 2 (188), are arranged chronologically. Both volumes have name indexes.

Volume 1 (187) June 1865–Dec. 1867 Volume 2 (188) Jan.–Nov. 1868

124 Orders and Circulars Received

Unbound orders and circulars received, January 1866–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Jan. 1866-Dec. 1868

July 1865- Dec. 1868

Reports Forwarded to Assistant Commissioner

Unbound reports forwarded to the assistant commissioner, January 1866–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Jan. 1866-Feb. 1867

125 Reports Forwarded to Assistant

Commissioner (cont.) Mar. 1867–Dec. 1868

Reports Received

Unbound reports received, January–September 1866 and December 1866–December 1867, are arranged chronologically with a few receipts for bounties at end of the series.

Jan.-Sept. 1866

126 Reports Received (cont.) Dec. 1866–July 1867

127 Reports Received (cont.) Aug.–Dec. 1867

Records Relating to Abandoned and Confiscated Lands

The four volumes of records relating to abandoned and confiscated lands, 1 (193), 2 (194), 3 (195), and 4 (196), cover the period 1865–68. The volumes contain lists of abandoned property in Elizabeth City, Norfolk, Warrick, York, James City, Northampton, Princess Anne, King William, and Gloucester. Volume 1 (193) contains the same information as in the land reports submitted to the Assistant Commissioner. This book probably served as the retained copy of that report. Volume 2 (194) consists of 10 or more "lists" and includes lists of buildings and lands rented by the Bureau and applications for restoration of property. Volume 3 (195) contains lists of abandoned lots in Hampton and lands in Warrick County, some of which were rented.

| Volume 1 (193) | 1865–68 |
|----------------|---------|
| Volume 2 (194) | 1865–66 |
| Volume 3 (195) | 1865–66 |
| Volume 4 (196) | 1867–68 |

Accounts for Rental of Lands and Supplies

The single volume of accounts for rental of lands and supplies, 1865 and 1866 (192), is arranged by name of owner.

Volume (192) 1865 and 1866

Register of Cases Tried in Freedmen's Courts Within the District

The single-volume register of cases tried in Freedmen's Courts within the district, January–July 1867 (43½), is arranged by month and thereunder by division and has a name index.

Volume (43½) Jan.–July 1867

Registers of Applicants for Claims

The single volume, 1866–68 (191), is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of applicant and thereunder chronologically by the date the claim was forwarded. Most claims are for bounties although some are for arrearages or pensions. Also included are **lists of persons receiving rations**.

Volume (191) 1866–68

DATES

127 Register of Destitutes Receiving Rations

(cont.) The two volumes of registers of destitutes receiving rations, 1865, 1 (199) and 2 (200), are arranged by time period and thereunder alphabetically by initial letter of surname of individual. Volume 1 (199) also contains **orders received**, **1st District (Fort Monroe)** (June–Sept. 1865). Volume 2 (200) also contains **letters and endorsements received** (Aug.–Sept. 1864), and a **register of persons receiving ration tickets** (Dec. 1864–Feb. 1865), both at 1st District (Fort Monroe), Department of Negro Affairs.

Volume 1 (199) 1865 Volume 2 (200) 1865

Journal of Business

The single volume journal of business, September–November 1865 (190), is arranged chronologically. The volume contains notations concerning daily activities of the Bureau and actions taken.

Volume (190) Sept.–Nov. 1865

128 FORT MONROE (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The two volumes of letters sent, March 1866–May 1868, 1 (206) and 2 (207), is arranged chronologically. Volume 1 (206) has a name index.

Volume 1 (206) Mar. 1866–Dec. 1867 Volume 2 (207) Jan.—May 1868

Name Index

The single-volume name index (209) is an index to the single volume of endorsements sent and received (208) and to the endorsements in volume 1 (204) of the two volumes of registers of letters received (Mar. 1866–Mar. 1868) described below.

Volume (209) Undated

Endorsements Sent and Received

The single volume of endorsements sent and received, January–April 1868 (208), is arranged chronologically. For a name index, see the single-volume name index (209) described above.

Volume (208) Jan.–Apr. 1868

Registers of Letters Received

The two volumes of registers of letters received, March 1866—March 1868, 1 (204) and 2 (205), are arranged by time period, thereunder alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent, and thereunder arranged in chronological order and numbered. Volume 1 (204) also contains endorsements sent and received (Mar. 1866—Dec. 1867), arranged chronologically. For a name index, see the single-volume name index (209) described above.

Volume 1 (204) Mar. 1866–Dec. 1867

Volume 2 (205) Jan.–Mar. 1868

DATES

128 Letters Received

(cont.) Unbound letters received, September 1865–May 1868, are arranged chronologically. The letters are partially registered in volume 1 (204) of the two volumes of registers of letters received (Mar. 1866–Mar. 1868), described above.

Sept. 1865-Feb. 1867

129 Letters Received (cont.)

Mar. 1867-May 1868

Circulars and Orders Received

The single volume of circulars and orders received, September 1865–April 1867 (210), is arranged in subseries according to organization of issuance (Assistant Commissioner Howard, Dept. of VA., 5th District), and thereunder in general chronological order. This volume also includes a **station book of officers**, (Jan.–May 1868).

Volume (210)

Sept. 1865-Apr. 1867

Miscellaneous Reports

Unbound miscellaneous reports, August 1866–February 1868, are arranged chronologically. Included are officers' reports, school reports, estimates, ration reports, transportation reports, and reports of numbers of indigents entitled to rations.

Aug. 1866-Feb. 1868

130 Register of Proceedings of Freedmen's Court for Elizabeth City County

The single-volume register of proceedings of Freedmen's Court for Elizabeth City County, December 1865–July 1867 (211), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (211) Dec. 1865–July 1867

Proceedings of Cases Before Freedmen's Court

Unbound proceedings of cases before Freedmen's Court, 1866 and 1867, are arranged by initial letter of surname of plaintiff (A–R).

1866 and 1867

Registers of Freedmen Sent to New England States

The single volume of registers of freedmen sent to New England states, 1866 and 1867 (198), is arranged in several numerical series.

Volume (198)

1866 and 1867

Miscellaneous Records

Unbound miscellaneous records, 1866 and 1867, are arranged by type of record. Included are claims records and lists of names of inmates and attendants at Freedmen's Hospital, Hampton.

1866 and 1867

DATES

131 NEW KENT COURTHOUSE (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The two volumes of letters sent, 1866–68, 1 (114) and 2 (453), are arranged chronologically. Volume 2 (453) also contains **letters sent** (July–Sept. 1866) from Wilson's Landing, arranged chronologically.

| Volume 1 (114) | 1866–67 |
|----------------|---------|
| Volume 2 (453) | 1867–68 |

Registers of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent

The two registers of letters sent, 1866–68, are arranged chronologically. Volume 1 (115) also contains **proceedings of Freedmen's Court at New Kent Courthouse** (Apr.–May 1866), and a **station book of officers** (Jan.–Dec. 1866 and Jan.–June 1868). Volume 2 (452) also contains a **register of letters received** (July–Sept. 1866) **at Wilson's Landing**, arranged chronologically.

| Volume 1 (115) | 1866–67 |
|----------------|---------|
| Volume 2 (452) | 1867-68 |

Letters Received

Unbound letters received, March 1866–July 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Mar. 1866-July 1868

Orders and Circulars Received, Letters Sent, Bills of Lading, and Indentures Unbound orders and circulars received, letters sent, bills of lading, and indentures, 1865–68, are arranged by type of record.

1865-68

132 **NEWPORT NEWS**

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, February 1866–August 1867 (322), is arranged chronologically. The volume also includes **endorsements sent**, Feb.–June 1866.

Volume (322) Feb. 1866–Aug. 1867

Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent and Received

The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent and received, July 1866–July 1867 (321), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (321) July 1866–July 1867

Letters Received

Unbound letters received, August 1865–July 1867, are arranged chronologically.

Aug. 1865-July 1867

DATES

132 NORFOLK (Subassistant Commissioner, 1st District)

(cont.) Press Copies of Letters Sent

The seven volumes of press copies of letters sent, March 1865–January 1869, 1 (175), 2 (331), 3 (332), 4 (333), 5 (334), 6 (335), and 7 (336), are arranged chronologically. Each volume has a name index except volume 7 (336). Volume 7 (336) also contains **press copies of letters sent by the assistant subassistant commissioner for Subdistrict of Norfolk** (Mar.–Nov. 1867), arranged chronologically.

| | Volume 1 (175) | Mar. 1865–Feb. 1866 |
|-----|----------------------------------|---|
| 133 | Volume 2 (331) Volume 3 (332) | Feb.–Sept. 1866 Sept. 1866–Feb. 1867 |
| 134 | Volume 4 (333) | FebAug. 1867 |
| 135 | Volume 5 (334) | Aug. 1867–May 1868 |
| 136 | Volume 6 (335) Volume 7 (336) | May–Dec. 1868 Mar. 1867–Jan. 1869 |

137 Registers of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent

The eight volumes of registers of letters received and endorsements sent, 1 (323), 2 (324), 3 (325), 4 (326), 5 (327), 6 (328), 7 (329), and 8 (330), cover the period June 1865–January 1869. Volumes 1 (323), 2 (324), and 3 (325) are arranged chronologically. The remaining volumes are arranged by time period (time periods overlap), thereunder alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent, and thereunder arranged in chronological order and numbered. Volumes 1 (323) and 2 (324) have name indexes.

| Volume 1 (323) | June-Sept. 1865 |
|----------------|----------------------|
| Volume 2 (324) | Sept. 1865–Apr. 1866 |
| Volume 3 (325) | May 1866-Jan. 1867 |
| Volume 4 (326) | Dec. 1866-Oct. 1867 |
| Volume 5 (327) | FebNov. 1867 |
| Volume 6 (328) | Aug. 1867–Mar. 1868 |
| Volume 7 (329) | Sept. 1867-Jan. 1869 |
| Volume 8 (330) | Aug. 1868–Jan. 1869 |

138 Registered Letters Received

Unbound registered letters received, January 1867–December 1868, are arranged by register (vols. 326–330), thereunder alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent, and thereunder arranged in chronological order and numbered.

| Entered in Volume 4 (326) | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| B–W | JanMar. 1867 |
| Entered in Volume 5 (327) | |
| B-W | MarAug. 1867 |
| Entered in Volume 6 (328) | |
| B–W | Aug.—Dec. 1867 |

139 Registered Letters Received (cont.)

Entered in Volume 7 (329)

B-W 1868

Entered in Volume 8 (330)

B-W 1868

Letters Received

Unbound letters received, June 1865–December 1868, are arranged chronologically. Included are **circular letters**.

June-Aug. 1865

140 Letters Received (cont.) Sept. 1865–Feb. 1866

141 Letters Received (cont.) Mar.–June 1866

142 Letters Received (cont.) July 1866–Jan. 1867

143 Letters Received (cont.) Feb. 1867–Dec. 1868

Telegrams Received

Unbound telegrams received, July-August 1865, are arranged chronologically.

July-Aug. 1865

Reports Received from Subordinates

Unbound reports received from subordinates, 1865–68, are arranged by type of report. The series includes reports on land, inventory and inspection, schools, and reports of officers and civilians on duty.

1865-68

144 Reports Received (cont.) 1865–68

General Orders, Special Orders, Circulars, and Letters of Instruction

The single volume of general orders, special orders, circulars, and letters of instruction, June 1865–December 1868 (337), is arranged chronologically. The volume includes a few **orders received**.

Volume (337) June 1865–Dec. 1868

Circulars and Orders Received

The two volumes of circulars and orders received, July 1865–December 1868, 1 (338) and 2 (339), are arranged chronologically. The volumes contain mostly orders and circulars from the Office of the Assistant Commissioner at Richmond.

Volume 1 (338) July–Dec. 1865 Volume 2 (339) Dec. 1865–Dec. 1868

144 Orders and Circulars Received

(cont.) Unbound orders and circulars received, 1865–68, are arranged chronologically.

1865

145 Orders and Circulars

Received (cont.) 1865–68

Applications for Employment

The single volume of applications for employment, March–June 1865 (344), is arranged chronologically. The volume also contains **receipts for rent and memorandums relating to bounties**.

Volume (344) Mar.–June 1865

Register of Proceedings of Freedmen's Court

The single-volume register of proceedings of Freedmen's Court, July 1865–May 1866 (352), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (352) July 1865–May 1866

Register of Complaints

The single-volume register of complaints, July 1865–May 1866 (351), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (351) July 1865–May 1866

Register of Applicants for Claims

The single-volume register of applicants for claims (340) covers the period 1865–68. The volume is arranged in several numerical subseries and has a name index. Most of the claims are for bounty. In the back of the volume are several pages of receipts for bounties paid by H. C. Percy and A. S. Flagg of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Volume (340) 1865–68

Registers of Bounty Claimants

The two volumes of registers of bounty claimants, September 1867–June 1872, 1 (341) and 2 (342), are arranged by date of receipt of vouchers and discharge of claimant. The claimants receiving payments are registered in the single-volume register of claimants receiving payments (343) described below.

Volume 1 (341) Sept. 1867–June 1869 Volume 2 (342) June 1869–June 1872

Receipts for Bounties

The single volume of receipts for bounties, 1865–67 (345), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (345) 1865–67

DATES

145 Register of Bounties and Claims Received

(cont.) The single-volume register of bounties and claims received, May–August 1867 (346), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (346)

May-Aug. 1867

146 Register of Claimants Receiving Payments

The single-volume register of claimants receiving payments, 1867–72 (343), is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of claimant.

Volume (343)

1867-72

Estimates for Rations, Funds, and Clothing, and Ration Returns

Unbound estimates for rations, funds, and clothing, and ration returns, 1865–68, are arranged by type of record.

1865-68

Registers of Freedmen Receiving Rations

The four volumes of registers of freedmen receiving rations, 1865–67, 1 (354), 2 (355), 3 (356), and 4 (357), are arranged by time period and thereunder usually alphabetically by the initial letter of surname of freedman.

| Volume 1 (354) | 1865–67 |
|----------------|---------|
| Volume 2 (355) | 1865–67 |
| Volume 3 (356) | 1865–67 |
| Volume 4 (357) | 1865–67 |

147 Register of Soldiers' Families and Destitutes Receiving Rations at Portsmouth

The single-volume register of soldiers' families and destitutes receiving rations at Portsmouth, March–July 1865 (401), is arranged first by soldiers' families and second by destitutes, thereunder alphabetically by initial letter of surname of family, and thereunder chronologically, presumably by date of application.

Volume (401)

Mar.-July 1865

Register of Leased Property in Norfolk County and Portsmouth

The single-volume register of leased property in Norfolk County and Portsmouth, 1864–66 (349), is arranged by Norfolk County and Portsmouth and thereunder alphabetically by initial letter of surname of former owner.

Volume (349)

1864-66

Register of Applicants for Restoration of Property

The single-volume register of applicants for restoration of property, May–August 1865 (348), is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of applicant and thereunder chronologically.

Volume (348)

May-Aug. 1865

DATES

147 Endorsement Book of Applications for Restoration of Property

(cont.) The single-volume endorsement book of applications for restoration of property, August–November 1865 (347), is arranged chronologically and thereunder by name of applicant.

Volume (347)

Aug.-Nov. 1865

Register of Rents Received from Leased Property

The single-volume register of rents received from leased property, July 1865–August 1866 (350), is arranged chronologically by date of receipt of rent.

Volume (350)

July 1865-Aug. 1866

Receipts by Owners of Restored Property

Unbound receipts by owners of restored property, 1865–68, are arranged by year and thereunder alphabetically by initial letter of surname of property owner.

1865-68

Miscellaneous Papers of C. C. Brown and H. C. Percy, Agents and Disbursing Officers at Norfolk

Unbound miscellaneous papers of C. C. Brown and H. C. Percy, agents and disbursing officers at Norfolk, 1869 and 1870, are arranged chronologically.

1869 and 1870

Accounts

The single volume of accounts, June 1866–February 1867 (353), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (353)

June 1866-Feb. 1867

Miscellaneous Records

Unbound miscellaneous records, January–March 1866 and January–February 1867, are arranged by type of record. Included are receipts and contracts.

Jan.-Mar. 1866 and Jan.-Feb. 1867

Letters and Orders Received by Capt. O. Brown, Superintendent of Contrabands at Norfolk

Unbound letters and orders received by Capt. O. Brown, Superintendent of Contrabands at Norfolk, April–June 1865, are arranged chronologically. Included are a few ration returns and orders issued, and also a report of Lt. C. H. Beirne for Apr. and May 1865.

Apr.-June 1865

For orders received by Capt. Survetus Hawk, assistant superintendent, June–September 1865, see volume 1 (199) of the two-volume series of registers of destitutes receiving rations filed under the records of the subassistant commissioner for the 5th District for Fort Monroe, VA (See roll 127).

DATES

147 NORFOLK (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

(cont.) Press Copies of Letters Sent

The single volume of press copies of letters sent, August-October 1865 (362), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (362)

Aug.-Oct. 1865

Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Received and Sent

The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements received and sent, August 1865-April 1866 (359), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (359)

Aug. 1865-Apr. 1866

148 Registers of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent and Received

The two volumes of registers of letters received and endorsements sent and received, March-November 1867, 1 (361) and 2 (360), are arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent and thereunder chronologically. Despite overlapping time periods, each volume has gaps, and can contain different letters than the other.

Volume 1 (361)

Mar.-Nov. 1867

Volume 2 (360)

June-Nov. 1867

Letters and Orders Received

Unbound letters and orders received, 1865-67, are arranged chronologically. Miscellaneous papers and reports are found at the end of the series.

1865-67

149 Circulars and Orders Received

The three volumes of circulars and orders received, September 1865-June 1866 and March-November 1867, 1 (363), 2 (364), and 3 (365), are arranged chronologically.

Sept.-Dec. 1865 Volume 1 (363) Volume 2 (364) Jan.-June 1866 Volume 3 (365) Mar.-Nov. 1867

Contracts and Agreements

Unbound contracts and agreements, October 1865-April 1866, are arranged by month.

Oct. 1865-Apr. 1866

Miscellaneous Records

Unbound miscellaneous records, 1865-67, are arranged by type of record. Included are abstracts of contingencies, statements of rations issued, cash accounts, monthly reports, reports of schools, returns, and bounty claims.

1865-67

DATES

149 Letters Received by H. C. Percy, Cashier of National Freedmen's Savings (cont.) and Trust Company at Norfolk

Unbound letters received by H. C. Percy, Cashier of National Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company at Norfolk, January–September 1866, are arranged chronologically.

Jan.-Sept. 1866

NORFOLK (Assistant Superintendent, See Princess Anne)

ONANCOCK

Register of Contracts

The single-volume register of contracts, December 1864–April 1865 (371), is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of planter and thereunder chronologically. The register was created by the office of the superintendent of labor, 2nd Subdistrict.

Volume (371)

Dec. 1864-Apr. 1865

ORANGE COURTHOUSE (Assistant Superintendent)

Letters and Orders Received

Unbound letters and orders received, April 1865–November 1866, are arranged chronologically.

Apr. 1865-Nov. 1866

Miscellaneous Reports

Unbound miscellaneous reports, February–September 1866, are arranged chronologically.

Feb.-Sept. 1866

Contracts

Unbound contracts, November 1865-March 1866, are arranged chronologically.

Nov. 1865-Mar. 1866

150 PALMYRA (Assistant Superintendent)

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, August–October 1866 (372), is arranged chronologically. A register of contracts and a synopsis of one case tried in Freedmen's Court are included.

Volume (372)

Aug.-Oct. 1866

Letters and Orders Received, Contracts, and Indentures

Unbound letters and orders received, contracts, and indentures, May 1865–April 1866, are arranged by type of record.

May 1865-Apr. 1866

DATES

150 PETERSBURG (Subassistant Commissioner)

(cont.) Endorsements Sent and Received

The four volumes of endorsements sent and received, July 1865–December 1868, 1 (376), 2 (377), 3 (378), and 4 (379), are arranged chronologically, except that dates covered by volume 1 (376) fit in the middle of volume 2 (377). The first three volumes contain **name indexes**.

| | Volume 1 (376) | July 1865–Dec. 1868 |
|-----|----------------|---------------------|
| 151 | Volume 2 (377) | July 1865-June 1867 |
| | Volume 3 (378) | May 1867–Oct. 1868 |
| | Volume 4 (379) | OctDec. 1868 |

Letters Received

Unbound letters received, July 1865–August 1866, are arranged by initial letter of surname of correspondent and thereunder chronologically.

July 1865-Aug. 1866

152 Registers of Letters Received

The two volumes of registers of letters received, September 1866–December 1868, 1 (373) and 2 (374), are arranged by time period, thereunder alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent, and thereunder arranged in chronological order and numbered.

| Volume 1 (373) | Sept. 1866-Dec. 1867 |
|----------------|----------------------|
| Volume 2 (374) | JanDec. 1868 |

Registered Letters Received

Unbound registered letters received, 1866–68, are arranged according to their entry in the two volumes of registers of letters received, 1 (373) and 2 (374), described above.

| | Entered in Volume 1 (373) A–B | 1866–67 |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------|
| 153 | Entered in Volume 1 (373) C–M | 1866–67 |
| 154 | Entered in Volume 1 (373) P-Y | 1866–67 |
| 155 | Entered in Volume 2 (374) A–W | 1868 |

156 Unregistered Letters Received

Unbound unregistered letters received, June 1865–November 1868, are arranged chronologically. Included are **copies of orders issued**.

June 1865-Nov. 1868

DATES

156 Letters Received by the 2nd Educational Subdistrict

(cont.) Unbound letters received by the 2nd educational subdistrict, January–March 1869, are arranged chronologically.

Jan.-Mar. 1869

Monthly Reports Sent to Assistant Commissioner and Reports Received from Subordinate Officers

Unbound monthly reports sent to Assistant Commissioner and reports received from subordinate officers, 1865–68, are arranged by type of report and thereunder chronologically. These records consist of ration reports, land reports, proceedings of freedmen's courts, reports of sick and wounded, estimates of rations, and reports in response to special requests from the Assistant Commissioner.

1865-68

157 *Monthly Reports* (cont.)

1865-68

Circulars and Orders Issued

The single volume of circulars and orders issued, July 1865–July 1868 (380), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (380)

July 1865-July 1868

Orders and Circulars Received

Unbound orders and circulars received, 1865–68, are arranged by year and thereunder by type of order or organization issuance.

1865-68

158 Station Book of Officers and Civilians

The single-volume station book of officers and civilians (381) covers the period July 1865–March 1868. The section for 1865 and 1866 is arranged by station; the section for 1867 and 1868 is arranged chronologically.

Volume (381)

July 1865-Mar. 1868

Registers of Persons Taking Oaths

The two volumes of registers of persons taking oaths, April–November 1865, 1 (394) and 2 (395), are arranged numerically.

Volume 1 (394)

Apr.-Aug. 1865

Volume 2 (395)

Aug.-Nov. 1865

Register of Freedmen Furnished Employment

The single-volume register of freedmen furnished employment, June–July 1865 (397), is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of freedman.

Volume (397)

June–July 1865

DATES

158 Register of Freedmen Admitted to Camp

(cont.) The single-volume register of freedmen admitted to camp (396) is undated and arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of freedman.

Volume (396)

undated

Proceedings of Freedmen's Court

The single volume of proceedings of Freedmen's Court, November 1865–March 1866 (390), is arranged chronologically. The proceedings include both civil and criminal cases.

Volume (390)

Nov. 1865-Mar. 1866

Register of Proceedings of Criminal Cases Tried in Freedmen's Court

The single-volume register of proceedings of criminal cases tried in Freedmen's Court, November 1865–March 1866 (389), is arranged chronologically and has a name index.

Volume (389)

Nov. 1865-Mar. 1866

Register of Receipts and Disbursements at Freedmen's Court

The single-volume register of receipts and disbursements at Freedmen's Court, February–April and June 1866 (392), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (392)

Feb.-Apr. and June 1866

Register of Summons Issued by Freedmen's Court

The single-volume register of summons issued by Freedmen's Court, March–April 1866 (391), is arranged chronologically. The volume also contains a register of persons confined by the provost marshal at Petersburg.

Volume (391)

Mar.-Apr. 1866

Records Relating to Freedmen's Court

Unbound records relating to Freedmen's Court, 1865 and 1866, are arranged by type of record. The records include summons issued, receipts for funds paid to court, and miscellaneous letters and papers relating to court cases.

1865 and 1866

159 Records Relating to Freedmen's

Court (cont.)

1865 and 1866

Register of Proceedings of Civil Cases Tried in Freedmen's Court

The single-volume register of proceedings of civil cases tried in Freedmen's Court, November 1865–April 1866 (388), is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of defendant. The volume includes **cross-references to the single volume register of proceedings of civil cases tried in Freedmen's Court** (387) described below.

Volume (388)

Nov. 1865-Apr. 1866

DATES

159 Register of Proceedings of Civil Cases Tried in Freedmen's Court

(cont.) The single-volume register of proceedings of civil cases tried in Freedmen's Court, November 1865–April 1866 (387), is arranged numerically by case number.

Volume (387)

Nov. 1865-Apr. 1866

Register of Receipts and Disbursements on Judgments in Civil Cases in Freedmen's Court

The single-volume register of receipts and disbursements on judgments in civil cases in Freedmen's Court, February–June 1866 (393), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (393)

Feb.-June 1866

Register of Arrests

The single-volume register of arrests, November 1865–April 1866 (386), is arranged chronologically by date of arrest.

Volume (386)

Nov. 1865-Apr. 1866

Register of Ration Returns

The single-volume register of ration returns, 1865–67 (385), is arranged by county or station (hospital or camp) and thereunder chronologically.

Volume (385)

1865-67

Register of Applications

The single-volume register of applications, June–December 1865 (375), is arranged chronologically. The register includes all endorsements relating to applications and has a name index.

Volume (375)

June-Dec. 1865

Register of Persons Furnished Transportation by the Bureau

The single-volume register of persons furnished transportation by the Bureau, September 1865–December 1866 (384), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (384)

Sept. 1865-Dec. 1866

Memorandums Relating to Taxation Policies in Counties Within 2nd District
The single volume of memorandums relating to taxation policies in counties
within the 2nd District (383) covers the year 1866. Information was gathered in
response to circulars 12 and 15 from the Office of the Assistant Commissioner.
The volume is arranged by circular and thereunder by county.

Volume (383)

1866

Accounting Records of Moneys Received and Disbursed

The single volume of accounting records of moneys received and disbursed, September 1866–February 1868 (382), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (382)

Sept. 1866-Feb. 1868

DATES

160 PETERSBURG (Assistant Superintendent)

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, November 1867–April 1868 (398), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (398)

Nov. 1867-Apr. 1868

Letters and Orders Received

The single volume of letters and orders received, July–November 1865 (399), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (399)

July-Nov. 1865

Letters and Orders Received

Unbound letters and orders received, July 1865-August 1868, are arranged chronologically.

July 1865-Aug. 1868

Contracts

Unbound contracts, July-October 1865, are arranged chronologically.

July-Oct. 1865

PITTSYLVANIA COURTHOUSE (See Danville)

PRINCESS ANNE (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, August–September 1866 (476), is arranged chronologically. The volume also includes a **list of houses and the occupants** thereof on Wise Farm, with a home index.

Volume (476)

Aug.-Sept. 1866

Letters Sent and Received

The single volume of letters sent and received, December 1866–June 1867 (402), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (402)

Dec. 1866-June 1867

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, July 1867–October 1868 (477), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (477)

July 1867–Oct. 1868

Endorsements Sent

The single volume of endorsements sent and received, November 1865–April 1867 (367), is arranged chronologically. The volume includes some **orders received and issued**.

Volume (367)

Nov. 1865-Apr. 1867

DATES

160 Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent and Received

(cont.) The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent and received, July 1867–April 1868 (475), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (475)

July 1867-Apr. 1868

Letters and Orders Received

Unbound letters and orders received, July 1865-December 1867, are unarranged.

July-Dec. 1865

161 Letters and Orders Received (cont.) Jan. 1866–Dec. 1867

Orders Issued and Copies of Leases and Work Agreements

The single volume of orders issued and copies of leases and work agreements, August 1865–March 1866, (368), is arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically. The "orders" usually relate to complaints of the freedmen.

Volume (368)

Aug. 1865-Mar. 1866

Register of Freedmen on Government Farms in Norfolk, Princess Anne, and Nansemond Counties

The single-volume register of freedmen on government farms in Norfolk, Princess Anne, and Nansemond Counties (358) is undated and arranged by farm and thereunder alphabetically by initial letter of surname of freedman. The register gives names and ages of freedmen.

Volume (358)

undated

Reports and Records Relating to Complaints

Unbound reports and records relating to complaints, 1865–67, are arranged by type of report or record and thereunder chronologically.

1865-67

Contracts

Unbound contracts, November 1865-June 1866, are arranged by month.

Nov. 1865-June 1866

Census Returns of Black Population of Princess Anne County

The single volume of census returns of the black population of Princess Anne County (403) is undated and arranged in five sections: Nos. 1–5.

Volume (403)

undated

DATES

161 Accounts Relating to Expenditures on Government Farms

(cont.) The two volumes of accounts relating to expenditures on government farms, 1 (369) and 2 (370), cover the period 1863–65. Volume 1 (369) is arranged chronologically. Volume 2 (370) is arranged by farm.

Volume 1 (369) 1863–65 Volume 2 (370) 1864–65

Miscellaneous Records

Unbound miscellaneous records, May 1867, include an estimate of funds, a memorandum of corn on government farms, and an account form showing pay, rations, repairs, and total cost.

May 1867

162 RICHMOND (Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The three volumes of letters sent, June 1866–April 1869, 1 (410), 2 (411), and 3 (406), are arranged chronologically. Volume 2 (411) has a name index.

| Volume 1 (410) | June–Dec. 1866 |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Volume 2 (411) | Jan. 1867–Dec. 1868 |
| Volume 3 (406) | Jan.–Apr. 1869 |

Press Copies of Letters Sent

The three volumes of press copies of letters sent, 1 (407), 2 (408), and 3 (409), cover the period April 1865–September 1866. Both volumes 1 (407) and 2 (408) have name indexes. The first entries in 1 (407) are pencil copies rather than press copies.

Volume 1 (407) Apr.–Oct. 1865

163 Volume 2 (408) Oct. 1865–Mar. 1866 Volume 3 (409) Mar.–Sept. 1866

164 Endorsements Sent and Received

The three volumes of endorsements sent and received, April 1865–December 1868, 1 (412), 2 (413), and 3 (414), are arranged chronologically. Both volumes 1 (412) and 3 (414) have name indexes.

 Volume 1 (412)
 Apr. 1865–Mar. 1866

 Volume 2 (413)
 Mar.–Dec. 1866

 Volume 3 (414)
 Jan. 1867–Dec. 1868

Registers of Letters Received

The two volumes of registers of letters received, 1 (404) and 2 (405), cover the period April–May 1865; July 1865–December 1868. Volume 1 (404) is arranged chronologically. Volume 2 (405) is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of the surname of correspondent and thereunder arranged in chronological order and numbered. Both volumes have name indexes.

Volume 1 (404) Apr. 1865–Dec. 1866 Volume 2 (405) Jan. 1867–Dec. 1868

DATES

165 Registered Letters Received

Unbound registered letters, August 1865–December 1868, are arranged according to their entry in the two volumes of registers of letters received, 1 (404) and 2 (405), described above.

Aug. 1865–Mar. 1866

- 166 Registered Letters Received (cont.) Apr.–Dec. 1866
- 167 Registered Letters Received (cont.) Jan. 1867–Dec. 1868

168 Unregistered Letters Received

Unbound unregistered letters received, June 1865–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

June 1865-Dec. 1868

Copies of Reports of Officers, Enlisted Men, and Civilians on Duty

Unbound copies of reports of officers, enlisted men, and civilians on duty, 1866–68, are arranged chronologically. These are retained copies of those forwarded to the Assistant Commissioner.

1866-68

Reports Received from Subordinate Officers

Unbound reports received from subordinate officers, 1866–68, are arranged by type of report. Included are special reports made in compliance with circulars from the Assistant Commissioner, and reports on schools, rations, and of persons and articles hired.

1866-68

169 Orders and Circulars Issued

The single volume of orders and circulars issued, January 1867–October 1868, is unnumbered and arranged chronologically.

1 Volume

Jan. 1867-Oct. 1868

Orders and Circulars Received

The single volume of orders and circulars received, March–December 1866, is unnumbered and arranged chronologically.

1 Volume

Mar.-Dec. 1866

Orders and Circulars Received

Unbound orders and circulars received, May 1865–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

May 1865-Dec. 1868

ROLL DESCRIPTION DATES

169 Proceedings of Freedmen's Court

(cont.) The single volume of proceedings of Freedmen's Court, October 1865–March 1866 (415), is arranged chronologically and has a name index.

Volume (415) Oct. 1865–Mar. 1866

Letters Received by Claims Agent at Richmond

Unbound letters received by claims agent at Richmond, July 1869–Dec. 1870, are arranged chronologically.

July 1869-Dec. 1870

Register of Persons Receiving Claims

The single-volume register of persons receiving claims, April 1869–March 1872 (416), is arranged chronologically by date vouchers were received.

Volume (416) Apr. 1869–Mar. 1872

Records Relating to Court Cases and Miscellaneous Receipts

Unbound records relating to court cases and miscellaneous receipts, 1865–68, are arranged chronologically.

1865-68

RICHMOND (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The two volumes of letters sent, January 1867–December 1868, 1 (419) and 2 (420), are arranged chronologically. Volume 1 (419) has a name index.

Volume 1 (419) Jan. 1867–Aug. 1868 Volume 2 (420) Sept.–Dec. 1868

170 Press Copies of Letters Sent

The single volume of press copies of letters sent, December 1865–April 1867 (418), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (418) Dec. 1865–Apr. 1867

Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent and Received

The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent and received, December 1866–December 1868 (417), is arranged chronologically, and there is a name index.

Volume (417) Dec. 1866–Dec. 1868

171 Letters Received

Unbound letters received, January 1866–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Jan. 1866-Dec. 1868

DATES

172 School Reports, Contracts, and Indentures

Unbound school reports, contracts, and indentures, 1865–68, are arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically.

1865-68

Lists of Indigent Persons and Loyal Refugees to Whom Rations Were Issued
Unbound lists of indigent persons and loyal refugees to whom rations were
issued, dated August 1868, are arranged by the categories "indigent persons" and
"refugees" and thereunder numerically by assigned number.

Aug. 1868

ROCKY MOUNT (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, August 1866–February 1868 (421), is arranged chronologically. The volume also contains a **register of letters received and endorsements sent**, Aug. 1866 to June 1867, arranged chronologically.

Volume (421)

Aug. 1866–Feb. 1868

Letters Received

Unbound letters received, January 1866-May 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Jan. 1866–May 1868

Circulars Received

Unbound circulars received, January 1866–May 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Jan. 1866-May 1868

Register of Complaints

The single-volume register of complaints, 1866 and 1868 (422), is arranged chronologically. There is a name index to the section for 1866. The volume also contains **letters sent by the Military Commissioner, 26th Division, 1st Military District,** Nov. 1867–Feb. 1868, which are continued in volume 353½ 1 MD in Records of U.S. Army Continental Commands, 1821–1920, RG 393.

Volume (422)

1866 and 1868

Contracts, Indentures, Reports, and Records Relating to Court Cases
Unbound contracts, indentures, reports, and records relating to court cases
1865–68, are arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically.

1865-68

SALEM (8th Educational Subdistrict, See Wytheville)

DATES

173 SMITHFIELD (Assistant Superintendent)

Letters and Orders Received

Unbound letters and orders received, May 1865–May 1866, are arranged chronologically.

May 1865-May 1866

Contracts

Unbound contracts cover the period January 1866.

Jan. 1866

STAUNTON (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, April–December 1866 (250), is arranged chronologically. The volume has a name index and also includes some endorsements interfiled with letters, and some letters and endorsements received at the back.

Volume (250)

Apr.-Dec. 1866

Name Index

The single-volume unnumbered and undated name index is an index to the letters in volume 2 (431) of the two volumes of letters sent described below.

1 Volume

undated

Letters Sent

The two volumes of letters sent, March–June 1867 and February–December 1868, 1 (430) and 2 (431), are arranged in chronological order and numbered. A name index is in volume 1 (430). For a name index to volume 2 (431), see the single-volume unnumbered and undated name index described above.

Volume 1 (430) Volume 2 (431) Mar.–June 1867 Feb.–Dec. 1868

Letters Received

Unbound letters received, April-May 1866, are arranged chronologically.

Apr.-May 1866

Name Index

The single-volume name index is unnumbered and undated and is an index to part of volume 3 (428) of the three volumes of registers of letters received and endorsements (Feb. 1867–Dec. 1868) described below.

1 Volume

Undated

DATES

173 Register of Letters Received and Endorsements

(cont.) The three volumes of register of letters received and endorsements, February 1867–Dec. 1868, are arranged by time period. The entries thereunder are arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent, and thereunder numerically. A name index is in Volume 2 (427). An incomplete name index to volume 3 (428), is in the single-volume unnumbered and undated name index described above.

Volume 1 (426) Feb.–June 1867 Volume 2 (427) July 1867–Aug. 1868 Volume 3 (428) Sept.–Dec. 1868

174 Registered Letters Received

The unbound registered letters received, 1867 and 1868, are arranged according to their entry in the three volumes of register of letters received and endorsements, 1 (426), 2 (427) and 3 (428), described above.

Entered in Volume 1 (426)

A–W 1867 and 1868

Entered in Volume 2 (427)

A–M 1867 and 1868

Entered in Volume 3 (428) 1868

175 Unregistered Letters Received

Unbound letters received, October 1865–December 1866, are arranged chronologically.

Oct. 1865-Dec. 1866

Orders and Circulars Received

The single volume of orders and circulars received, September 1865–August 1866 (433), is arranged chronologically. This series also includes a **register of marriages**.

Volume (433) Sept. 1865–Aug. 1866

Register of Cases Forwarded to Civil Authorities

The single-volume register of cases forwarded to civil authorities, April–November 1868 (436), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (436) Apr.–Nov. 1868

Registers of Complaints

The two volumes of registers of complaints, November 1865–March 1868, 1 (434) and 2 (435), are arranged chronologically. A name index is in volume 1 (434). At the beginning of volume 2 (435) are proceedings of cases tried, dated Dec. 1865–Jan. 1866 and June 1866.

Volume 1 (434) Nov. 1865–Aug. 1867 Volume 2 (435) Sept. 1867–Mar. 1868

DATES

176 Contracts, Bills of Lading, Receipts, and Miscellaneous Records

Unbound contracts, bills of lading, receipts, and miscellaneous records, 1865–68, are arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically. The "miscellaneous" papers contain papers relating to court cases, bounties and leases, and circulars.

1865-68

STAUNTON (Superintendent)

(See Winchester, VA, Subassistant Commissioner)

SUFFOLK (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, August 1867–December 1868 (439), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (439)

Aug. 1867-Dec. 1868

Endorsements Sent and Received

The single volume of endorsements sent and received, August 1867–Dec. 1868 (440), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (440)

Aug. 1867-Dec. 1868

Letters Received

The two volumes of letters received, March 1867–December 1868, 1 (437) and 2 (438), are arranged chronologically. Volume 1 (437) also contains **proceedings** of Freedmen's Court, Feb.–May 1866.

Volume 1 (437) Volume 2 (438) Mar.–Aug. 1867 Aug. 1867–Dec. 1868

Letters Received

Unbound letters received, February-December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Feb.-Dec. 1868

177 School Reports

Unbound school reports, February-December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Feb.-Dec. 1868

Monthly Reports Forwarded

Unbound monthly reports forwarded, September 1866 and April 1867–Dec. 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Sept. 1866 and Apr. 1867–Dec. 1868

DATES

177 Circulars and Circular Letters Received

(cont.) Unbound circulars and circular letters received, May 1865–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

May 1865-Dec. 1868

Bills of Lading and Contracts

Unbound bills of lading and contracts, 1866 and 1867, are arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically.

1866 and 1867

TAPPAHANNOCK (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The two volumes of letters sent, July–December 1865 and August 1866–December 1868, 1 (448) and 2 (442), are arranged chronologically. Volume 1 (448) contains a name index and **proceedings of the Freedman's Court**, Mar.–Apr. 1866.

Volume 1 (448) July–Dec. 1865; Aug. 1866–Mar. 1867

Volume 2 (442) Apr. 1867–Dec. 1868

Letters Received and Endorsements Sent and Received

The single volume of letters received and endorsements sent and received, January 1867–December 1868 (441), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (441) Jan. 1867–Dec. 1868

VIENNA (See Fairfax Courthouse)

178 WARRENTON (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, April–November 1867 (445), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (445) Apr.–Nov. 1867

For letters sent January–April 1868, see volume 3 (446) of the three volumes of letters sent, March 1866–October 1868, among the files of the assistant subassistant commissioner (3rd Division, 10th Subdistrict) for Leesburg, VA (See roll 100).

Registers of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent and Received

The two volumes of registers of letters received and endorsements sent and received, January 1867–April 1868, 1 (443) and 2 (444), are arranged chronologically. Indexed are a few endorsements for May and June 1868 that probably should have been included in volume 2 (266) of the two volumes of registers of letters received at Leesburg described above.

Volume 1 (443) Jan.–Dec. 1867 Volume 2 (444) Jan.–Apr. 1868

DATES

178 Letters Received

(cont.) Unbound letters received, August 1865–December 1866, are arranged chronologically.

Aug. 1865-Dec. 1866

Orders Received

Unbound orders received, May 1865-May 1867, are arranged chronologically.

May 1865-May 1867

Bills of Lading, Indentures, Records Relating to Court Cases, School Reports, and Miscellaneous Records

Unbound bills of lading, indentures, records relating to court cases, school reports, and miscellaneous records, 1865–68, are arranged by type of record.

1865-68

WARSAW (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The single volume of letters sent, January 1867–December 1868 (449), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (449) Jan. 1867–Dec. 1868

Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent and Received

The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent and received, January 1867–November 1868 (447), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (447) Jan. 1867–Nov. 1868

Indentures and Applications for Bounty

Unbound indentures and applications for bounty, 1866–68, are arranged chronologically.

1866-68

179 WAVERLY (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent and Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent and Received

The single volume of letters sent and register of letters received and endorsements sent and received, December 1866–December 1868 (450), is arranged first by letters sent, then by register of letters received, and thereunder chronologically.

Volume (450) Dec. 1866–Dec. 1868

DATES

179 Letters Received

(cont.) Unbound letters received, February 1866–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Feb. 1866-Dec. 1868

Orders and Circulars Received

Unbound orders and circulars received, December 1866–May 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Dec. 1866-May 1868

Monthly Reports Forwarded and Records Relating to Court Cases

Unbound monthly reports forwarded and records relating to court cases, December 1866–December 1868, are arranged by type of record.

Dec. 1866-Dec. 1868

WILSON'S LANDING (Assistant Superintendent)

For letters sent July–September 1866 from Wilson's Landing, VA, see volume 2 (453) of the two volumes of letters sent (1866–68) listed among the records of the assistant subassistant commissioner for New Kent Courthouse, VA (See roll 131).

For a register of letters received at Wilson's Landing covering the period July–September 1866, see volume 2 (452) of two volumes of registers of letters received and endorsements sent (1866–68) listed among the records of the assistant subassistant commissioner for New Kent Courthouse, VA (See roll 131).

Letters Sent, Letters Received, and Contracts

Unbound letters sent, letters received, and contracts, February–June 1866, are arranged by type of record.

Feb.-June 1866

180 WILLIAMSBURG (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent, April–November 1867, and Proceedings of Freedmen's Court, March–May 1866

The single volume of letters sent, April–November 1867, and proceedings of Freedmen's Court, March–May 1866 (451), is arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically.

Volume (451)

Mar.–May 1866; Apr.–Nov. 1867

Letters Received

Unbound letters received, 1865–67, are arranged chronologically. Included are some accounts and retained copies of reports.

1865-67

ROLL DESCRIPTION DATES

180 Letters Received by Superintendent of Negro Affairs

(cont.) Unbound letters received by the superintendent of Negro Affairs, April–June 1865, are arranged chronologically.

Apr.-June 1865

WINCHESTER (Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The two volumes of letters sent, August 1865–April 1866, 1 (429) and 2 (458), are arranged chronologically. Volume 1 (429) also contains **letters sent by the quartermaster of the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 10th Army Corps**, Aug. 1864–July 1865.

| Volume 1 (429) | AugNov. 1865 |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Volume 2 (458) | Nov. 1865-Apr. 1866 |

Press Copies of Letters Sent

The five volumes of press copies of letters sent, March 1866–December 1868, 1 (459), 2 (460), 3 (461), 4 (462), and 5 (463), are arranged chronologically, and each volume has a name index.

| | Volume 1 (459) | MarDec. 1866 |
|-----|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 181 | Volume 2 (460) Volume 3 (461) | Dec. 1866–May 1867 May–Oct. 1867 |
| 182 | Volume 4 (462) | Oct. 1867–June 1868 |
| 183 | Volume 5 (463) | June–Dec. 1868 |

Endorsements Sent

The five volumes of endorsements sent, November 1865–December 1868, 1 (454), 2 (464), 3 (465) 4 (466), and 5 (467), are arranged chronologically.

| Volume 1 (454) | Nov. 1865–June 1866 |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Volume 2 (464) | June 1866-June 1867 |
| Volume 3 (465) | June-Dec. 1867 |
| Volume 4 (466) | JanOct. 1868 |
| Volume 5 (467) | OctDec. 1868 |

184 Registers of Letters Received

The three volumes of registers of letters received, 1 (455), 2 (456), and 3 (457), cover the period August 1865–December 1868. The entries for 1865 and 1866 are arranged by year and thereunder arranged in chronological order and numbered. Those for 1867 and 1868 are arranged by time period, thereunder alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent, and thereunder arranged in chronological order and numbered.

| Volume 1 (455) | Aug. 1865–July 1867 |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Volume 2 (456) | July-Dec. 1867 |
| Volume 3 (457) | JanDec. 1868 |

ROLL DESCRIPTION DATES

184 Registered Letters Received

(cont.) Unbound registered letters received, August 1865–December 1868, are arranged according to their entry in the three volumes of registers of letters received (Aug. 1865–Dec. 1868) described above.

Entered in volume 1 (455)

1–105 Aug.–Dec. 1865 1–191 Jan.–June 1866

185 Entered in volume 1 (455)

192–295 July–Dec. 1866

Entered in volume 1 (455)

A–W Jan.–June 1867

Entered in volume 2 (456)

A–W July–Dec. 1867

Entered in volume 3 (457)

A–W Jan.–Dec. 1868

187 Unregistered Letters Received

Unbound unregistered letters received, June 1865–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

June 1865-Dec. 1868

Reports Forwarded to Assistant Commissioner and Received from Subordinates

Unbound reports forwarded to the Assistant Commissioner and received from subordinates, January 1866–June 1868, are arranged chronologically. Included are school reports, reports of officers and enlisted men on duty, ration reports, reports of persons and articles hired, fiscal estimates and reports, and land reports.

Jan.-Oct. 1866

188 Reports Forwarded (cont.) Nov. 1866–May 1867

189 Reports Forwarded (cont.) June 1867–Apr. 1868

190 Reports Forwarded (cont.) May–June 1868

Orders and Circulars Issued

The single volume of orders and circulars issued, July 1865–June 1867 (432), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (432) July 1865–June 1867

DATES

190 Orders and Circulars Issued and Received

(cont.) Unbound orders and circulars issued and received, June 1865–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

June 1865-Dec. 1868

Miscellaneous Records

Unbound miscellaneous records, 1865, 1866, and 1869, are arranged chronologically. The records include **contracts**, **leases of school buildings**, and **receipts for wages and rent**.

1865, 1866, and 1869

WINCHESTER (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters and Orders Received

The single volume of letters and orders received, January 1866–October 1867 (471), is arranged chronologically. The volume also contains **letters sent by commissary of musters, Army of the Shenandoah**, Apr.–Aug. 1865.

Volume (471)

Jan. 1866-Oct. 1867

191 Drafts of Letters Sent

Unbound drafts of letters sent, August-October 1865, are arranged chronologically.

Aug.-Oct. 1865

Endorsements Sent and Received

The single volume of endorsements sent and received, May 1866–October 1867 (472), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (472)

May 1866-Oct. 1867

Register of Letters Received

The single-volume register of letters received, January–October 1867 (470), is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent and thereunder arranged in chronological order and numbered.

Volume (470)

Jan.-Oct. 1867

Letters Received

Unbound letters received, January–October 1867, are arranged according to their entry in the single-volume register of letters received (470) described above.

Jan.-Oct. 1867

Unregistered Letters Received

Unbound unregistered letters received, July 1865–July 1867, are arranged chronologically.

July 1865-July 1867

DATES

192 Proceedings of Freedmen's Court

The single volume of proceedings of Freedmen's Court, October 1865–March 1866 (474), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (474)

Oct. 1865–Mar. 1866

Register of Freedmen and Refugees Receiving Rations

The single-volume register of freedmen and refugees receiving rations, May 1866–August 1867 (473), is arranged chronologically by month.

Volume (473)

May 1866-Aug. 1867

Contracts and Indentures

Unbound contracts and indentures, 1865–67, are arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically.

1865-67

WOODSTOCK (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The two volumes of letters sent, March 1866–December 1868, 1 (479) and 2 (480), are arranged chronologically. Volume 1 (479) also includes **endorsements sent**.

Volume 1 (479) Volume 2 (480) Mar. 1866-Nov. 1868

Sept.–Dec. 1868

Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent

The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent, January 1867–December 1868 (478), is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent, thereunder by year, and thereunder arranged in chronological order and numbered.

Volume (478)

Jan. 1867-Dec. 1868

Letters Received

Unbound letters received, January 1867–December 1868, are arranged according to their entry in the single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent (478) described above.

Jan. 1867-Dec. 1868

Unregistered Letters Received

Unbound unregistered letters received, November 1865–December 1866 and January 1867–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Nov. 1865–Dec. 1866 and Jan. 1867–Dec. 1868 ROLL DESCRIPTION DATES

192 Proceedings of Freedmen's Court

(cont.) The single volume of proceedings of Freedmen's Court, October 1865–December 1867 (481), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (481) Oct. 1865–Dec. 1867

193 Circulars

Unarranged circulars, February 1866–September 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Feb. 1866-Sept. 1868

Proceedings of Cases, Contracts, and Other Records

Unbound proceedings of cases, contracts, and other records, 1866 and 1867, are arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically.

1866 and 1867

WYTHEVILLE (Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The four volumes of letters sent, August–December 1865, March 1866, and January–April 1867, 1 (488), 2 (488A), 3 (489), and 4 (490), are arranged chronologically. Volume 1 (488) also contains a **register of complaints**, Aug. 1865–Jan. 1866. Volume 2 (488A) is actually a register of complaints.

 Volume 1 (488)
 Sept.-Dec. 1865

 Volume 2 (488A)
 Aug.-Sept. 1865

 Volume 3 (489)
 Mar. 1866

 Volume 4 (490)
 Jan.-Apr. 1867

194 Press Copies of Letters Sent

The three volumes of press copies of letters sent, April 1867–March 1869, 1 (491), 2 (494), and 3 (424), are arranged chronologically, and each volume has a name index.

Volume 1 (491) Apr. 1867–Nov. 1868

195 Volume 2 (492) Nov. 1868–Jan. 1869

Volume 3 (424) Jan.–Mar. 1869

Press Copies of Letters Sent by W. P. Austin, President of the Board of Registration

The single volume of press copies of letters sent by W. P. Austin, president of the Board of Registration, April 1867–August 1868 (493), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (493) Apr. 1867–Aug. 1868

DATES

195 Endorsements Sent

(cont.) The single volume of endorsements sent, June 1866–August 1867 (482), is arranged chronologically. The volume contains **proceedings of Freedmen's Court,** Jan.–Feb. 1866, and **census returns of the black population of Smythe County,** undated.

Volume (482) June 1866–Aug. 1867

Register of Letters Received

The single-volume register of letters received, June 1865 –January 1867 (483), is arranged in chronological order and numbered.

Volume (483) June 1865–Jan. 1867

Registers of Letters Received and Endorsements

The four volumes of registers of letters received and endorsements, April 1867–February 1869, 1 (484), 2 (485), 3 (486), and 4 (423), are arranged by time period. The entries in volume 1 (484) and volume 3 (486) are arranged in chronological order and numbered. The entries in volumes 2 (485) and 4 (423) are arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent and thereunder chronologically.

| Volume 1 (484) | Apr.–Dec. 1867 |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Volume 2 (485) | JanJune 1868 |
| Volume 3 (486) | June 1868–Jan. 1869 |
| Volume 4 (423) | Jan.–Feb. 1869 |

196 Registered Letters Received

Unbound letters received, 1867, are arranged according to their entry in the four volumes of registers of letters received and endorsements, (Apr. 1867–Feb. 1869) described above.

1867

Unregistered Letters Received

Unbound unregistered letters received, December 1865–March 1869, are arranged chronologically.

Dec. 1865-Mar. 1869

197 School Reports

Unbound school reports, December 1866–January 1869, are arranged chronologically. Included are teachers' monthly reports and reports submitted by the subassistant commissioner.

Dec. 1866-Jan. 1869

DATES

197 Monthly Reports

(cont.) Unbound monthly reports, June 1866–November 1868, are arranged chronologically. Included are reports of persons and articles hired, ration reports, land reports, reports of civilians and officers on duty, and estimates of funds.

June 1866-Nov. 1868

For a register of complaints covering the period January–September 1868 in Wytheville, VA, see the single volume of memorandums of events (311) among the records for the assistant superintendent for Marion, VA (See roll 111).

198 Lists of People to Whom Clothing Was Issued

The single volume of lists of people to whom clothing was issued, April 1867–August 1868 (495), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (495)

Apr. 1867–Aug. 1868

Census Returns of the Black Population of Pulaski, Wythe, and Carroll Counties

The single volume of census returns of the black population of Pulaski, Wythe, and Carroll counties, (494), is undated and arranged by county.

Volume (494)

Undated

Census Returns of the Black Population of Montgomery, Grayson, Smyth, Giles, Roanoke, Craig, and Floyd Counties

The single-volume of census returns of the black population of Montgomery, Grayson, Smyth, Giles, Roanoke, Craig, and Floyd Counties, 1865 (497), is arranged by county.

Volume (497)

1865

Orders, Circulars, and Leases

Unbound orders, circulars, and leases, 1865–69, are arranged by type of record, and thereunder chronologically.

1865-69

199 WYTHEVILLE (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Register of Letters Received and Endorsements Sent

The single-volume register of letters received and endorsements sent, January–December 1867 (487), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (487)

Jan.-Dec. 1867

199 Letters Received

(cont.) Unbound letters received, May–October 1866 and May 1867, are arranged chronologically.

May-Oct. 1866 and May 1867

Registers of Indentures and Contracts and Census Returns of the Black Population of Floyd County

DATES

The single volume of registers of indentures and contracts and census returns of the black population of Floyd County, 1865–67 (496), is arranged by type of record.

Volume (496) 1865–67

Indentures and Contracts

Unbound indentures and contracts, 1865–67, are arranged by type of record and thereunder chronologically. They are registered in the registers of indentures and contracts and census returns of the black population of Floyd County (496) described above.

1865-67

YORKTOWN (Assistant Subassistant Commissioner)

Letters Sent

The two volumes of letters sent, January 1866–May 1868 and August–December 1868, 1 (500) and 2 (501), are arranged chronologically.

Volume 1 (500) Jan. 1866–Mar. 1867

Volume 2 (501) Apr. 1867–May 1868; Aug.–Dec. 1868

200 Endorsements Sent and Received

The three volumes of endorsements sent and received, 1 (498), 2 (502), and 3 (503), cover the period May 1865–December 1868. Volume 1 (498) and 2 (502) are arranged chronologically. Volume 3 (503) is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent and thereunder chronologically.

Volume 1 (498) May 1865–Nov. 1866 Volume 2 (502) Nov. 1866–Mar. 1867 Volume 3 (503) Apr. 1867–Dec. 1868

Letters Received

The single volume of letters received, March 1867–December 1868 (499), is arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of correspondent and thereunder chronologically.

Volume (499) Mar. 1867–Dec. 1868

Letters and Orders Received

Unbound letters and orders received, February 1865–December 1868, are arranged chronologically.

Feb. 1865-Feb. 1867

ROLL DESCRIPTION DATES

201 Letters and Orders Received (cont.) Mar. 1867–Dec. 1868

Monthly Reports

Unbound monthly reports, July 1865–December 1868, are arranged chronologically. Included are quartermaster returns, accounting records, ration reports, and school reports.

July 1865-Mar. 1866

202 Monthly Reports (cont.) Apr. 1866–Dec. 1868

General Orders, Special Orders, Circulars, and Circular Letters Received
The single volume of general orders, special orders, circulars, and circular letters
received, 1867 and 1868 (504), is arranged by type of issuance and thereunder
chronologically.

Volume (504) 1867 and 1868

Proceedings of Freedmen's Court

The single volume of proceedings of Freedmen's Court, December 1865–June 1867 (506), is arranged chronologically.

Volume (506) Dec. 1865–June 1867

Registers of Persons Receiving Ration Tickets

The two volumes of registers of persons receiving ration tickets, February 1865–April 1866, 1 (509) and 2 (510), are arranged by month and thereunder either chronologically or alphabetically by initial letter of surname of freedman. Volume 2 (510) also includes some **miscellaneous accounting records of the Assistant Superintendent of Negro Affairs, Subdistrict of York**, January–May 1865.

Volume 1 (509) Feb.–May 1865

Volume 2 (510) June 1865–Apr. 1866

203 Miscellaneous Registers

The single volume of miscellaneous registers, ca. 1865 (508), is arranged by type of register. They are mainly registers of freedmen drawing rations and registers of payments to field hands.

Volume (508) ca. 1865

Register of Infirm and Destitute Freedmen

The single-volume register of infirm and destitute freedmen (507), is undated and arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname of freedman. The volume also includes **letters sent by the provost marshal at Yorktown**, Oct. 1864—Apr. 1865.

Volume (507) Undated

ROLL DESCRIPTION DATES

203 Census Returns of the Black Population of York County

(cont.) The single volume of census returns of the black population of York County (511) covers the month of March 1865.

Volume (511) Mar. 1865

Contracts, Bills of Lading, Leases, Records Relating to Court Cases, and Other Records

Unbound contracts, bills of lading, leases, records relating to court cases, and other records, 1865–68, are arranged by type of record.

1865-68

Publication Number: M1053

Publication Title: Records of the Superintendent of Education for the State of Virginia, Bureau of

Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865-1870

Date Published: 1978

RECORDS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, 1865-1870

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Dominion offers \$5.1M to aid community

Plan for Buckingham next to pipeline compressor station

- BY MICHAEL MARTZ Richmond Times-Dispatch
- Nov 11, 2018

ATLANTIC COAST PIPELINE

Dominion Energy is offering \$5.1 million for a package of improvements — including expanded emergency services and a new community center — for a predominantly African-American community next to the site of a natural gas compressor station Dominion is proposing in Buckingham County to serve the Atlantic Coast Pipeline.

The package, which Dominion negotiated with members of the Union Hill/Union Grove/Shelton Store community over the past three years, is emerging as the pipeline company is seeking a state air permit for the 53,783-horsepower compressor station in a two-day public meeting of the state Air Pollution Control Board that begins on Thursday.

Carlos Brown, vice president and general counsel at Dominion, said the package of community benefits is "not something that is directly tied to the compressor station air permit."

"It's a community need that we want to address," Brown said in an interview.

However, the proposed improvements are tied to the "successful completion" of the \$7 billion pipeline project, which would extend 600 miles from West Virginia through the heart of Virginia to eastern North Carolina.

The package is welcomed by some and derided by others in the community, which has become the flashpoint in an intensifying debate about whether the pipeline compressor station represents an environmental and racial injustice because of its siting on a former plantation that enslaved the ancestors of some residents who live and own property there.

"They're using it as a divide-and-conquer technique," said the Rev. Paul Wilson, pastor of the Union Hill and Union Grove Baptist churches, which sit close to the 58acre site proposed for the compressor station.

Wilson said he was part of some discussions with Dominion in its attempt to engage the community, but contends the company deliberately left the church out of the discussions that led to the agreement it reached with other residents.

"They did strike a deal with some people who may be part of the community, but they didn't want to deal with the church because we are adamantly opposed to the project," he said Wednesday.

Other members of the community, located off state Route 56 between Buckingham Courthouse and the James River, say they support the initiative — if not the pipeline itself — because it would address an urgent need for emergency medical response and care for the entire county.

"It's not like we're really for the pipeline," said Cheryl White, 58, a lifelong resident until she married and moved to neighboring Prince Edward County last year. "I just feel like if it's coming, we need to be prepared."

White owns property on Route 56 and her parents live on Shelton Store Road, where she grew up. "I just feel like we need to come to some common ground," she said.

The most urgent improvement residents have sought is upgraded emergency service in the area, as well as an expanded 911 system for Buckingham. The area has few options since the loss of its volunteer rescue squad at the Glenmore Rescue Station, which is 5 to 10 miles closer than the nearest county emergency services station in Dillwyn.

"This was the number one concern of the people who chose to speak with Dominion," said Joyce Gooden, whose family raises cattle on property crossed by the Williams-Transco natural gas pipeline.

"If you're going to have a big footprint in this community, what are you going to do in this community?" said Gooden, a registered nurse and military veteran who has been part of the discussions with the company.

Her brother, former state Agriculture Secretary Basil Gooden, is a member of Wilson's congregation who has been working as a paid community liaison for Dominion to improve communication with local residents over the project, the company confirmed.

"The package upgrades the 911 system — not just for Union Hill and Union Grove, but the system period, all over Buckingham," Joyce Gooden said.

The proposed package contains:

• \$1.5 million to upgrade the Glenmore station, a satellite of the Buckingham rescue squad; hire six full-time emergency responders to staff it; establish an emergency phone line and radio channel "designated specifically for Union Hill and Buckingham County"; and buy emergency response and utility terrain vehicles for the reopened station.

\$2 million for a community center along Route 56 to promote health, wellness, recreational, social and cultural activities, and a community park and pavilion.

- \$1.5 million over 10 years to establish a community development corporation to run the new center and provide grants to promote business opportunities for entrepreneurs, with \$500,000 upfront.
- \$100,000 to document the community's history.

Brown, an African American lawyer whose family has similar ties to land in the Long Ridge community in Chesapeake, acknowledged that Dominion did not understand the community's history when it bought the land for a compressor station where the project would connect with the Transco pipeline that already runs through Buckingham.

He said the company is developing an environmental justice policy and planning to "strengthen our effort to do ground truthing" when it is evaluating potential sites for energy infrastructure.

"We need to know not only who owns the property, but who's actually living there and what is their story," he said.

The bitter fight over the pipeline and compressor station sometimes has divided the community. For example, ill feeling arose when Cheryl White's brother, Craig, received a special-use permit, opposed by pipeline opponents, to establish an RV campground for pipeline workers on land he and a business partner previously had bought to build homes along Route 56.

Their father, Charles White, 88, is a local historian and longtime publisher of The Informant, an African-American newspaper in Buckingham. He says he attends meetings on both sides of the fight.

Referring to pipeline opponents, he said: "My intuition is you might win a battle, but you're going to lose the war."

Union Hill Community Partnership Meeting Overview & Minutes Meeting

Date: Tuesday, July 31, 2018

Location: Cheryl's Barbershop, 93 Camden Street, Dillwyn, VA 23936

Written by: Basil I. Gooden

I. Meeting Summary

Community members from Union Hill, Union Grove and Buckingham County met with Felix Sarfo-Kantaka, External Affairs Manager, State & Local Affairs-Virginia for Dominion Energy at Cheryl's Barbershop, in Dillwyn, Virginia on Tuesday, July, 31, 2018 from 5:15 p.m. until 6:45 p.m.

- Carlos M. Brown, Vice-President and General Counsel for Dominion Energy wanted to attend this
 meeting, but was unable due to an unanticipated travel delay from an out of state trip.
- Below is the list of attendees with contact information.

| Union Hill/Buckingham County Community Meeting Attendees | | |
|--|--------------|---|
| Attendee | Phone | E-mail |
| Rev. Paul Wilson | 804-356-4288 | p wilson53@yahoo.com |
| John W. Laury | 434-390-4725 | johnwlaury@gmail.com |
| Gerald Washington | 434-390-7536 | washintongk@embarqmail.com |
| Cheryl D. White | 434-547-8763 | cdwcuts@hotmail.com |
| Joyce A. Gooden | 540-907-0351 | lubnaa@kinex.net |
| Micelle Ford | 434-607-0496 | dchell03@gmail.com |
| Joii W. Goodman | 434-414-2275 | igoodman@bcpschools.org |
| Christy White | 434-547-8320 | cwhite23921@gmail.com |
| Adrian Jones | 804-512-7104 | ajaye4atl@gmail.com |
| Maureen Harris | 804-516-2013 | mjharrisva08@yahoo.com |
| Rev. Joe Chambers | 804-983-2298 | jchambers@buckinghamcounty.virginia.gov |
| Rev. Antoine Edwards, III | 434-841-9074 | |
| Felix Sarf-Kantanka | 804-212-8594 | felix.sarfo-kantanka@dominionenergy.com |
| Basil Gooden | 804-840-7373 | basil@vt.edu |

- This meeting was requested by Carlos Brown of Dominion Energy and individuals from the Union Hill and Buckingham community. The meeting was scheduled and coordinated by Basil Gooden and Felix Sarfo-Kantaka.
- The purpose of this meeting was to convene a group of community representatives from Union Hill,
 Union Grove and Buckingham County to exchange and discuss ideas on community needs and how
 Dominion Energy could possible help support these community needs.
- The focus of this meeting was solely on addressing community needs/improvement and possible Dominion support and partnerships.
- Basil Gooden served as the moderator/facilitator of this meeting. Basil stated that he is working as a
 community liaison consultant to help identify ways to best engage Dominion Energy and the Union
 Hill/Buckingham County community.

- Before the start to the meeting, Pastor Paul Wilson requested that the meeting be audio recorded.
 However, the group overwhelmingly decided against recording the meeting because they wanted
 everyone to feel free to express their real feelings about the situation and community issues. People
 didn't want the discussion to be used to support one side or the other in this matter.
- After that discussion, Pastor Wilson provided the invocation prayer to open the meeting and then each person introduced themselves.
- Basil explained that Carlos Brown sincerely wanted to attend this meeting but was unable because of travel. He indicated that Felix Sarfo-Kantaka would be attending to listen and engage with the community. Basil stated that this meeting would be used to discuss some board community ideas that could positively impact Union Hill and Buckingham County.
- Basil Gooden provided a brief overview of some of the various community ideas. These ideas were
 group into four board categories to include: health, education, historical/cultural and business/economic
 development. These ideas are highlighted below.

Community Partnership Ideas:

Health

Community Health Advocates/Nurses

Provide funding to hire Community Health Advocates/Nurses. These healthcare professionals, preferably hired from the Union Hill/Buckingham community, will work with the elderly and families in the Union Hill/Union Grove communities to provide medical screenings (i.e. blood pressure checks, glucose monitoring, etc.), address medical issues and ensure medical compliance regarding prescribed medications and health activities.

• First Responders/Emergency Services

Provide funding to construct a **Fire and Rescue Station** closer to the Union Hill/Union Grove community or invest in improvements in current Emergency Response System. Provide additional resources to possibly secure a fire truck, ambulance, and paid employees to staff the Fire and Rescue station.

Nutrition Program/Meals on Wheels

Help establish programs to provide food and wellness checks on the elderly in Union Hill/Union Grove community.

Telemedicine Services

Work with the UVA Hospitals to establish a telemedicine center in the Union Hill/Union Grove Community. This initiative will connect rural Buckingham county to the physicians and healthcare providers at UVA Hospital.

Education

• Educational and Vocational Scholarships

Provide funding to establish scholarships for Buckingham students to pursue higher education or vocational training. These scholarships could be provided through the local churches, in particular Union Hill/Union Grove. Would be available for students to attend

community colleges or instate 4-year institutions.

• Afterschool Activities and Program Support

Provide funding to establish a sustainable Afterschool Program for Buckingham County students.

Historical & Cultural

African-American cemetery

Dominion could work with Variety Shades, the Virginia Dept. of Historical Resources and Preservation Virginia to place this property into a historic conservation easement for cultural and historical purposes. Work with Mr. Joseph Scruggs, President of the African-American Life and History Society in Buckingham and working with Mr. Charles White and Ms. Renee Ingram (historians and authors of the Black America Series in Buckingham County).

• Oral History Project

Work with the Virginia Historical Society, Joseph Scruggs, Renee Ingram, and Charles White. Also, Martha Louis, President of Historic Buckingham—she is leading an effort to restore/preserve Alexander Hill, the oldest African-American church in Buckingham.

• Carter G. Woodson Historic Preservation Program

As Buckingham is the birthplace of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, father of African-American History, there may be an opportunity to financially support the on-going efforts to establish a Carter G. Woodson visitor's center and museum. Currently, the Buckingham County African-American Historical Society is working with the University of Virginia to design and establish this type of center.

Historic Buckingham Support

Provide resources to Historic Buckingham, Inc, an organization that documents and facilitates interest in historical events throughout Buckingham County.

Business and Economic Development

• Providing Employment and Business Opportunities

Dominion could implement an intense, concerted outreach effort to ensure community members and business are identified, informed and provided economic development opportunities. Dominion could work directly with the local churches, (i.e. Union Hill, Union Grove; Mount Tabor, Warminster, Jerusalem, Woodland United Methodist, etc.) and civic organizations (i.e. NAACP, Historic Buckingham, VFW, Veterans groups) to disseminate information and recruit individuals and businesses. Dominion would provide a comprehensive list of potential needed services (loggers, surveyors, excavators, parking, equipment storage, housing, laundry, food services, etc.) and work with the community to identify individuals and business that can provide these services. Additionally, Dominion could work with these community groups to connect individuals to potential job opportunities. It will be critically important for Dominion to create these job opportunities and secure business contracts with local companies and residents of Buckingham.

Contracts & Leases

Establish contracts and leases with individuals/businesses in the Union Hill community for possible use of building and property. These contracts and leases could provide financial support to members of the impacted community.

• Business Development Revolving Loan Fund

Establish a Business Development Revolving Loan Fund to help community members take advantage of economic development and possible business opportunities related to the pipeline. This revolving loan funds can help by providing capital to people, who pays back the loan over time to replenish the funds which can then be lent to others who are working on another idea. These loan funds can be supplemented by private financial institutions, federal grant programs, or philanthropic organizations

Business Incubators and Co-Working Spaces

Business incubators and co-working spaces could provide opportunities for members of the local community to work and grow a business close to home. This imitative can provide office space, technology, broadband connections and other essential elements needed to start, run and grow a business.

Signature Dominion Project

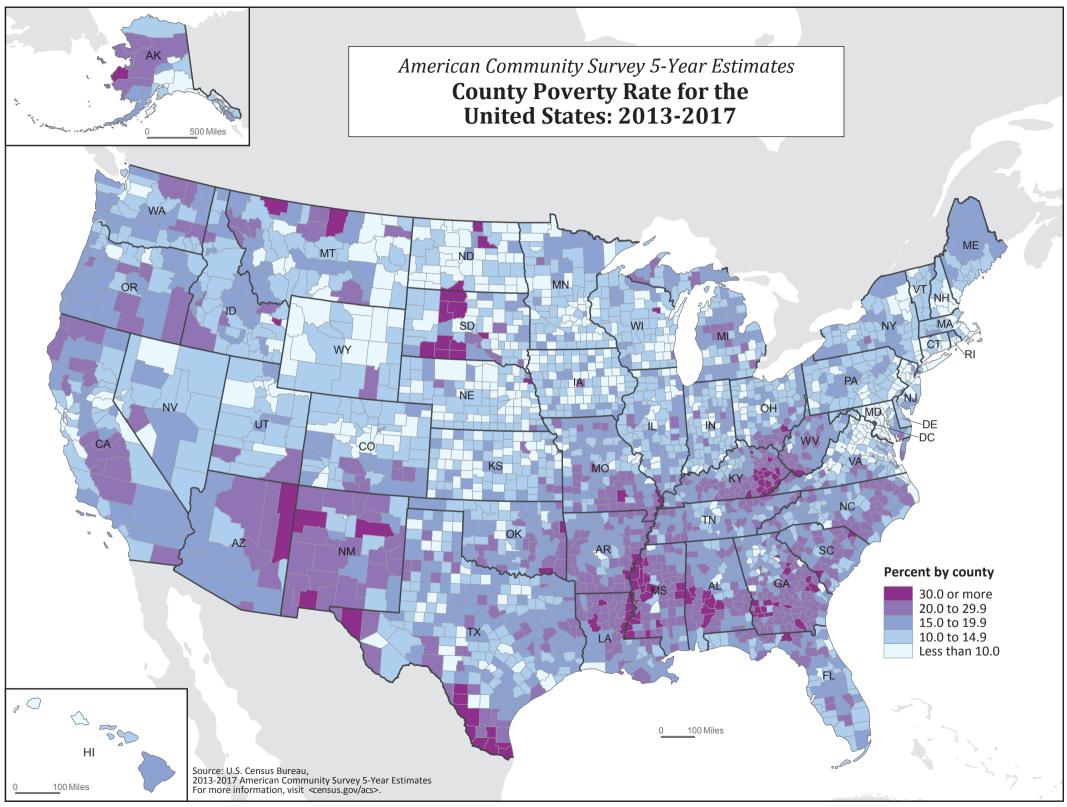
• Community Investment

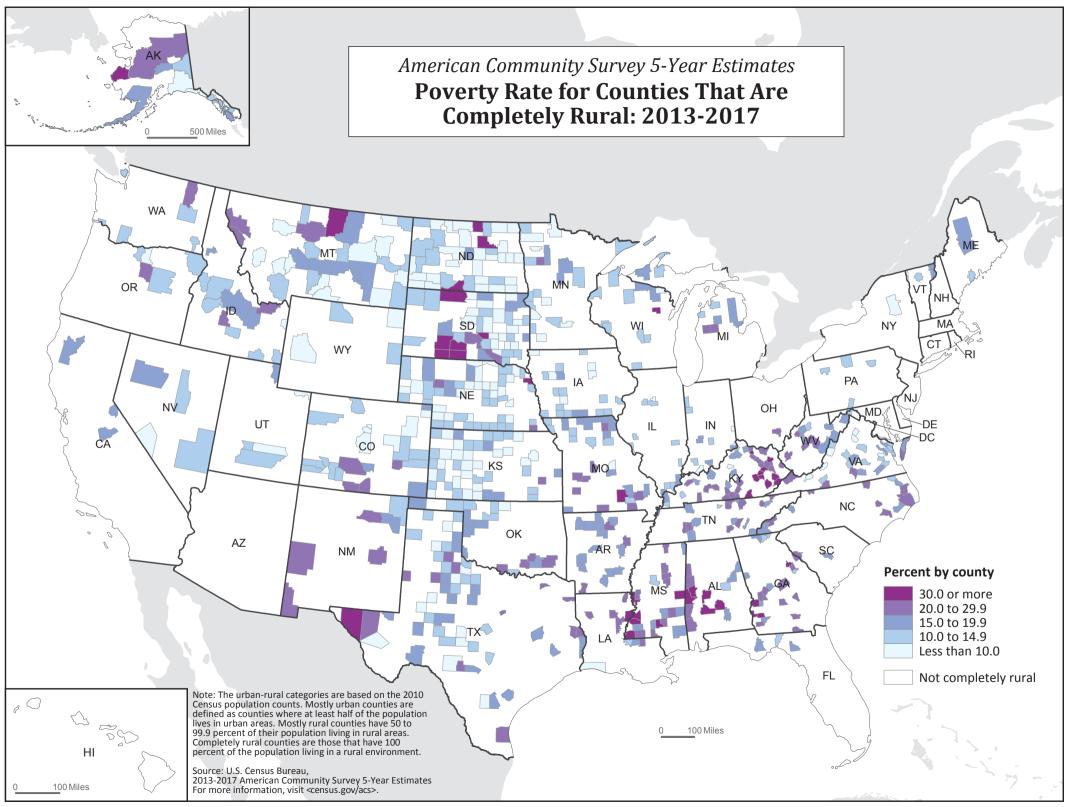
Work with the Charlottesville Area Foundation to establish a "Committee Advised" fund specifically for Union Hill/Buckingham. The committee would include strong representation from the Union Hill/Union Grove community. The committee members would determine the priorities and awards from this fund. The ultimate "mission" or "purpose" of the fund could come organically from the committee once established. This fund could possibly address many of the community support ideas.

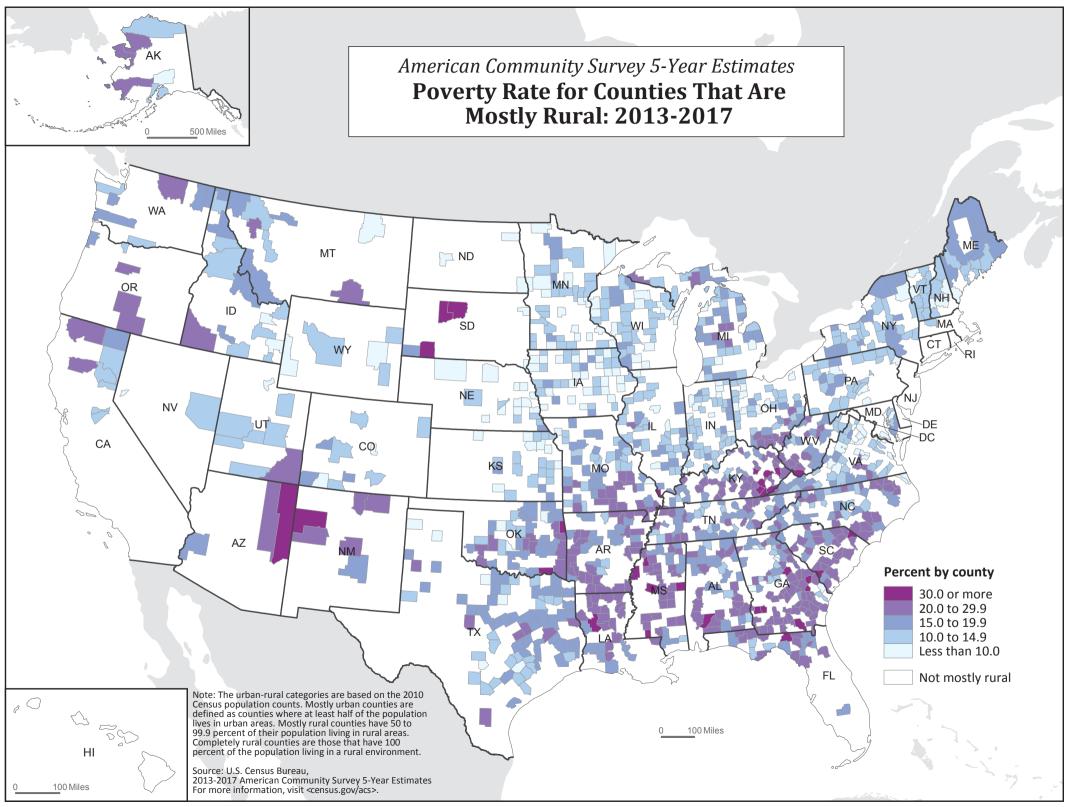
Additional Ideas from the group:

- Broadband for the Union Hill community
- Funding for an annual Community Day event in the neighborhood.
- Building a Retirement Facility/Nursing Home
- Focus on Community Revitalization
- Childcare/Adult daycare Facility
- Funding for Church Improvements
- Build a Lodging Facility Motel/Hotel
- Provide Transportation Buses with lifts
- Building's Shelf Storage Facility
- Build a Multi-purpose Community Facility

- Provide local grocery/delivery service order groceries online and delivered to community.
- John Laury suggested developing a system to protect the water supply. Possibly building a water treatment facility.
- Joii Goodman suggested that the community group form a legal entity/organization to be able to take
 advantage of any possible opportunity that may come from Dominion or any other organization.
 Additionally, this new organization would allow the community to identify and address its own issues,
 and not have to rely on an outside organization.
- The group suggested establishing a 501(c)3, non-profit organization. Some people suggested using Ellis Acres, community center, as a model.
- As the meeting was concluding, Pastor Wilson outlined his total opposition to the pipeline/compressor station and indicated that he will continue to work to stop it. However, he did indicate that the community should have a "Plan B" and be compensated if the pipeline is built. He also stated that any commitment from Dominion must be put in place prior to Dominion receiving the permits needed to build the pipeline.
- Rev. Antione Edwards said that he "believes there is a 99.9% chance that the pipeline and compressor station will be built and it would take an "Act of God" to stop it". "So the community should best position itself to hold Dominion accountable and take advantage of any economic opportunities that may come along with it."
- The group decided to select a sub-group to meet with Carlos Brown to discuss these ideas. The sub-group members are: Rev. Paul Wilson, Michelle Ford and Adrian Jones. The sub-group alternates are: Gerald Washington, Joyce Gooden and Cheryl White.
- Basil Gooden indicated that he and Felix would coordinate the meeting between the sub-group and Carlos Brown as soon as possible. He also pledged to keep everyone updated on any future activities and meetings.
- Joii Goodman closed the meeting with a prayer at 6:45 p.m.







Veterans in Rural America: 2011–2015

American Community Survey Reports

By Kelly Ann Holder January 2017

INTRODUCTION

Twenty million veterans live in the United States. They live in every state and in nearly every county across the nation. About 5 million veterans lived in areas designated as rural by the U.S. Census Bureau during the 2011–2015 period. Understanding who rural veterans are and what sets them apart from other veterans, as well as from their rural neighbors, provides the necessary perspective for rural communities, government agencies, veterans' advocates, and other policymakers interested in directing programs and services to this population.

In general, individuals living in rural areas differ from their urban counterparts in terms of demographic characteristics, social ties, culture, and access to infrastructure and institutional support. Much depends on the geography itself. In some parts of the country, rural residents may face substantial physical barriers to accessing services and amenities, including longer travel times, lack of transportation options, and limited availability of services.

Veterans, regardless of geography, differ from their nonveteran counterparts in a variety of aspects. Military history and enlistment policy changes have influenced the demographic composition of the veteran and nonveteran populations over time.

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) has identified veterans living in rural areas as a population of interest. To help address concerns of veterans' access to care, Congress established the Office of Rural Health

within the VA in 2007. One challenge in these efforts is that most of the data available to the VA come only from rural veterans enrolled in their healthcare system, and not all veterans are enrolled. However, to anticipate demand for care, as well as to understand what types of services may be requested or utilized, requires data on all rural veterans.

This brief aims to answer the question "Who are rural veterans?" by considering the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of rural veterans compared with both urban veterans as well as with rural nonveterans. It also examines rural veterans by the level of rurality of their county of residence to understand some of the impact of geography on their characteristics. The data used in this report are primarily from 2011–2015 American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates. This report presents statistics about veterans and, where applicable, nonveterans 18 years and older living in rural and urban areas of the United States.

RURAL VETERANS BY REGION AND STATE

In the 2011–2015 period, 24.1 percent of the veteran population 18 years and older lived in areas designated as rural. Just under half of all rural veterans lived in the South (45.9 percent) and another 13.7 percent lived in the Northeast (see Table 1). While the Midwest and West may appear to have a larger share of wide-open rural spaces from the view outside an airplane window, the majority of the nation's rural population, in general, actually lives east of the Mississippi River.



Table 1. Selected Characteristics of Rural Veterans, Urban Veterans, and Rural Nonveterans: 2011–2015—Con.

| | Rural veterans | | | | U | rban vete | erans | T | Rural nonveterans ¹ | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Characteristic | | Margin of error | Per- | Margin of error | | Margin of error | Per- | Margin of error | | Margin of error | Per- | Margin of error |
| | Estimate | (±) | cent | (±) | Estimate | (±) | cent | (±) | Estimate | (±) | cent | (±) |
| Total civilian population 18 years and over | 4,837,124 | 13,265 | 100.0 | 13,265 | 15,271,208 | 27,834 | 100.0 | 27,834 | 41,719,613 | 29,847 | 100.0 | 33,445 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | | 3,679 | 13.7 | 0.2 | 2,321,270 | 9,571 | 15.2 | 0.1 | 5,909,525 | 9,579 | 14.2 | 0.1 |
| Midwest | 1,276,782 | 5,332 | 26.4 | 0.1 | 3,084,868 | 10,793 | 20.2 | 0.1 | 11,184,632 | | 26.8 | 0.1 |
| South | | 10,140 | 45.9 14.1 | 0.1 | 6,041,862 | 16,453 | 39.6 | 0.1 | 19,500,884 | | 46.7 | 0.1 0.1 |
| West | 679,906 | 4,768 | 14.1 | 0.1 | 3,823,208 | 11,593 | 25.0 | 0.1 | 5,124,572 | 12,884 | 12.3 | 0.1 |
| Place of Residence— Level of Rurality Mostly urban (less than 50 percent rural) | 2,447,703 | 9,776 | 50.6 | 0.1 | 14,381,673 | 31,278 | 94.2 | 0.1 | 20,865,140 | 25,443 | 50.0 | 0.1 |
| Mostly rural (50 to 99.9 | 2, 117,700 | 0,770 | 00.0 | 0.1 | 1 1,001,070 | 01,270 | 01.2 | 0.1 | 20,000,110 | 20,110 | 00.0 | 0.1 |
| percent rural) Completely rural (100 | 1,962,845 | 7,574 | 40.6 | 0.1 | 889,535 | 6,858 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 17,124,062 | 15,437 | 41.0 | 0.1 |
| percent rural) | 426,576 | 3,079 | 8.8 | 0.2 | X | X | X | X | 3,730,411 | 3,647 | 8.9 | 0.1 |
| Metropolitan Area Status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lives in a metro area | 2,650,125 | 6,967 | 54.8 | 0.1 | 13,915,640 | 7,759 | 91.1 | 0.1 | 22,616,680 | 16,170 | 54.2 | 0.1 |
| Lives in a nonmetro area | 2,186,999 | 10,788 | 45.2 | 0.1 | 1,355,568 | 30,426 | 8.9 | 0.1 | 19,102,933 | 25,859 | 45.8 | 0.1 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 to 25 years | | 1,890 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 342,657 | 5,006 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 5,153,303 | 13,920 | 12.4 | 0.1 |
| 26 to 44 years | | 4,937 | 12.4 | 0.1 | 2,617,839 | 12,936 | 17.1 | 0.1 | 12,124,519 | | 29.1 | 0.1 |
| 45 to 54 years | | 6,026 | 14.2 | 0.1 | 2,302,315 | 11,179 | 15.1 | 0.1 | 8,567,130 | | 20.5 | 0.1 |
| 55 to 64 years | 1,100,908 | 5,744 | 22.8 | 0.1 | 3,036,263 | 11,556 | 19.9 | 0.1 | 8,060,613 | | 19.3 | 0.1 |
| 65 to 74 years | | 5,584 | 27.7 | 0.1 | 3,419,369 | 9,644 | 22.4 | 0.1 | 4,851,074 | 10,808 | 11.6 | 0.1 0.1 |
| 75 years and older | 1,044,509 | 4,746 | 21.6 | 0.1 | 3,552,765 | 9,300 | 23.3 | 0.1 | 2,962,974 | 8,554 | 7.1 | 0.1 |
| Median age | 64.8 | 0.2 | х | Х | 63.4 | 0.1 | × | х | 49.5 | 0.1 | Х | x |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male Female | | 12,495 3,837 | 93.8 6.2 | 0.1 0.1 | 13,992,064 1,279,144 | 26,028 9,262 | 91.6 8.4 | 0.1 0.1 | 18,875,704 22,843,909 | 19,227 18,894 | 45.2 54.8 | 0.1 0.1 |
| Race and Hispanic Origin | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White non-Hispanic | 4,366.255 | 11,842 | 90.3 | 0.1 | 11,547,977 | 18,095 | 75.6 | 0.1 | 35,516,847 | 34,275 | 85.1 | 0.1 |
| Black non-Hispanic | 226,111 | 3,410 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 2,012,781 | 12,497 | 13.2 | 0.1 | 2,519,719 | 9,207 | 6.0 | 0.1 |
| Other race non-Hispanic | 125,352 | 2,375 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 611,361 | 5,759 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 1,461,712 | 13,331 | 3.5 | 0.1 |
| Hispanic | 119,406 | 2,996 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 1,099,089 | 11,586 | 7.2 | 0.1 | 2,221,335 | 13,792 | 5.3 | 0.1 |
| Educational Attainment High school diploma or | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| less | 2,158,968 | 8,858 | 44.6 | 0.1 | 5,129,333 | 14,157 | 33.6 | 0.1 | 20,909,546 | 56,743 | 50.1 | 0.1 |
| Some college | 1,705,251 | 7,822 | 35.3 | 0.1 | 5,751,759 | 17,838 | 37.7 | 0.1 | 12,718,804 | 1 1 | 30.5 | 0.1 |
| Bachelor's degree | 596,264 | 4,780 | 12.3 | 0.1 | 2,616,053 | 12,114 | 17.1 | 0.1 | 5,319,720 | | 12.8 | 0.1 |
| Advanced degree | 376,641 | 3,640 | 7.8 | 0.2 | 1,774,063 | 11,652 | 11.6 | 0.1 | 2,771,543 | | 6.6 | 0.1 |
| Dischilles Of 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disability Status Has a disability | 1,498,598 | 7,682 | 31.0 | 0.1 | 4,211,139 | 14,691 | 27.6 | 0.1 | 7,089,654 | 25,642 | 17.0 | 0.1 |
| No disability | | | 69.0 | | 11,060,069 | | | | 34,629,959 | | 83.0 | 0.1 |
| 140 disability | 0,000,020 | 11,030 | 03.0 | 0.1 | 1 1,000,009 | 20,410 | 12.4 | 0.1 | 07,020,000 | 01,0401 | 00.0 | 0.1 |

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Selected Characteristics of Rural Veterans, Urban Veterans, and Rural Nonveterans: 2011–2015—Con.

| | | Rural vete | erans | | U | rban vete | rans | | Rural nonveterans ¹ | | | | |
|--|-----------|------------|-------|----------|-----------------|-----------|------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|------|----------|--|
| Characteristic | | Margin | | Margin | | Margin | | Margin | | Margin | | Margin | |
| 0.10.100.01.01.0 | | of error | Per- | of error | | of error | Per- | of error | | of error | Per- | of error | |
| | Estimate | (±) | cent | (±) | Estimate | (±) | cent | (±) | Estimate | (±) | cent | (±) | |
| Health Insurance | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coverage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Insured | 4,586,497 | 13,022 | 94.8 | 0.1 | 14,518,214 | 35,978 | 95.1 | 0.1 | 35,276,518 | | 84.6 | 0.1 | |
| Uninsured | 250,627 | 4,150 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 752,994 | 8,875 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 6,443,095 | 49,314 | 15.4 | 0.1 | |
| Median Household | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income (in 2015- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| inflation adjusted | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| dollars) | \$53,554 | \$142 | Х | Х | \$59,674 | \$163 | Х | Х | \$52,161 | \$97 | Х | X | |
| , | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poverty (for whom | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| poverty is determined) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In poverty | 326,985 | 3,536 | 6.9 | 0.1 | 1,074,852 | 7,598 | 7.2 | 0.1 | 5,028,017 | | 12.3 | 0.1 | |
| Not in poverty | 4,440,256 | 12,938 | 93.1 | 0.1 | 13,909,986 | 27,980 | 92.8 | 0.1 | 35,782,756 | 39,883 | 87.7 | 0.1 | |
| Period of Service ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gulf War (September | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 or later) | 500,788 | 5,545 | 10.4 | 0.1 | 2,325,433 | 11,742 | 15.2 | 0.1 | × | x | Х | X | |
| Gulf War (August 1990 | , | -,- | | | , , , , , , , , | , | _ | | | | | | |
| to August 2001) | 549,374 | 5,126 | 11.4 | 0.1 | 2,007,596 | 10,556 | 13.1 | 0.1 | X | X | Х | Х | |
| Vietnam Era | | 7,662 | 39.0 | 0.1 | 4,889,815 | 14,997 | 32.0 | 0.1 | X | X | Х | X | |
| Korean War | | 3,400 | 9.4 | 0.2 | 1,440,074 | 7,006 | 9.4 | 0.1 | X | X | Х | X | |
| World War II | | 2,308 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 992,162 | 5,815 | 6.5 | 0.1 | X | X | Х | X | |
| Peacetime only | 1,221,388 | 8,028 | 25.3 | 0.1 | 3,616,128 | 13,173 | 23.7 | 0.1 | X | X | Х | X | |
| Service-Connected | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disability Status and | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rating | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Has a service- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| connected disability . | 891,464 | 5,213 | 18.4 | 0.1 | 2,771,278 | 15,988 | 18.1 | 0.1 | X | l x | Х | X | |
| No service-connected | ĺ | , | | | | , | | | | | | | |
| disability | 3,945,660 | 12,684 | 81.6 | 0.1 | 12,499,930 | 22,162 | 81.9 | 0.1 | Х | X | Х | X | |
| VA Haalthaara (far | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VA Healthcare (for insured population) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uses/enrolled in | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VA healthcare | 1 559 887 | 7,579 | 34.0 | 0.1 | 4,529,450 | 23,568 | 31.2 | 0.1 | x | l x | х | l x | |
| Does not use | 1,000,007 | 1,519 | 04.0 | 0.1 | 7,020,700 | 20,000 | 01.2 | 0.1 | _ ^ | ^ | _ ^ | ^ | |
| VA healthcare | 3,026,610 | 10,716 | 66.0 | 0.1 | 9,988,764 | 21,283 | 68.8 | 0.1 | x | l x | Х | X | |
| | ,, | | 00.0 | <u> </u> | 3,000,.01 | | | | | | | | |

X Not applicable.

Note: For more information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2015 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates.

¹ The category "nonveterans" includes a small number of Reserves/National Guard who worked on active duty for training during the reference week and would not be included as nonveterans in published tables in American Factfinder.

² Veterans who served in multiple wartime periods are classified in their most recent period of service. Categories are mutually exclusive.

DEFINING RURAL AREAS

At the time of the 2010 Census, over 59 million people lived in the rural areas of the United States. The Census Bureau defines urban and rural areas every 10 years after each decennial census by applying specific criteria related to population thresholds, density, distance, and land use. These same definitions are used in the ACS each year for a decade.

Urban areas represent densely developed territory and encompass residential, commercial, and other nonresidential urban land uses. The Census Bureau identifies two types of urban areas: Urbanized Areas of 50,000 or more people and Urban Clusters of at least 2,500 and fewer than 50,000 people.

Rural areas encompass all population, housing, and territory not included within an urban area. Generally, rural places are characterized as low

density, sparse population, not built up, and at a distance from urban areas.

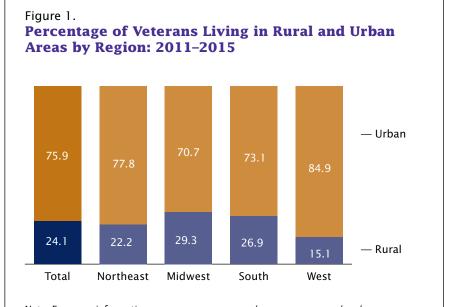
Relationship Between Land Area and Population in the United States: 2010 (In percent)

| | Land area | Population |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Urban areas and urban clusters | 3.0 | 80.7 |
| Rural areas | 97.0 | 19.3 |

Note: For more information about how the U.S. Census Bureau defines urban and rural geographies, see the brief "Defining Rural at the U.S. Census Bureau" at <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2016/acs/acsgeo-1.pdf>.

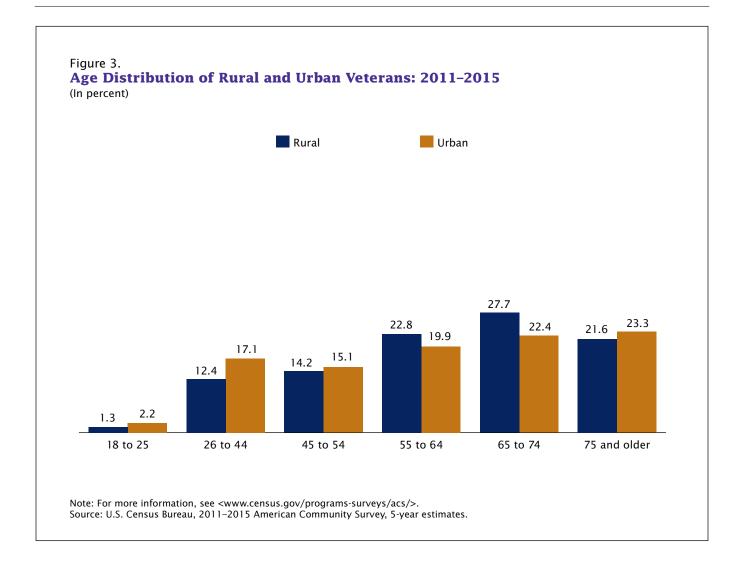
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Table GCTPH1.

Regionally, the percentage of veterans who lived in rural areas also differed (see Figure 1). A higher percentage of veterans in the Midwest and South lived in rural areas than those in the Northeast and West. Interestingly, the two states with the highest percentage of veterans living in rural areas were in the Northeast (see Figure 2). Over 60 percent of veterans in Maine and Vermont lived in rural areas. The Northeast is the location of many large urban centers, which is why the percentage of the population living in rural areas in that region overall was lower than that of the Midwest and South. The states in the South that had the highest percentage of veterans living in rural areas were West Virginia, Mississippi, and Arkansas.



Note: For more information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2015 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates.

Figure 2. Percentage of Veterans and Nonveterans Living in Rural Areas by State: 2011-2015 Veterans Nonveterans 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 Maine Vermont West Virginia Mississippi Arkansas Montana South Dakota New Hampshire North Dakota Alabama Kentucky Iowa Tennessee Oklahoma North Carolina Wyoming Wisconsin Missouri Alaska Idaho Minnesota South Carolina Michigan Indiana Kansas Louisiana Nebraska Georgia Oregon Pennsylvania Virginia UNITED STATES Ohio New Mexico New York Texas Washington Delaware Colorado Illinois Connecticut Maryland Arizona Utah Rhode Island Florida Massachusetts California Nevada Hawaii **New Jersey** Note: For more information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2015 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates.



RURAL AND URBAN VETERANS

Understanding who rural veterans are requires a point of reference. This section explores how rural veterans compare with other veterans, while the following section explores how they compare with other rural residents.

Age and sex

Rural veterans were older than veterans who lived in urban areas (see Figure 3). The median age of rural veterans was 65 years, compared with 63 years for urban veterans. This is not surprising given that

rural residents are generally older than urban residents.¹

The age of rural and urban veterans did not differ dramatically by sex. Compared with urban male veterans, rural male veterans were only about a year older. In contrast, rural female veterans were nearly 3 years older than their urban counterparts (see Figure 8).

Age and period of military service are largely correlated at the older ages. Veterans of the most recent wartime period, while mostly young, can essentially be in any age category. Figure 4 shows the percentage of veterans in each period of service who lived in rural areas.²

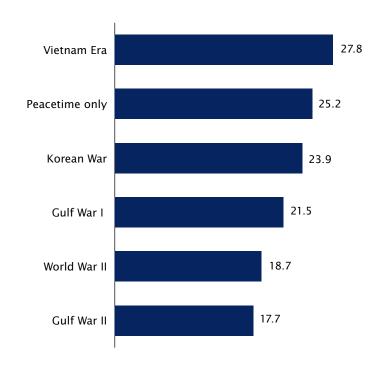
Vietnam Era veterans had the highest percentage living in rural areas (27.8 percent). The majority of veterans who served in this era were over the age of 64. Since rural residents tend to be older than urban residents, it is notable that a lower percentage of World War II veterans, the oldest cohort of veterans, lived in rural areas. It may be that some of the oldest veterans, and

¹ The median age of all rural adults was 51 years, compared with 45 years for all urban adults.

² For the purposes of this analysis, veterans who served during wartime periods were categorized in the most recent period in which they served. For example, a veteran who served in both World War II and the Korean War was categorized as Korean War.

Figure 4.

Percentage of Veterans Living in Rural Areas by Period of Service: 2011–2015



Note: For more information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2015 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates.

nonveterans as well, are more likely to live in or near urban areas due to the amenities they can provide. Gulf War II veterans, the youngest cohort of veterans, had the lowest percentage (17.7 percent) living in rural areas.

Health insurance coverage

The majority of adults in the United States are covered by private health insurance plans, primarily through an employer.³ Many obtain coverage through a government program, such as Medicare, Medicaid, and, for some veterans, through the VA healthcare system. In the ACS, those with no health

insurance coverage at the time of the survey interview are considered uninsured.⁴

Overall, the uninsured rates of all rural and urban veterans were comparable during the 2011–2015 period (both were around 5 percent) (see Table 1). Most veterans have coverage because a high proportion of them are 65 years or older and eligible for Medicare. Uninsured rates differed by age for

nonelderly veterans. The largest disparity in the uninsured rate was for the youngest veterans. About 22 percent of 18- to 25-year-old rural veterans were uninsured, compared with 15.5 percent of similar urban veterans (see Figure 8). This is the age group for many of the veterans who most recently separated from the military as well as the age group of young adults who can be included on their parents' private insurance plans.

While most individuals are covered by a single source of health insurance, others may have multiple types of coverage to supplement their primary insurance. Insured rural and urban veterans had comparable types of health insurance coverage, though urban veterans had higher rates of coverage from private plans only (34.0 percent compared with 30.3 percent) (see Figure 8).5 A higher percentage of rural (45.1 percent) than urban veterans (42.7 percent) had a combination of private and public health insurance coverage.

Veterans have a unique source of public healthcare coverage available to them through the VA. Eligibility for using the VA healthcare system is based on veteran status, service-connected disability status, income level, and other factors.6 Not all veterans can use the VA healthcare system. Veterans with a service-connected disability are in the highest enrollment priority groups in the VA healthcare system, depending on their disability rating.7 Priority enrollment may make them more likely to use VA. They may also prefer the quality of specialized services that are

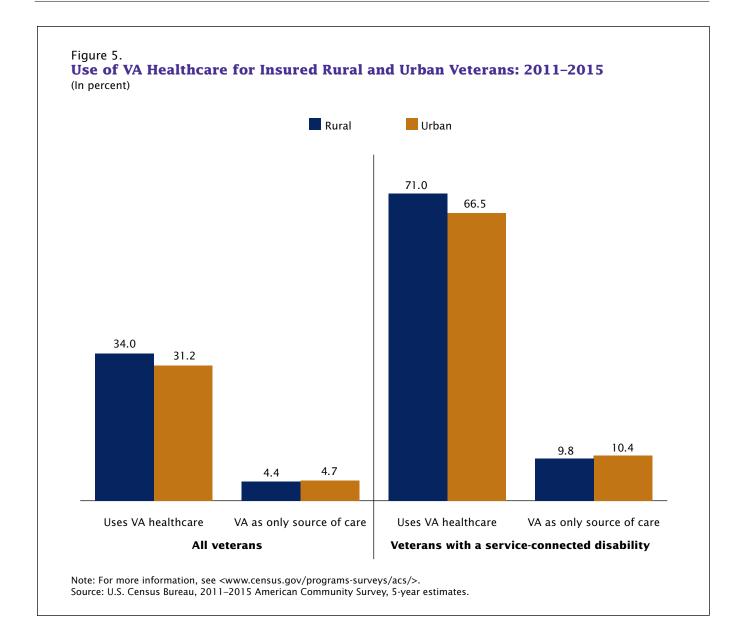
³ Jessica C. Barnett and Marina S. Vornovitsky, "Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2015," *Current Population Reports*, P60-257(RV), U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2016.

⁴ Since the passage of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) in 2010, several provisions of the ACA have gone into effect at different times. In 2014, adults under age 65, may have become eligible for coverage options under the ACA. Based on family income, some people may have qualified for subsidies or tax credits to help pay for premiums associated with health insurance plans. In addition, the population with lower income may have become eligible for Medicaid coverage if they resided in one of the states or the District of Columbia that expanded Medicaid eligibility.

⁵ This category includes individuals with only one or multiple private plans.

⁶ A service-connected disability is a disability, disease, or injury incurred or aggravated during active military service.

⁷ For more information about VA priority enrollment, see <www.va.gov/healthbenefits /resources/priority_groups.asp>.



more difficult to obtain at non-VA facilities.

Rural and urban veterans used the VA healthcare system at comparable rates.⁸ Thirty-four percent of rural veterans with health insur-

ance coverage of some kind used VA healthcare, compared with 31.2 percent of urban veterans (see Figure 5). Very few veterans relied solely on VA healthcare. Of the insured population, less than 5 percent of both rural and urban veterans had VA healthcare as their only source of coverage. When limiting the insured population

further to just those with a service-connected disability, 71.0 percent of rural and 66.5 percent of urban veterans used VA healthcare. About 10 percent of rural and urban veterans with a service-connected disability had VA as their only source of healthcare.

⁸ The health insurance coverage question in ACS asks if the person is covered by or "ever enrolled" in VA healthcare, therefore the percentage may not represent current VA usage.

Disability status

Disability status in ACS is determined from a series of six questions (see text box "Definitions and Concepts"). Individuals identified by the ACS as having a disability are those who report difficulty with one or more of these specific functions and may, in the absence of accommodation, have a disability. A higher percentage of rural (31.0) percent) than urban veterans (27.6 percent) reported some type of disability (see Table 1). Disability rates for both groups increased with age, however, rural veterans of all ages had higher rates of disability than urban veterans (see Figure 8).

While age is an important factor in disability, period of service is an indicator unique to veterans that may also influence their health status and types of services they require. Wartime veterans, for instance, may have different health concerns and issues of access to care compared with other veterans. A higher percentage of rural than urban veterans served during the Vietnam Era (39.0 percent compared with 32.0 percent). We might expect veterans from Vietnam and earlier eras to have higher rates of disability due to their age. Living in rural or remote areas could impose additional barriers to care for these veterans.

DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

Health insurance coverage in the ACS includes plans and programs that provide comprehensive health coverage. Plans that provide insurance for specific conditions or situations, such as cancer and long-term care policies, are not considered coverage. Likewise, other types of insurance like dental, vision, life, and disability insurance are not considered health insurance coverage.

Disability is measured with a series of six questions. People identified by the ACS as having a disability are those who report a hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, or independent living difficulty and may, in the absence of accommodation, have a disability.

Employed individuals (1) did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons.

Income is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income; public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and all other income.

Poverty status is determined by comparing total family income in the last 12 months with the poverty threshold appropriate for that family size and composition. If the total income of that family is less than the threshold appropriate for that family, every member of that family is considered "below the poverty level." If a person is not living with anyone related by birth, marriage, or adoption, then the person's own income is compared with the poverty threshold.

For more information about subjects in the ACS, see <www2.census .gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2015 _ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf>.

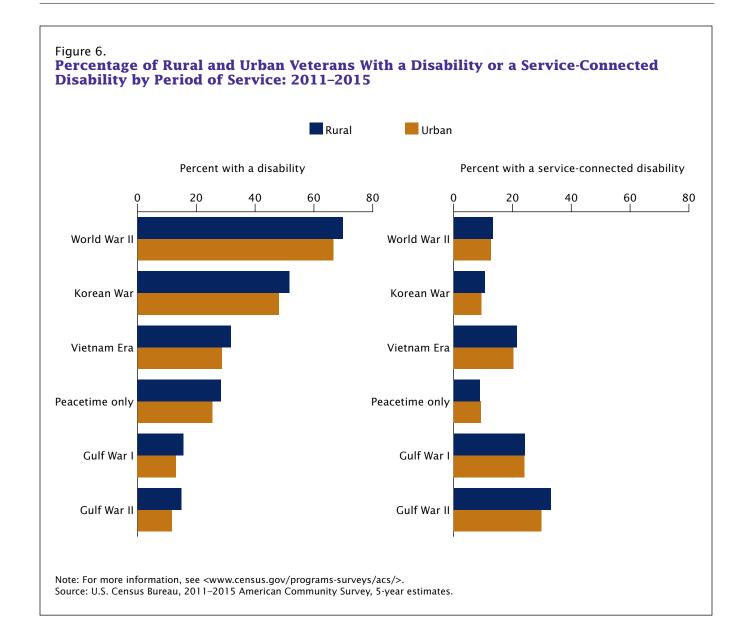


Figure 6 shows that the oldest cohorts of veterans—World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam Era—indeed had the highest rates of disability, and those rates were higher for rural than for urban veterans. This is most likely because rural veterans were older than urban veterans. Figure 6 also shows rates of service-connected disability. A service-connected disability may not necessarily correlate with having a

disability as measured in the ACS.⁹ Veterans with service-connected disabilities qualify for priority enrollment in the VA healthcare system. Gulf War II veterans, those who served between September 2001 and the present, had the highest

rate of service-connected disability of all periods of service. Rural Gulf War II veterans also had higher rates of service-connected disability than urban Gulf War II veterans. Disabilities related to age and disabilities related to military service may require very different services and pose challenges to service providers for veterans in rural areas.

⁹ Kelly Ann Holder, "The Disability of Veterans," Working paper (Holder-2016-01), U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2016. See <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census /library/working-papers/2016/demo /Holder-2016-01.pdf>.

Table 2.

Employment Characteristics of Rural Veterans, Urban Veterans, and Rural Nonveterans
18 to 64 Years Old: 2011–2015

| | Ru | ıral veterans | Urb | an veterans | Rural n | onveterans ¹ |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Characteristic | Davaset | Margin of | Davasant | Margin of | Dawaant | Margin of |
| Total civilian population 18 to 64 years old | Percent 2,451,810 | error (±) | Percent 8,299,074 | error (±) 18,353 | Percent 33,905,565 | error (±) 28,006 |
| Total divinali population to to 64 years old | 2,431,010 | 10,703 | 0,233,014 | 10,000 | 00,303,303 | 20,000 |
| Employment Status | | | | | | |
| Employed | 66.0 | 0.2 | 70.7 | 0.1 | 67.7 | 0.1 |
| Unemployed | 4.9 29.1 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 0.1 0.1 | 5.4 | 0.1 0.1 |
| Not in labor force | 29.1 | 0.2 | 23.6 | 0.1 | 26.9 | 0.1 |
| Total employed population 18 to 64 years old | 1,619,014 | 9,312 | 5,869,034 | 19,125 | 22,940,695 | 39,200 |
| Work Status | | | | | | |
| Less than full time and year-round | 18.4 | 0.2 | 18.3 | 0.1 | 28.5 | 0.1 |
| Full time and | 81.6 | 0.2 | 81.7 | 0.1 | 71.5 | 0.1 |
| Class of Worker | | | | | | |
| Private worker | 69.5 | 0.3 | 68.3 | 0.1 | 79.7 | 0.1 |
| Government worker | 23.4 | 0.2 | 27.4 | 0.1 | 15.5 | 0.1 |
| Self-employed | 6.9 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 7.6 | 0.1 |
| Unpaid family worker | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Occupation | | | | | | |
| Management, professional, and related | 30.1 | 0.2 | 38.7 | 0.2 | 32.6 | 0.1 |
| Service | 13.5 | 0.2 | 15.3 | 0.1 | 16.1 | 0.1 |
| Sales and office | 14.1 | 0.2 | 17.8 | 0.2 | 22.5 | 0.1 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.1 |
| Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair | 18.8 | 0.2 | 13.4 | 0.1 | 11.6 | 0.1 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | 22.6 | 0.2 | 16.5 | 0.1 | 15.5 | 0.1 |
| Industry | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, mining | 4.3 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 5.2 | 0.1 |
| Construction | 10.2 | 0.2 | 6.7 | 0.1 | 8.5 | 0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 18.0 | 0.2 | 13.2 | 0.1 | 13.7 | 0.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 2.9 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 0.1 |
| Retail trade | 7.8 | 0.1 | 8.3 | 0.1 | 11.1 | 0.1 |
| Transportation, warehousing, utilities | 11.3 | 0.2 | 10.1 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 0.1 |
| Information | 1.6 3.1 | 0.1 | 2.4 4.7 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.1 0.1 |
| Finance and insurance, real estate, rental and leasing Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and | 3.1 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 0.1 |
| waste management services | 8.4 | 0.1 | 11.8 | 0.1 | 7.5 | 0.1 |
| Educational services, health care, social assistance | 11.9 | 0.1 | 14.2 | 0.1 | 23.3 | 0.1 |
| Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and | | 0.2 | 17.2 | 0.1 | 20.0 | 0.1 |
| food services | 3.3 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 6.9 | 0.1 |
| Other services, except public administration | 3.8 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 0.1 |
| Public administration | 13.4 | 0.2 | 16.6 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 0.1 |

¹ The category "nonveterans" includes a small number of Reserves/National Guard who worked on active duty for training during the reference week and would not be included as nonveterans in published tables in American Factfinder.

Note: For more information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2015 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates.

Employment and work status

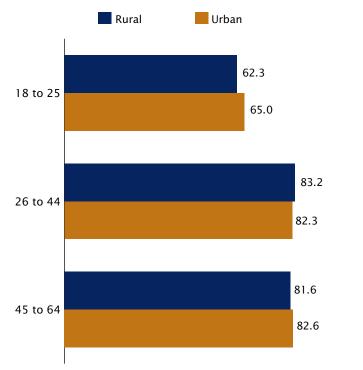
Although the rural economy has diversified substantially over the past several decades, there are still differences in employment opportunities between rural and urban areas. Rural jobs are increasingly moving from agricultural and natural resource-oriented to more consumer services, such as retail trade, education, and healthcare. Urban jobs tend to specialize more in information and producer services, such as legal, financial, and other business services. 10

A higher percentage of working-age urban veterans (70.7 percent) were employed during the 2011–2015 period, compared with rural veterans (66.0 percent) (see Table 2).¹¹ A higher percentage of rural veterans were out of the labor force (29.1 percent) and a lower percentage were unemployed (4.9 percent), compared with urban veterans (23.6 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively). In terms of employment rates, urban veterans saw an advantage at all ages (see Figure 8).

As previously mentioned, one way for individuals to gain access to health insurance coverage is through employer-sponsored plans. Typically, individuals who work full time (35 or more hours a week) and year-round (50 or more weeks a year) are more likely to be covered by health insurance than those who work less than full time and year-round.¹² Overall rates of

Figure 7.

Percentage of Employed Rural and Urban Veterans
Who Worked Full Time and Year-Round by
Age: 2011-2015



Note: For more information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates.

full-time and year-round employment for urban and rural veterans were comparable (about 82 percent), however, urban veterans had higher rates at the youngest and oldest ages (see Figure 7).

Income and poverty status

Household income and poverty status are two important measures for understanding the economic well-being of rural residents. For this analysis, any household that included a veteran was classified as a veteran household, regardless of whether the veteran was the householder or not. The median household income of urban veterans was

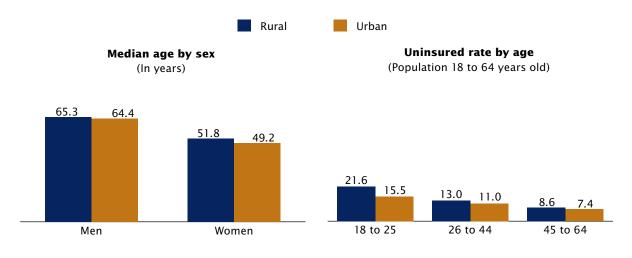
about \$6,000 higher than that of rural veterans (\$59,674 compared with \$53,554). A higher percentage of urban veterans, however, were living below poverty during the 2011–2015 period, compared with rural veterans (7.2 percent and 6.9 percent, respectively) (see Table 1). The youngest veterans, both rural and urban, had the highest poverty rates (see Figure 8). About 5 percent of the oldest rural and urban veterans were living below poverty in 2015 (see Figure 8).

¹⁰ Leslie A. Whitener and David A.
McGranahan, "Rural America Opportunities and Challenges." See <www.ers.usda.gov/amber-waves/2003/february/rural-america>.

¹¹ This analysis defines "working-age" as the population 18 to 64 years old.

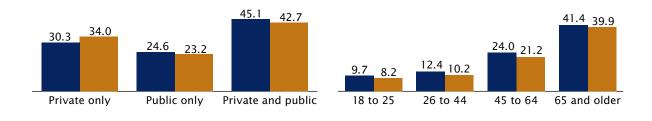
¹² See Barnett and Vornovitsky, 2016. Note that the definition of "full time" here is different from the Affordable Care Act which defines full time as 30 hours starting in 2015.

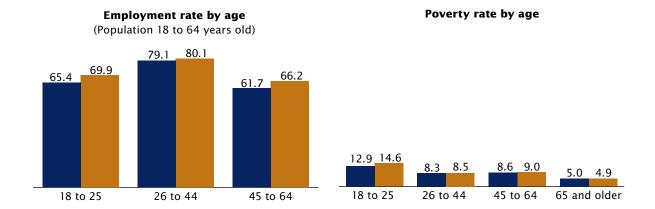
Figure 8. Selected Characteristics of Rural and Urban Veterans: 2011–2015 (In percent for the population 18 years and older, unless otherwise noted)



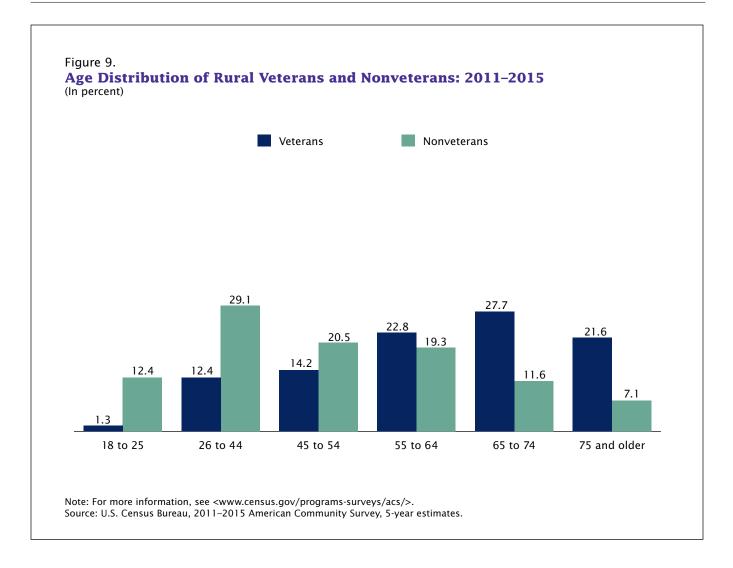
Type of health insurance coverage (Population with health insurance)

Disability rate by age





Note: For more information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates.



RURAL VETERANS AND RURAL NONVETERANS

Age and sex

Veterans, in general, are older than nonveterans because of the large draft-era cohorts of veterans from the Vietnam Era, Korean War, and World War II. This was no exception in rural areas (see Figure 9).

About 1 percent of rural veterans were between the ages of 18 and 25 years, compared with 12.4 percent of rural nonveterans. At the other end of the age distribution, 27.7 percent of rural veterans were 65 to 74 years old and 21.6 percent were 75 years and older (compared

with 11.6 percent and 7.1 percent of nonveterans, respectively).¹³

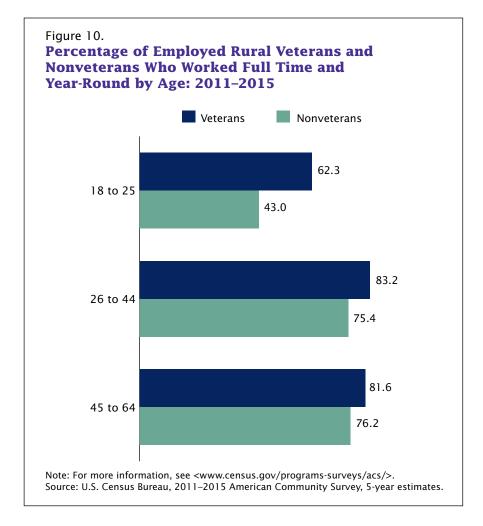
Sex differences were a main factor in the age variations between veterans and nonveterans in rural areas. The vast majority of veterans are men (over 90 percent) and most male veterans served during the draft era (i.e., before 1973). Women did not start serving in the military in large numbers until after the draft era ended; therefore, female veterans as a group are younger than male veterans. Figure 11 shows that male veterans

living in rural areas were about 18 years older than their nonveteran counterparts, while rural female veterans were, on average, less than a year older than female nonveterans.

Health insurance coverage

During the 2011–2015 period, 5.2 percent of all rural veterans and 15.4 percent of all rural nonveterans were not covered by any type of health insurance plan (see Table 1). As with many indicators related to differences between veterans and nonveterans, some of this disparity is attributable to age. About half of all rural veterans were old enough to be eligible for Medicare. Uninsured rates for the population

¹³ The category "nonveterans" in this analysis includes a small number of Reserves/ National Guard who worked on active duty for training during the reference week and would not be included as nonveterans in published tables in American FactFinder.



under age 65 are shown in Figure 11. At all ages, a lower percentage of rural veterans were uninsured, compared with rural nonveterans. The largest disparity in uninsured rates for the nonelderly rural population was for 26- to 44-year olds. The uninsured rate for rural veterans in this age group was 9.9 percentage points lower than for similar nonveterans.

Of the 94.8 percent of all rural veterans who had health insurance during this period, 30.3 percent had private insurance only, 24.6 percent had public insurance only, and the remainder (45.1 percent) had a combination of private and public insurance (see Figure 11). This distribution was markedly different from nonveterans, the majority of whom were covered by

private insurance (64.5 percent). Given that nonveterans are substantially younger, and more likely to be in the working-age population, it is not unexpected that they have a higher percentage with insurance through an employer than the older veteran population.

Disability status

Nearly twice as many rural veterans had a disability compared with rural nonveterans (31.0 percent and 17.0 percent, respectively) (see Table 1). Again, the age and sex differences between these groups explained some of this difference. Generally, the prevalence of disability increases with age and veterans are older than nonveterans. However, rural veterans of all ages had higher rates of disability

than rural nonveterans (see Figure 11). Ten percent of the youngest rural veterans, those 18 to 25 years old, had some type of disability, compared with 7.4 percent of rural nonveterans. Some of this difference may also be due to veterans having higher rates of health insurance coverage. Individuals with health insurance may be more likely to receive a diagnosis of a medical condition or disability than those who are uninsured.¹⁴

Employment and work status

Although about two-thirds of both working-age rural veterans and nonveterans were employed during the 2011–2015 period, a higher percentage of rural veterans were out of the labor force (29.1 percent) and a lower percentage were unemployed (4.9 percent), compared with rural nonveterans (26.9 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively) (see Table 2). Employment rates differed by age for rural veterans and nonveterans (see Figure 11). A higher percentage of rural veterans ages 18 to 25 and 26 to 44 were employed, compared to similar nonveterans. In contrast, a lower percentage of rural veterans between 45 and 64 years old were employed (61.7 percent), compared with nonveterans (66.5 percent).

Of the 1.6 million working-age rural veterans employed during this period, 81.6 percent worked full time and year-round, compared with 71.5 percent of working-age rural nonveterans (see Table 2). At all ages, a higher percentage of employed rural veterans than nonveterans worked full time and year-round (see Figure 10). The largest difference in work status was for the youngest age group,

¹⁴ Ellen A. Kramarow and Patricia N. Pastor, "The Health of Male Veterans and Nonveterans Aged 25–64: United States, 2007–2010," National Center for Health Statistics Data Brief 101, 2012.

where 62.3 percent of employed rural veterans aged 18 to 25 worked full time and year-round, compared with 43.0 percent of similar nonveterans. A major factor in these differences is the disparate proportions of men and women in the two populations.

Income and poverty status

For this analysis, any household that included a veteran was classified as a veteran household, regardless of whether the veteran was the householder or not. All other households were classified as nonveteran households. The median household income of rural veterans was \$53,554, compared with \$52,161 for rural nonveterans.

Overall poverty rates in rural areas peaked during the 2007–2009 recession and recovery has been modest for most groups. ¹⁵ In the 2011–2015 period, a lower percentage of rural veterans (6.9 percent) than rural nonveterans (12.3 percent) were living below poverty (see Table 1). The youngest nonveterans living in rural areas had the highest rate of living in poverty (18.6 percent) and the oldest veterans had the lowest rate (5.0 percent) (see Figure 11).

RURAL VETERANS BY LEVEL OF RURALITY

This section explores the impact of geography on the characteristics of rural veterans. All counties were categorized into three levels of rurality based on the percentage of the decennial census population living in the rural areas of the county as of 2010 when the definition of rural was determined.16 The counties were delineated as mostly urban (less than 50 percent rural), mostly rural (50 to 99.9 percent rural), and completely rural (100 percent rural). For example, a county where 6.4 percent of the population lived in the rural areas of the county was classified as "mostly urban," while one where 65.4 percent of the population lived in the rural areas of the county was classified as "mostly rural." These delineations are one measure of rurality out of many possibilities and do not account for land area or population density. Using the ACS data with these county groupings applied, the analysis examines whether rural veterans who lived in counties with some urban populations were different from those in the most rural counties of the country (see Table 3).

As the level of rurality increased, the age of rural veterans also increased. Rural veterans in counties that were completely rural were the oldest group of rural veterans, with a median age of 66 years (see Figure 12). Since veterans in the completely rural counties were older, they were also less likely to be veterans of the most recent period of service. Just under 9 percent of rural veterans in completely rural counties served in Gulf War II (September 2001 or

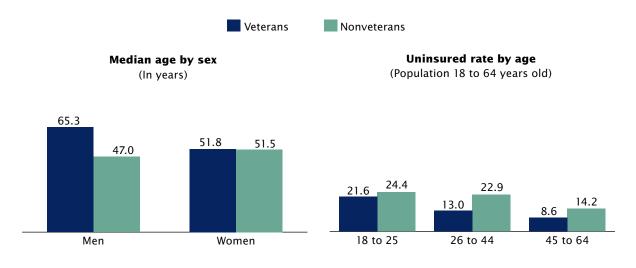
later), compared with 9.8 percent in mostly rural counties, and 11.1 percent of rural veterans in mostly urban counties.

The rates of uninsurance, disability, and poverty all increased as the level of rurality increased (see Figure 12). About 5 percent of rural veterans in mostly urban counties, 5.6 percent in mostly rural counties, and 6.4 percent in completely rural counties were uninsured. Of those rural veterans with some type of health insurance coverage, those living in completely rural counties had the highest percentage using VA healthcare (38.7 percent). Less than 30 percent of rural veterans in mostly urban counties reported any type of disability compared with about 36 percent of rural veterans in completely rural counties. Finally, rural veterans in completely rural counties had the highest percentage living in poverty (8.6 percent) compared with those in mostly rural counties (7.7 percent), and those in mostly urban counties (5.9 percent). Poverty rates by rurality were higher when rural veterans were limited to the working-age population (those 18 to 64 years old). This may be due to the employment rate for this population. The percentage of working-age rural veterans who were employed decreased as the level of rurality increased. About 69 percent of working-age rural veterans in mostly urban counties were employed, compared with 60.3 percent of those in completely rural counties.

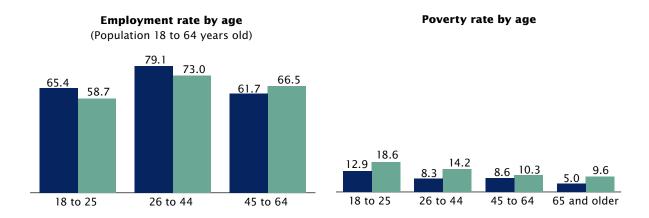
¹⁵ United States Department of Agriculture, *Rural America at a Glance: 2015 Edition*.

¹⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Summary File 1, Table P2.

Figure 11. **Selected Characteristics of Rural Veterans and Nonveterans: 2011–2015**(In percent for the population 18 years and older, unless otherwise noted)



Disability rate by age Type of health insurance coverage (Population with health insurance) 64.5 45.1 36.2 30.3 24.6 24.0 19.2 16.3 16.8 12.4 8.9 9.7 7.4 Private only Public only Private and public 18 to 25 26 to 44 45 to 64 65 and older



Note: For more information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2015 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates.

Table 3. Selected Characteristics of Rural Veterans by Level of Rurality: 2011–2015

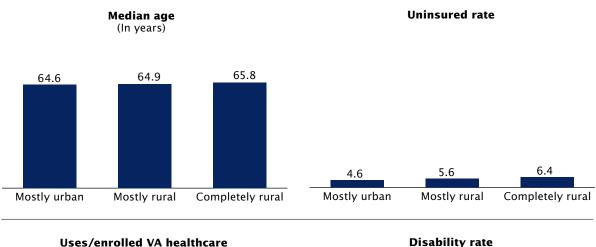
| | Mostly (less than 50 | | Mostly (50 to 99.9 p | | Completely rural (100 percent rural) | | |
|---|--|--|---|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Characteristic | Percent | Margin of error (±) | Percent | Margin of error (±) | Percent | Margin of error (±) | |
| Total rural veteran population 18 years and older | 2,447,703 | 9,776 | 1,962,845 | 7,574 | 426,576 | 3,079 | |
| Age 18 to 25 years | 1.3 12.9 | 0.1 0.1 | 1.3 12.3 | 0.1 0.1 | 1.3 10.8 | 0.1 0.3 | |
| 45 to 54 years | | 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.1 | 14.0 22.9 27.7 21.8 | 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 | 12.3 22.5 27.9 25.2 | 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.2 | |
| Median age | 64.6 | 0.1 | 64.9 | 0.1 | 65.8 | 0.2 | |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| MaleFemale | 93.5 6.5 | 0.1 0.1 | 94.0 6.0 | 0.1 0.1 | 94.4 5.6 | 0.2 0.2 | |
| Period of Service¹ Gulf War (September 2001 or later). Gulf War (August 1990 to August 2001) Vietnam Era. Korean War World War II Peacetime only. | 11.1 11.7 38.7 9.0 4.5 25.0 | 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.2 | 9.8 11.3 39.1 9.5 4.7 25.6 | 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.2 | 8.7 9.9 39.6 11.0 5.8 25.0 | 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.2 0.4 | |
| Race and Hispanic Origin White non-Hispanic | 89.9 4.4 | 0.2 0.1 0.1 | 90.8 4.9 2.7 | 0.1 0.1 0.1 | 89.9 5.2 3.1 | 0.2 0.2 0.1 | |
| Hispanic | 3.3 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0.1 | |
| Educational Attainment High school diploma or less | 40.6 36.1 14.1 9.2 | 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 | 48.6 34.4 10.6 6.4 | 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 | 49.7 34.1 10.3 5.9 | 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.2 | |
| Health Insurance Coverage Insured | 95.4 4.6 | 0.1 0.1 | 94.4 5.6 | 0.1 0.1 | 93.6 6.4 | 0.2 0.2 | |
| Service-connected Disability Status Has a service-connected disability No service-connected disability | 18.1 81.9 | 0.2 0.2 | 18.8 81.2 | 0.1 0.1 | 18.8 81.2 | 0.3 0.3 | |
| VA Healthcare (for insured population) Uses/enrolled in VA healthcare Does not use VA healthcare | 31.6 68.4 | 0.2 0.2 | 36.0 64.0 | 0.2 0.2 | 38.6 61.4 | 0.4 0.4 | |
| Median Household Income (in 2015-inflation adjusted dollars) | \$60,424 | \$138 | \$48,446 | \$204 | \$44,830 | \$372 | |
| Poverty (for whom poverty is determined) In poverty | 5.9 94.1 | 0.1 0.1 | 7.7 92.3 | 0.1 0.1 | 8.6 91.4 | 0.2 0.2 | |
| Total population 18 to 64 years old | 1,261,689 | 7,605 | 990,016 | 5,651 | 200,105 | 2,538 | |
| Employment Status Employed | | 0.3 0.1 | 64.0 5.0 | 0.3 0.1 | 60.3 5.2 | 0.6 0.3 | |
| Not in labor force | 26.7 | 0.3 | 31.0 | 0.3 | 34.6 | 0.6 | |

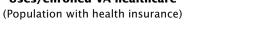
¹ Veterans who served in multiple wartime periods are classified in their most recent period of service. Categories are mutually exclusive.

Note: For more information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>.

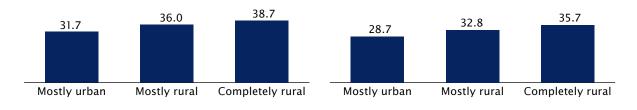
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2015 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates.

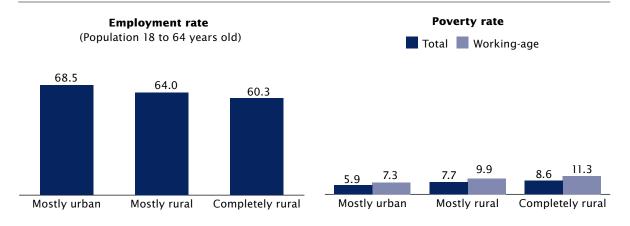
Figure 12. Selected Characteristics of Rural Veterans by Level of Rurality: 2011-2015 (In percent for the population 18 years and older, unless otherwise noted)











Note: For more information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2015 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates.

INTERNET ACCESS FOR RURAL VETERANS

A profile of rural America would not be complete without some mention of Internet access for rural communities. Low population density, greater distances, and natural geographic barriers may make it more difficult to obtain Internet services in some rural areas. Information about Internet access, however, is not available in the 2011–2015 ACS 5-year estimates because the question was not added to the survey until 2012. The statistics shown here about access to the Internet are from the 2015 ACS 1-year estimates.

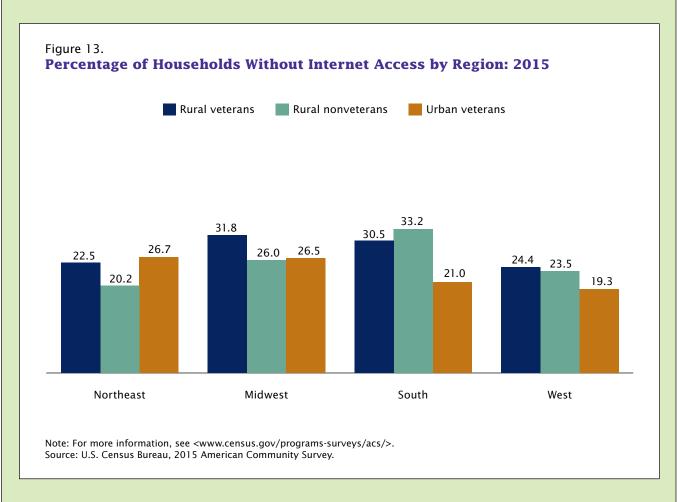
Rural Internet Access by Region

A higher percentage of rural veteran households (25.3 percent) did not have Internet access in their homes in 2015, compared with both rural nonveteran households (23.5 percent) and urban veteran households (18.8 percent). Figure 13 shows how these percentages differed by region of the country.

Internet Access and Use of VA Healthcare

For all residents of rural areas, travel distance to services can be a barrier to healthcare. Telemedicine and telehealth are widely recognized as vital to healthcare provision in rural communities and VA has become a leader in this new area of healthcare. Lack of adequate information technology infrastructure can affect utilization of these service options. About 44 percent of rural veteran households that use VA healthcare services had no Internet access in 2015, compared with 34.2 percent of urban veteran households that use VA healthcare services.

¹ For more information about VA telehealth services, see <www.telehealth.va.gov/>.



SUMMARY

Rural areas are home to many diverse populations and their opportunities and challenges vary as much as the people living within them do. This report describes who rural veterans are and how they differed in key characteristics depending on their reference group. Understanding the characteristics of these groups helps direct needed programs and services across the country. The overall well-being of rural residents may decrease as distance from urban centers and geographic isolation increases; however, "rural" did not translate into worse outcomes for all characteristics, particularly for veterans.

In general, rural veterans were different from rural nonveterans in the ways veterans are typically different from nonveterans, and rural veterans were different from urban veterans in the ways all rural residents are different from their urban counterparts. Ultimately, though, across the characteristics explored here, the veterans groups were more similar to each other than they were to nonveterans. The two exceptions were employment rates and income where rural veterans were more like their other rural neighbors.

Rural veterans were older than both comparison groups. Rural veterans were 15 years older than rural nonveterans and 2 years older than urban veterans and their age increased as the level of rurality increased. Rural veterans in counties that were completely rural were the oldest, with a median age of 66 years.

Rural veterans had low rates of uninsurance in general. They were

less likely than rural nonveterans though more likely than urban veterans to be uninsured during this period. Although the uninsured rate for rural veterans was highest in the counties that were completely rural, it was still half that of all rural nonveterans. The uninsured rate for all groups differed by age.

Rural veterans used VA healthcare at comparable rates to urban veterans and few used it as their only source of health insurance. Usage of VA healthcare by rural veterans increased by level of rurality, with almost 40 percent of veterans in completely rural counties enrolled in or using the system.

Rural veterans had the highest rates of disability overall and at all ages. Rural veterans from every period of service also had higher rates of disability than similar urban veterans. Rural veterans who served during World War II (the oldest cohort) had the highest rate of disability and urban veterans who served in Gulf War II (the youngest cohort) had the lowest. Rural Gulf War II veterans, however, had the highest rate of service-connected disability. Healthcare services required for these two groups may differ dramatically and access to those services may be more difficult in rural areas.

Rural veterans had an employment rate comparable to nonveterans, but lower than urban veterans. Overall, working-age rural veterans had a lower employment rate than rural nonveterans and urban veterans and that rate decreased as the level of rurality increased. These differences may reflect employment opportunities in rural and urban areas. Employed rural veterans,

however, were more likely to work full time and year-round than rural nonveterans, though that is likely related to the proportion of men in the veteran population.

Finally, rural veterans had median household incomes more similar to those of rural nonveterans than urban veterans. Poverty rates for rural veterans increased by level of rurality, however, at 8.6 percent, the poverty rate for rural veterans in completely rural counties was about four percentage points lower than for rural nonveterans overall.

MORE INFORMATION

For more information about veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces, go to the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site on veterans statistics at www.census.gov/topics/population/veterans.html.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY

Data presented in this report are based on people and households that responded to the ACS in 2011 through 2015, and are subject to sampling and nonsampling error. All comparisons presented in this report have taken sampling error into account and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level, unless otherwise noted. Due to rounding, some details may not sum to totals. For information on sampling and estimation methods, confidentiality protection, and sampling and nonsampling errors, please see the "ACS Accuracy of the Data" document for 2011-2015 located at <www2.census.gov /programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs /accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyof Data2015.pdf>.

WHAT IS THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY?

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, social, economic, and housing data for the nation, states, congressional districts, counties, places, and other localities every year. It has an annual sample size of about 3 million addresses across the United States and Puerto Rico and includes both housing units and group quarters (e.g., nursing facilities and prisons). The ACS is conducted in every county throughout the nation, and every municipio in Puerto Rico, where it is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey. Beginning in 2006, ACS 1-year data for 2005 were released for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 and greater. Beginning in 2010, ACS 5-year data for 2005–2009 were released for all geographic areas. For information on the ACS sample design and other topics, visit <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>.

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The Population 65 Years and Older in the United States: 2016

American Community Survey Reports

By Andrew W. Roberts, Stella U. Ogunwole, Laura Blakeslee, and Megan A. Rabe Issued October 2018 ACS-38

INTRODUCTION

Lower fertility and increased longevity have led to the rapid growth of the older population across the world and in the United States. In 2015, among the 7.3 billion people estimated worldwide, 617.1 million (9 percent) were aged 65 and older. By 2030, the older population will be about 1 billion (12 percent of the projected total world population) and by 2050, 1.6 billion (17 percent) of the total population of 9.4 billion will be 65 and older. This rapid growth of the older population contrasts with an almost flat youth population (under age 20) and moderate increase in the workingage (aged 20 to 64) population projected over the same period.¹

The older population is also growing across world regions, including Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America, and Oceania, although at varying levels. Europe is currently the oldest region, with 17.4 percent of the total population aged 65 and older in 2015; by 2050, the older population will make up more than a quarter of Europe's total population. The older population in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean will grow the fastest of all regions, with Asia's older population almost tripling in size from 341.4 million in 2015 to 975.3 million in 2050. Because of high fertility rates leading to a

young age structure, population projections indicate that Africa will remain relatively younger than the other regions—even while the older African population nearly quadruples from 40.6 million in 2015 to 150.5 million in 2050. The population of Northern America, which includes the United States, is also continuing to age and, according to projections, will retain its position as the second oldest region in the world in 2050 with 21.4 percent of the total population 65 and older.²

The U.S. older population grew rapidly for most of the 20th century, from 3.1 million in 1900 to 35.0 million in 2000. Except during the 1990s, when the relatively smaller Depression Era cohort of the 1930s reached the age of 65, the growth of the population 65 and older surpassed that of the total population and the population under the age of 65.³ The United States will experience further expansion of the older population for many decades to come, fueled by the baby boom cohort that began turning 65 years old in 2011.⁴



¹ Wan He, Daniel Goodkind, and Paul Kowal, U.S. Census Bureau, International Population Reports, P95/16-1, *An Aging World: 2015*, U.S. Government Publishing Office, Washington, DC, 2016.

² See footnote 1.

³ Jennifer M. Ortman, Victoria A. Velkoff, and Howard Hogan, *An Aging Nation: The Older Population in the United States*, Current Population Reports, P25-1140, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2014.

⁴ The baby boom includes people born from mid-1946 to 1964. The baby boom is distinguished by a dramatic increase in birth rates following World War II and comprises one of the largest generations in U.S. history. For more information, see Howard Hogan, Deborah Perez, and William Bell, *Who (Really) Are the First Baby Boomers?* Joint Statistical Meetings Proceedings, Social Statistics Section, Alexandria, VA: American Statistical Association, 2008, pp. 1009-16.

Growth of the U.S. older population has generated numerous studies, programs, and policy initiatives needed to advance knowledge of and plan investments for this population. This report will present a statistical portrait of selected demographic, social, housing, and economic characteristics of the 65-and-older population in the United States based on 2016 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year data. The information includes population size and age and sex composition, race and Hispanic origin, marital status, living arrangements and caregiving for coresident grandchildren, nativity and citizenship status, English ability and language spoken, educational attainment, computer ownership and Internet access, homeownership, disability, labor force participation, occupation, median earnings, income type, and poverty status.

In addition to the older population being a larger segment of the U.S. population, many of the social norms associated with old age have changed in recent years. Individuals are remaining in the labor force past the typical retirement age of 65. Modern health

care improvements have allowed many to stay more active and healthy. Many remain in their own households instead of retirement or assisted care communities, even living as caregivers to grandchildren. The older population is an important segment of the U.S. population, and increasingly within it exist distinct groups with different lifestyles and needs.5 To this end, the report will focus on selected older age groups including people aged 65 to 74, 75 to 84, and 85 and older and drawing comparisons among them.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Population Size, Age, and Sex Composition

More than half of the older population was between the ages of 65 and 74.

The 2016 ACS estimated the number of people in the United States aged 65 and over as 49.2 million. Of them, more than half (28.7

million or 58 percent) were aged 65 to 74. The 75 to 84 age group share of the older population was around 14.3 million or 29 percent—more than double the number and proportion (6.3 million or 13 percent) for those 85 and older (Table 1).

There were more females than males among the older population.

There were more older females (27.5 million) than older males (21.8 million), with the disparity in numbers between the sexes increasing with age. Of the 28.7 million aged 65 to 74, 15.3 million were female while 13.4 million were male. There were about 2 million more females (8.1 million) than males (6.2 million) among the 75 to 84 age group. Nearly twice as many females (4.1 million) as males (2.2 million) were 85 and older.

Table 1.

Population 65 Years and Older by Age and Sex: 2016

(Numbers in thousands. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)

| A 010 | Total por | oulation | Ma | ale | Female | | |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--|
| Age | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| 65 years and older | 49,220 | 100.0 | 21,760 | 100.0 | 27,450 | 100.0 | |
| 65 to 74 years | 28,680 | 58.3 | 13,410 | 61.6 | 15,270 | 55.6 | |
| 75 to 84 years | 14,260 | 29.0 | 6,178 | 28.4 | 8,079 | 29.4 | |
| 85 years and older | 6.277 | 12.8 | 2.173 | 10.0 | 4.103 | 14.9 | |

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

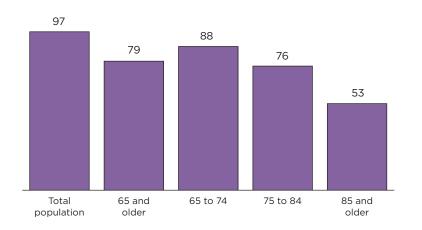
⁵ Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics, *Older Americans 2016: Key Indicators of Well-Being*, Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics, Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, August 2016.

For the institutionalized population, the 65 to 74 age group had the highest sex ratio (116) while the 85 and over age group had the lowest (32), reflecting large shares of prison populations (mostly male) and those in nursing facilities (mostly female), respectively.

Note: The "institutionalized population" is persons residing in institutional group quarters such as adult correctional facilities, juvenile facilities, skilled-nursing facilities, and other institutional facilities such as mental (psychiatric) hospitals and inpatient hospice facilities. For more information on institutional group quarters, please see Appendix B at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010 /doc/sf1.pdf>, accessed March 6, 2018, https://factfinder.census.gov/help/en/institutionalized _population.htm>.

Figure 1. Sex Ratio by Age: 2016 (Males per 100 females. Data based on sample. For information on

confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

The sex ratio declined with age.

The sex ratio, a measure of sex composition, also portrayed the disparity in the number of males and females among the U.S. older population. The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females.⁶ A sex ratio of exactly 100 would indicate an equal number of males and females, with a sex ratio over 100 indicating a greater number of males. A sex ratio below

100 implies more females. The sex ratio among the older population is a result of higher life expectancy of females relative to males.⁷ Nationwide, the sex ratio was 97 compared with 79 for

the older population. Among the older population, those aged 65 to 74 had the highest sex ratio (88), while the population 85 and older had the lowest sex ratio (53), representing nearly two females for every male (Figure 1).

⁶ Frank Hobbs, "Age and Sex Composition," The Methods and Materials of Demography, ed. Jacob S. Siegel and David A. Swanson, Elsevier, New York, 2004, p. 130.

⁷ The sex ratio at birth in the United States has been around 105 males for every 100 females. However, since mortality at every age is generally higher for males, the sex ratio naturally declines with age. This tendency progresses through age 85 and above where there are considerably more surviving women. These trends result in more males at younger ages and more females at older ages. See Lindsay M. Howden and Julie A. Meyer, "Age and Sex Composition: 2010," 2010 Census Briefs, C2010BR-03, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2011.

Race and Hispanic Origin

U.S. older population was largely White.

Almost two-thirds of the total U.S. population identified as being White in the 2016 ACS, and about 18 percent reported being of Hispanic origin (Table 2). The share of the total population that was Black was estimated to be around 12 percent; while the Asian and Two or More Races groups were about 5 percent and 2 percent, respectively.8 Additionally, American Indian and Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander populations, as well as those classified as Some Other Race composed less than 1 percent each of the total U.S. population.

Over three-quarters of the 49.2 million older population was White. The proportions of the other groups' older populations were less than their respective representations in the total population. Of those aged 65 and older, about 9

Race and Hispanic Origin Terminology

Individuals who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race are referred to as the race alone population or the group that reported only one race category. "Some Other Race alone" refers to individuals who did not identify with any of the five race categories, and "Two or More Races" denotes the population that identified with more than one race. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. This report will refer to the White alone, non-Hispanic population as White; Black or African American alone, non-Hispanic population as Black; Asian alone, non-Hispanic population as Asian; American Indian and Alaska Native alone, non-Hispanic population as American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, non-Hispanic population as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race alone, non-Hispanic population as Some Other Race; and Two or More Races, non-Hispanic population as Two or More Races unless otherwise noted. The use of these categories does not imply that this is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

percent were Black and 8 percent were Hispanic. Less than 5 percent and about 1 percent of the older population were Asian and Two or More Races, respectively. The proportions of older individuals who identified as American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Some

Other Race were each under 1 percent of those 65 and older. Among people 85 and older, Whites made up the highest percentage of the population at 81 percent. All the other groups each comprised less than 8 percent of those 85 and older.

Table 2.

Population by Age and Race and Hispanic Origin: 2016

(Numbers in thousands. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)

| | Total population | | Age | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|--|
| Race or Hispanic Origin | | | Under 65 | | 65 and older | | 65 to 74 | | 75 to 84 | | 85 and older | | |
| Race of Hispanic Origin | | Per- | | Per- | Num- | Per- | Num- | Per- | Num- | Per- | Num- | Per- | |
| | Number | cent | Number | cent | ber | cent | ber | cent | ber | cent | ber | cent | |
| Total | 323,100 | 100.0 | 273,900 | 100.0 | 49,220 | 100.0 | 28,680 | 100.0 | 14,260 | 100.0 | 6,277 | 100.0 | |
| Hispanic or Latino | | 17.8 | 53,460 | 19.5 | 3,938 | 8.0 | 2,395 | 8.4 | 1,119 | 7.8 | 423 | 6.7 | |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 265,700 | 82.2 | 220,500 | 80.5 | 45,280 | 92.0 | 26,290 | 91.7 | 13,140 | 92.1 | 5,853 | 93.2 | |
| White alone | 197,500 | 61.1 | 159,400 | 58.2 | 38,060 | 77.3 | 21,810 | 76.0 | 11,140 | 78.1 | 5,109 | 81.4 | |
| Black or African | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American alone | 39,720 | 12.3 | 35,330 | 12.9 | 4,389 | 8.9 | 2,731 | 9.5 | 1,206 | 8.5 | 453 | 7.2 | |
| American Indian and | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska Native alone | 2,126 | 0.7 | 1,901 | 0.7 | 224 | 0.5 | 147 | 0.5 | 58 | 0.4 | 20 | 0.3 | |
| Asian alone | 17,350 | 5.4 | 15,260 | 5.6 | 2,084 | 4.2 | 1,267 | 4.4 | 595 | 4.2 | 221 | 3.5 | |
| Native Hawaiian and | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Pacific Islander | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| alone | 534 | 0.2 | 488 | 0.2 | 46 | 0.1 | 29 | 0.1 | 11 | 0.1 | 6 | 0.1 | |
| Some Other Race alone | 758 | 0.2 | 711 | 0.3 | 48 | 0.1 | 31 | 0.1 | 12 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.1 | |
| Two or More Races | 7,769 | 2.4 | 7,347 | 2.7 | 423 | 0.9 | 270 | 0.9 | 113 | 0.8 | 40 | 0.6 | |

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1 -year estimates.

⁸ See "Race and Hispanic Origin Terminology" text box.

SOCIAL AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Marital Status

Most males and females aged 65 and older had been married at some point in their lives.

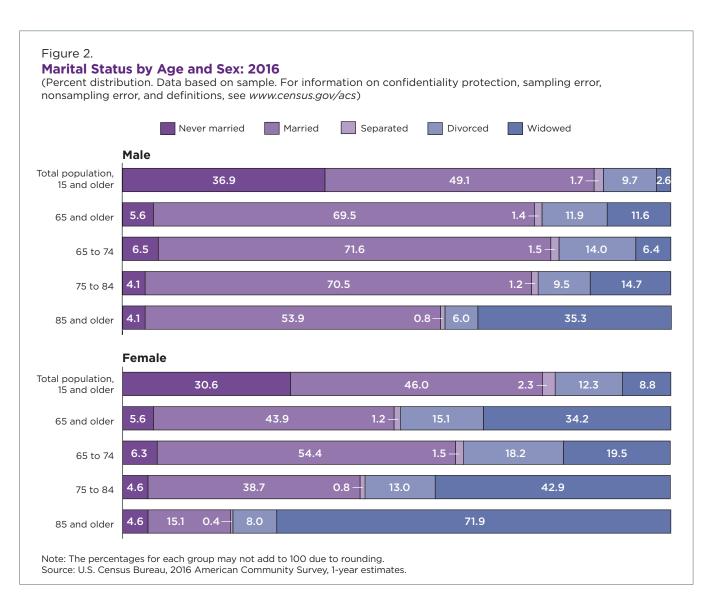
Figure 2 compares the marital status of males and females 65 and older relative to the total population. Only 6 percent of older men were never married compared with 37 percent of men 15 and older. Older males were more likely to be married or widowed (70 percent and 12 percent, respectively) compared with

males in the total population (49 percent and 3 percent).

Females 65 and older, as with older males, were significantly less likely to have never married (6 percent) compared with all females 15 and older (31 percent). Among older women, 44 percent were married—less than the 46 percent of women 15 and older who were married. Also, older women (34 percent) were more likely to be widowed than women 15 and older (9 percent).

More than twice as many women aged 85 and older were widowed compared to men of the same age.

With increasing age, women were less likely to be married or divorced but more likely to be widowed, reflecting a longer life expectancy relative to men. About 2 out of 10 women aged 65 to 74 were widowed compared with 4 out of 10 women aged 75 to 84 and 7 out of 10 women 85 and older. More than twice as many women 85 and older were widowed (72 percent) compared to men of the same age (35 percent).



Even the oldest men were more often married, while very few women in this age category were married.

Similar proportions of males and females aged 15 and older were married according to the 2016 ACS (49 percent and 46 percent, respectively). However, among the population 65 and older, males were significantly more likely to be married (70 percent) compared with females (44 percent) in the same age group. Among men aged 65 to 74, almost three-quarters were married, compared with about half of men 85 and older. Even at the oldest age group, 85 and older, 54 percent of males were still married compared with 15 percent of females.

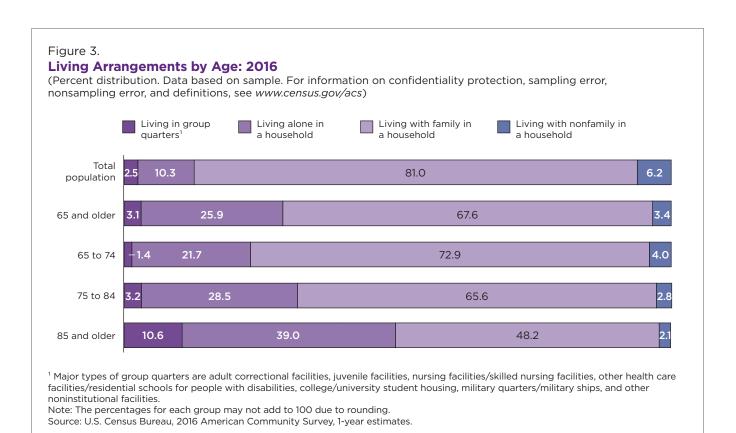
Living Arrangements

The likelihood of living in a family household diminished with age.

Figure 3 illustrates the effects of life transitions on living arrangements of the older population. The proportion of older adults in each type of living arrangement changed with increasing age. In the 2016 ACS, the majority of the total population (81 percent) and people 65 and older (68 percent) lived in family households. The proportion living in family households shrunk from almost threequarters among those aged 65 to 74 to less than half for those 85 and older, perhaps due to widowhood and a lower rate of remarriage.

Older people were far more likely to live alone and in group quarters with age.

The steady decrease in the proportion living in family households among the older population was accompanied by an increase in the proportion living alone. About 1 out of 5 adults 65 to 74 years old lived alone, but that figure doubled to around 4 out of 10 among those 85 and older. People 85 and older were also more likely to live in group quarters (11 percent), such as nursing facilities, and less likely to live in nonfamily households (2.1 percent) than other older adults.



With increasing age, grandparents were less likely to care for coresident grandchildren.

Over one-third each of all male and female grandparents aged 30 and older were caregivers for their coresident grandchildren (Figure 4).9 Both male and

Total

grandparents,

30 and older

female grandparents 65 and older were less likely than their younger counterparts, aged 30 to 64, to live with and provide care for grandchildren. The share of coresident caregivers declined even further with age. There were 30 percent male and 25 percent female grandparents aged 65 to 74 that provided care for their coresident grandchildren, compared with grandparents (13 percent male and 10 percent female) 85 and older.

Across all older ages, men were more likely to be caregivers for their coresident grandchildren.

In each age category, a higher proportion of male than female

grandparents reported providing care for their coresident grand-children. For the population aged 30 to 64, men (41 percent) and women (40 percent) were almost equally likely to be caregivers for their grandchildren. The difference was greater for each age group of older grandparents, with men aged 65 to 74 and 75 to 84 being more likely to provide care for their grandchildren by 5 percentage points.

15.7

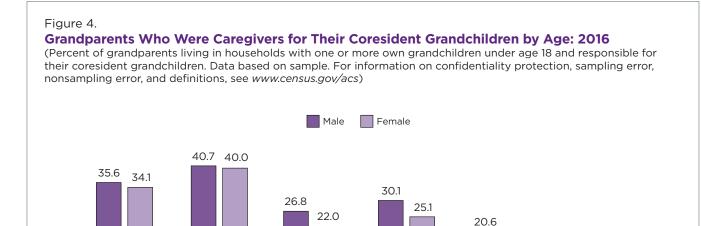
75 to 84

12.5

85 and

older

9.5



65 and

older

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

30 to 64

U.S. Census Bureau 7

65 to 74

⁹ Data on grandparents as caregivers were derived from Questions 25a through 25c in the 2016 ACS. Data were collected on whether a grandchild lives with a grandparent in the household, whether the grandparent is financially responsible for food, shelter, clothing, day care, etc., for any or all grandchildren living in the household, and the duration of that responsibility. See American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2016 Subject Definition, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2016, accessed March 6, 2018, <www2.census.gov /programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs /subject_definitions/2016 ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf>.

Nativity and Citizenship Status

About one in ten older Asians was native born.

Most people, including the older population, in the United States were native born (87 percent). Among older Asians, about one out of ten was native born. The majority of older Hispanics were either native born, 45 percent, or naturalized citizens, 35 percent, (Figure 5).10 At least 80 percent of older Whites, Blacks, and All Other Races were born in the United States. The older White and Black populations were far more likely to be native born than the Hispanic and Asian older populations, most likely due to the latter two groups including more recent immigrants than the White and Black groups.¹¹

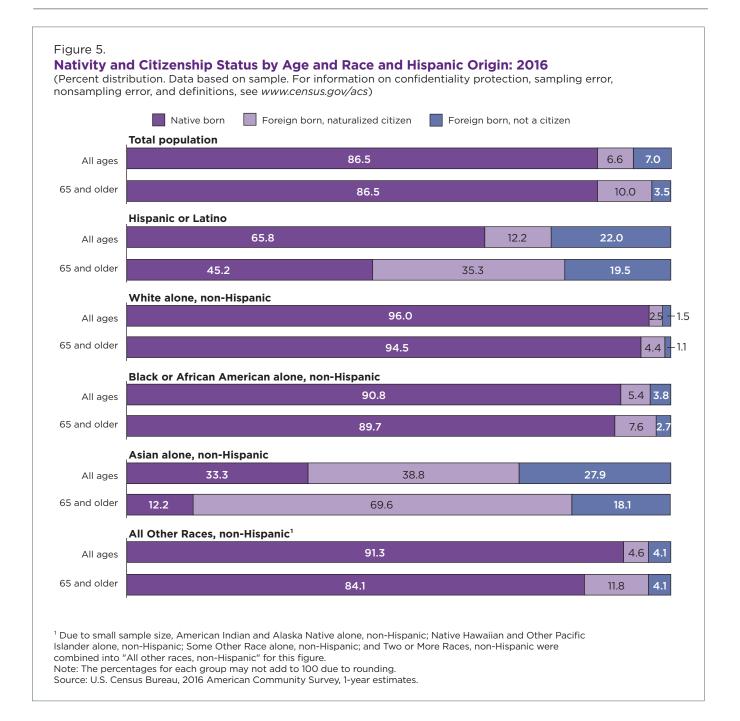
Among the foreign-born population, older persons of all races and ethnicities were more likely than younger persons to be naturalized citizens.

For all races and ethnicities, foreign-born people aged 65 and older were more likely to be naturalized citizens than foreign born in the total population; in particular, older foreign-born Hispanics were nearly three times as likely to be naturalized citizens as foreign-born Hispanics in the total population (35 percent versus 12 percent).

However, citizenship status among the older population did vary by race and ethnicity. For the older foreign-born Asian population, 70 percent were naturalized citizens whereas 18 percent were noncitizens. Among the older foreignborn Hispanic population, the shares were 35 percent and 20 percent, respectively.

¹⁰ The Census Bureau uses the term foreign born to refer to anyone who is not a U.S. citizen at birth. This includes naturalized citizens, lawful permanent residents, temporary migrants (such as foreign students), humanitarian migrants (such as refugees), and undocumented migrants. The term native born refers to anyone born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or a U.S. Island Area, or those born abroad of at least one U.S. citizen.

¹¹ The 2010 ACS estimated the number of foreign born in the United States to be nearly 40 million or 13 percent of the total population. The foreign-born population from Latin America was the largest (53 percent of all foreign born) followed by the foreign born from Asia (28 percent). The foreign born from Latin America and Asia accounted for over 70 percent of the newly arrived in 2005 or later. See Elizabeth M. Grieco, Yesenia D. Acosta, G. Patricia del la Cruz, Christine Gambino, Thomas Gryn, Luke J. Larsen, Edward N. Trevelyan, and Nathan P. Walters, "The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2010," American Community Survey Reports. ACS-19, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2012; Nathan P. Walters and Edward N. Trevelyan, "The Newly Arrived Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2010," American Community Survey Briefs, ACSBR/10-16, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2011.



Type of Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

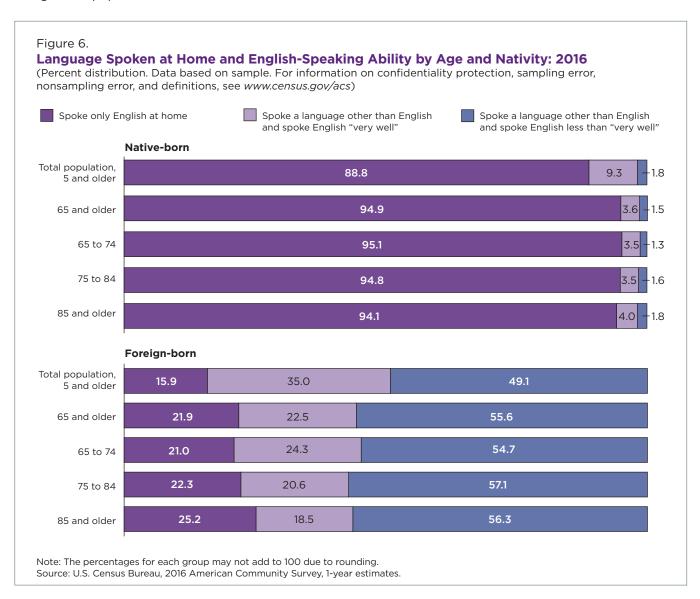
The majority of the older nativeborn population but a smaller proportion of the older foreignborn population spoke only English at home.

Among the native born, 95 percent of the older population and 89 percent of the total population spoke only English at home (Figure 6). However, less than one-quarter of the foreign-born population spoke only English at home—22 percent among those aged 65 and older and 16 percent for the total foreign-born population.

The older foreign-born population that spoke a language other than English at home were less likely to speak English "very well."

Fifty-six percent of the older foreign-born population that spoke a language other than English at home spoke English "less than very well" compared with their native-born counterparts at 2 percent. Also, more of the total foreign-born population (49 percent) that spoke a language other than English at home spoke English "less than very well" compared with the total native-born population (2 percent).

For those who came to the United States after 2010, more of the older population spoke only English at home (15 percent) compared to those younger than the age of 65 (12 percent). However, for those who spoke a language other than English at home, fewer people 65 and older spoke English "very well" (10 percent) relative to those under the age of 65 (33 percent).



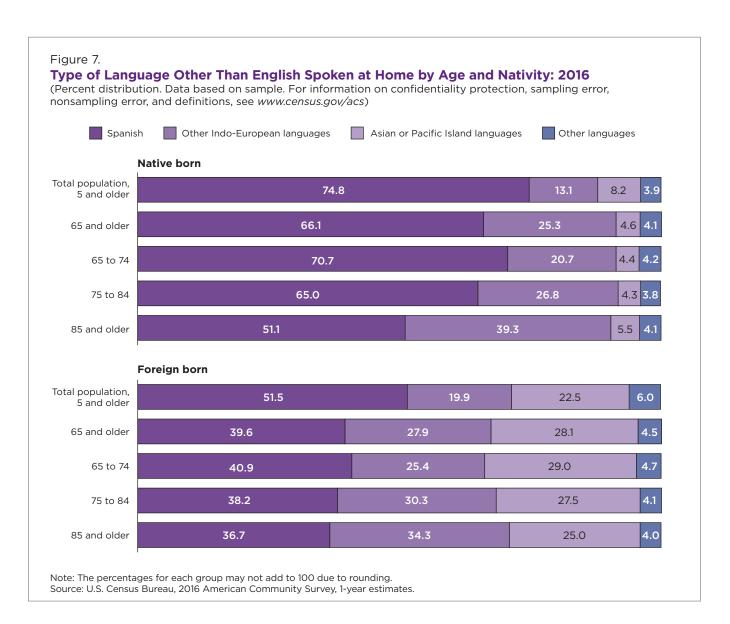
Spanish was the language spoken most often other than English.

According to the 2016 ACS, the language spoken at home most often other than English by both native- and foreign-born individuals, aged 5 and older, was Spanish (Figure 7). Three-quarters of the native-born population and more than half of the foreign-born population who did not speak English at home spoke Spanish. Among the native-born population 65 and older who did not speak English at home, over half spoke

Spanish while about one-quarter spoke other Indo-European languages; less than 10 percent spoke Asian or Pacific Island and Other languages.

The older foreign-born population was over five times more likely than the older native-born population to speak an Asian or Pacific Island language.

A significant proportion of older foreign-born people spoke Spanish (40 percent), but more than one-quarter (28 percent) spoke other Indo-European languages; another 28 percent spoke an Asian or Pacific Island language. Among the older nativeborn population, while the proportion who spoke Spanish was higher (66 percent) than among the older foreign-born population, a similar share (25 percent) spoke other Indo-European languages, and far fewer (5 percent) spoke Asian or Pacific Island languages.



Educational Attainment

The older population was less likely to have a high school diploma than the total population.

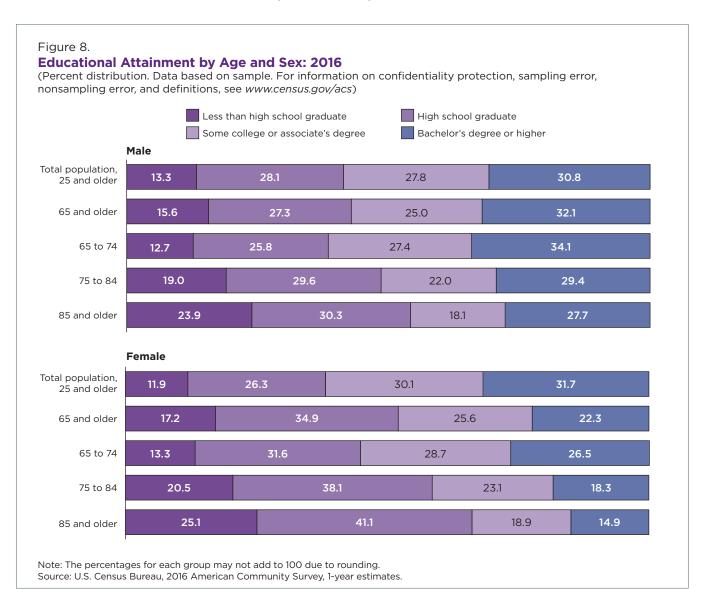
The proportions of older men (16 percent) and women (17 percent) that did not complete high school were significantly higher than men (13 percent) and women (12 percent) aged 25 and older (Figure 8). It was highest for the 85 and older group, in which 24 percent of men and 25 percent of women were not high school graduates.

Among the older population, a higher percentage of men than women had a bachelor's degree.

Around 32 percent of men and 22 percent of women aged 65 and older had at least a bachelor's degree. The difference was most pronounced for those 85 and older. Nearly twice the percentage of men 85 and older had a bachelor's degree or higher (28 percent) relative to women in the same age group (15 percent). Educational attainment between men and women for the total population, however, was close to equal: almost 32 percent of

women and 31 percent of men 25 and older earned at least a bachelor's degree.

Younger persons of Hispanic origin are graduating high school at a much higher rate than their older counterparts—69 percent of Hispanics aged 25 to 64 have at least a high school diploma, compared to 39 percent for Hispanics 85 and older.



Computer Ownership and Internet Access

Around 80 percent of people aged 65 and older lived in a household that had a computer.

One of the social norms changing for the older population is that of computer ownership and Internet access.¹² While people 65 and older were less likely than the total population to live in a household with a computer, 4 out of 5 still did so (Figure 9). Around 93 percent of all people lived in

households with a computer, as compared with 80 percent of people 65 and older. Among the older population, the proportion was greatest for people aged 65 to 74 (87 percent).

Over three-fourths of the population aged 65 and over had access to the Internet.

Internet access shared the same trend as computer ownership. The total population in households had higher instances of Internet access (89 percent) as compared with people 65 and older (76 percent). People aged 65 to 74 had the highest proportion of Internet

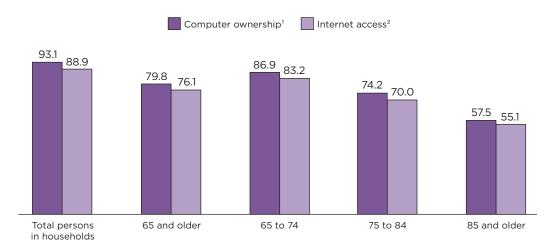
access among the older population (83 percent) and people 85 and older had the lowest (55 percent).

Around 55 percent of the older population living alone had access to the Internet, compared with 84 percent of those living in a family household and 77 percent of those living in a nonfamily household.

Figure 9.

Computer Ownership and Internet Access by Age: 2016

(Percent distribution among persons in households, excluding group quarters. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)



¹ Types of computer ownership include desktop or laptop, smartphone, tablet or other portable wireless computer, and some other type of computer.

¹² U.S. Census Bureau, P152-153, 65+ in the United States: 2010, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 2014.

² Types of Internet access include any combination of a cellular data plan, broadband or high-speed Internet service, satellite Internet service, dial-up Internet service, and any other service that provides access to the Internet.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Homeownership Rate

A higher percentage of older householders than householders in the total population owned their homes.

Figure 10 shows that in all occupied housing units, around 78 percent of householders aged 65 and older owned a home according to the 2016 ACS. This is significantly different from the percentage of householders 15 and older (63 percent).

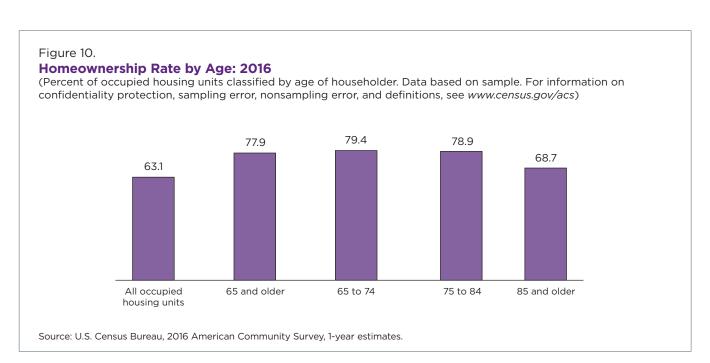
Among the older population, the homeownership rate was lowest for those aged 85 and older.

Around 79 percent of householders aged 65 to 74 and 75 to 84 owned their home, as compared to 69 percent of householders 85 and older. Even though they had the lowest rate of homeownership among the older population, people 85 and older owned their homes at a higher rate than the total population. The high homeownership rate for this

The homeownership rate among race and Hispanic groups 65 and older ranged from 81 percent for Whites to 62 percent for Blacks.

population is consistent with the trend of more people remaining in their homes longer, instead of moving to retirement or assisted-care communities.¹³

¹³ U.S. Census Bureau. P130-140, *65+ in the United States: 2010*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 2014.



Disability

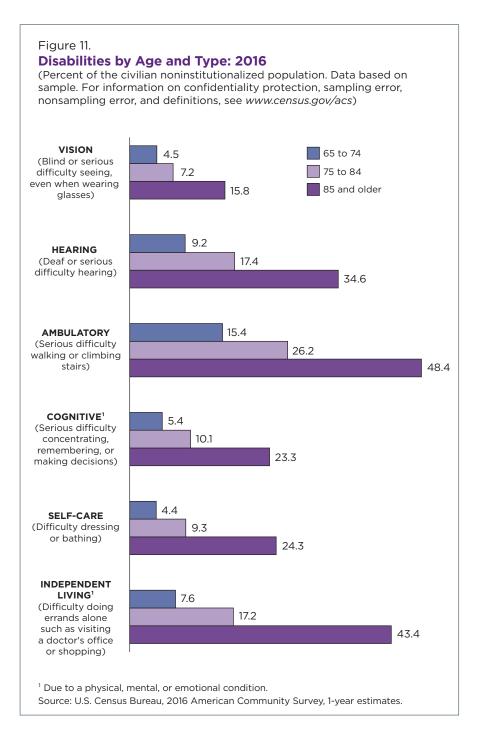
Serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs was the most prevalent disability for all older population age groups.

Over 15 percent of those aged 65 to 74 had ambulatory difficulty, along with over a quarter of those aged 75 to 84 and almost half of those 85 and older (Figure 11).14 For the population aged 65 to 74, difficulty hearing was the second most prevalent disability (9 percent), followed by difficulties with independent living (8 percent). It was the opposite for those 85 and older: difficulty doing errands, visiting a doctor's office, or shopping was the second most common (43 percent) and having difficulty hearing was the third (35 percent). Having a hearing disability or an independent living disability was around 17 percent each for those aged 75 to 84.

About 69 percent of the population 85 and over had at least one type of disability, compared with just 9 percent of the population under the age of 65.

The percentage of the population having each type of disability rose with age.

The percentage of people with an independent living disability had one of the most noticeable increases: the disability rate for those aged 85 and older was almost six times the rate of those aged 65 to 74. The prevalence of a vision disability showed one of the smallest increases (5 percent for those aged 65 to 74 and 16 percent for those 85 and older) and was one of the least prevalent disabilities for each age group.



¹⁴ In an attempt to capture a variety of characteristics that encompass the definition of disability, the ACS identifies serious difficulty with four basic areas of functioning-hearing, vision, cognition, and ambulation. These functional limitations are supplemented by questions about difficulties with selected activities from the Katz Activities of Daily Living (ADL) and Lawton Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) scales, namely difficulty bathing and dressing, and difficulty performing errands such as shopping. Overall, the ACS attempts to capture six aspects of disability, which can be used together to create an overall disability measure, or independently to identify populations with specific disability types. See American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2016 Subject Definition, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2016, accessed March 6, 2018, <www2.census.gov/programs -surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject _definitions/2016_ACSSubjectDefinitions .pdf>.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

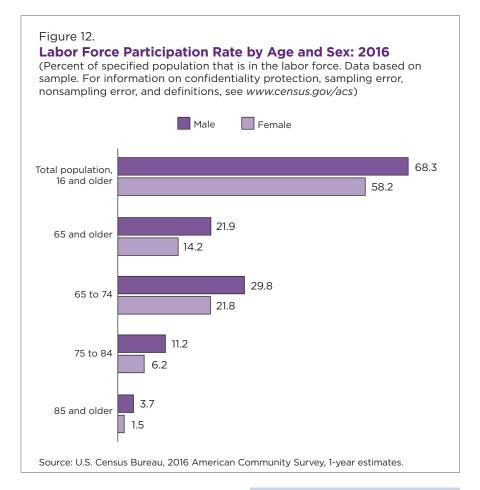
Labor Force Participation and Occupation

Labor force participation was lower for the older population.

For the total population aged 16 and over, 68 percent of males and 58 percent of females participated in the labor force (Figure 12). Comparatively, for the population 65 and older, 22 percent of men and 14 percent of women were in the labor force. While less than the total population, these proportions are consistent with trends showing the number of people 65 and older in the workforce increasing.15 This is particularly visible for the 65 to 74 age group, in which around 30 percent of males and 22 percent of females were in the labor force.

In every age group, a larger proportion of men than women were in the labor force.

While a higher proportion of men were in the labor force for all age groups, the difference was more pronounced for the oldest two age groups. Men were only about a fifth more likely to be in the labor force compared to women for the total population aged 16 and older. That rose to over a third for the 65 to 74 age group. However, for those aged 75 to 84, the percentage of men in the workforce (11 percent) was almost twice the percentage of women (6 percent), and for those 85 and older, the percentage of men was around double (4 percent of men compared to 2 percent of women).



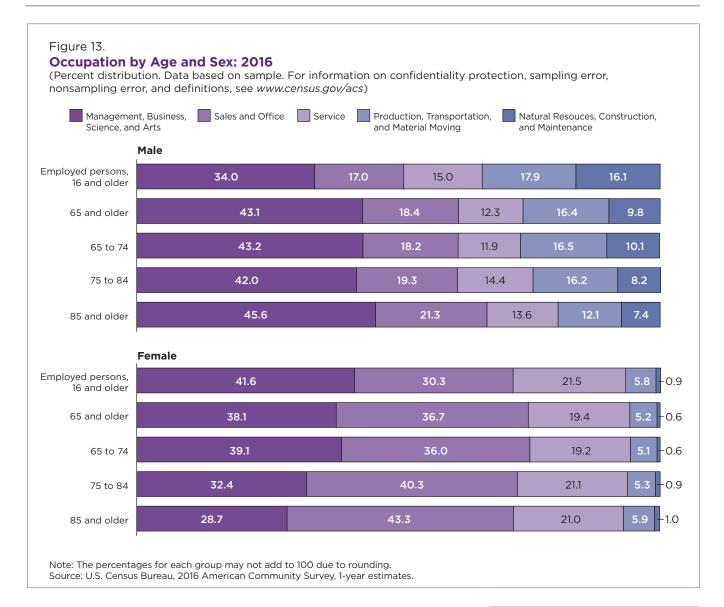
In all age groups, a higher proportion of women than men worked in the service sector and sales and office sector, whereas a higher proportion of men participated in the production, transportation, and material moving sector and natural resources, construction, and maintenance sector.

A consistently higher percentage of women than men worked in the service sector, and women were about twice as likely to be employed in the sales and office sector compared to men (Figure 13). Men, alternatively, were around three times as likely to be in the production, transportation, and material moving sector relative to women for most age groups. The difference is even more noticeable for the natural

Among all race and ethnic groups 16 and older, Hispanics had the highest rate of labor force participation (67 percent). However, for the population 65 and older, Hispanics had the lowest rate of labor force participation (16.6 percent) along with Blacks (16.5 percent). Whites and Asians had the highest participation rates (18 percent each) for this age group.

resources, construction, and maintenance sector: for the total population aged 16 and older, men were almost 18 times more likely than women to work in this sector. This dropped to seven times more likely at the 85 and older age group.

¹⁵ Braedyn Kromer and David Howard, "Labor Force Participation and Work Status of People 65 Years and Older," *American Community Survey Briefs*, ACSBR/11-09, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2013.



The percentage of those in the management, business, science, and arts sector was highest for men and lowest for women in the 85 and older age group.

The proportion of men working in the management, business, science, and arts occupations was higher for the older populations: around 34 percent for males age 16 and older compared to 43 percent for males 65 and older. It reached 46 percent for men 85 and older.

The trend was opposite for women, for whom the general

population 16 and older had the highest participation rate in management, business, science, and arts occupations (42 percent). Employment in this sector was lower for women aged 65 to 74 at 39 percent but dropped even more to 29 percent for women 85 and older.

Women 85 and older were most likely to have a sales and office occupation.

In contrast to the management, business, science, and arts sector, the percentage of women in sales and office occupations was higher Noncitizens 65 and older were most likely to be in service occupations (36 percent), whereas nativeborn citizens of the same age were most likely to be in management, business, science, and arts occupations (42 percent).

in the older age groups. This sector employed more women than the management, business, science, and the arts occupations for those aged 75 to 84 (40 percent) and those 85 and older (43 percent).

Median Earnings and Household Income

Men and women aged 65 and older had higher median earnings than men and women 16 and older.

Figure 14 depicts median earnings by age and sex for full-time, year-round workers. The median earnings of workers 65 and older was \$56,850 for men and \$41,200 for women. Among these older workers, men aged 65 to 74 had the highest median earnings (\$58,930), and women 85 and older had the lowest median earnings (\$31,890).

In each age group, men had higher median earnings than women.

According to the 2016 ACS, men who worked full-time, year-round had higher median earnings than women who worked full-time, year-round in each age group. Men aged 16 and older earned a median of \$50,590 whereas median earnings for women of the same age were \$40,630. The difference was greater among the oldest population. For the 85 and older age group, men had median earnings of \$50,120, and women had median earnings of \$31,890.

The median earnings for those 65 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher was over two and half times the amount earned by those with less than a high school degree in the same age group (\$76,060 compared with \$28,520).

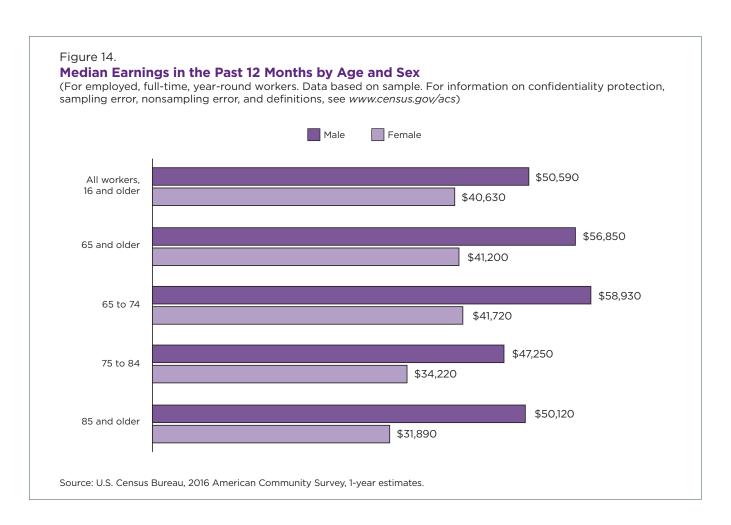
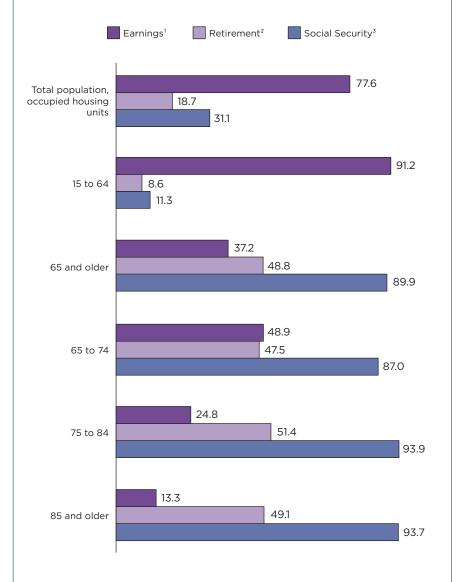


Figure 15.

Household Income Received in the Past 12 Months by Age and Selected Source

(Percent of occupied housing units classified by age of householder. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)



¹ Earnings are defined as the sum of wage or salary income and net income from self-employment. Earnings represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Older men living in family households were more likely to have higher earnings (\$59,360) than men 65 and older living alone (\$50,920), but older women living alone had higher earnings (\$42,200) compared with their counterparts living in family households (\$40,810).

Earnings went from the most common form of income for the population under the age of 65 to the least common for the population 65 and older.

While 91 percent of households with a householder 15 to 64 years old received earnings, only 37 percent of households with a householder 65 or older did so (Figure 15). Of the older age groups, householders aged 65 to 74 were most likely to have earnings (49 percent). The percentage with earnings was lower for householders aged 75 to 84 (25 percent) and householders 85 and older (13 percent).

Social Security was the most common form of income for those aged 65 and older.

While about half of households with a householder 65 or older received retirement income, around 90 percent of these households received social security income. The percentage receiving social security was high for all age groups in the older population—87 percent for the 65 to 74 age group and 94 percent for both the 75 to 84 and 85 and older age groups.

² Retirement income includes (a) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer; labor union; federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (b) income from workers' compensation; disability income from companies or unions; federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (c) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (d) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans. This category does not include social security income.

³ Social security income includes social security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

Poverty Rate

The percentage of people in poverty was lower for the population aged 65 and older than for the total population.

The percentage of the total population in poverty was almost 13 percent for males and 15 percent for females (Figure 16). The poverty rate was significantly lower for males (7 percent) and females (11 percent) in the older population.

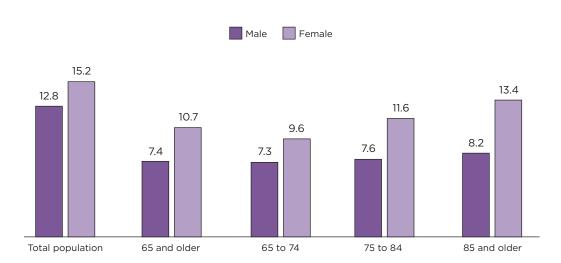
A higher percentage of women than men were in poverty.

Among the older population, the poverty rate for women rose with age, reaching 13 percent for those aged 85 and older—the highest poverty rate for the older population. The poverty rate also increased for men, from around 7 percent for those aged 65 to 74 to over 8 percent for those 85 and older.

Unlike other race and ethnic groups, older Asians were more likely to be in poverty (13 percent) than Asians in the total population (12 percent). The poverty rate for Asians 85 and older was even higher at 18 percent.

Figure 16. Poverty Rate in the Past 12 Months by Age and Sex

(Percent of specified age group in poverty. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)



Note: Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and in some noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under the age of 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters (e.g., nursing homes or correctional facilities), and people living in college dormitories or military barracks. For more information on types of group quarters please see Appendix B at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf>, accessed March 6, 2018.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This report presented a statistical portrait of the population aged 65 and older in the United States by comparing selected demographic, social, housing, and economic characteristics among those aged 65 to 74, 75 to 84, and 85 and older based on the 2016 ACS 1-year data. The following were the significant highlights:

- Those aged 65 to 74 were the largest among the three age groups, numbering 28.7 million or 58 percent of the older population.
- There were more females than males, with sex ratios ranging from 89 for those aged 65 to 74 to 53 for the population 85 and older.
- The older population was largely White, especially so at older ages, with 81 percent of the population 85 and older White, compared with 61 percent White for the overall U.S. population.
- Although most of the older population had been married at some point in their lives, a majority of older females (72 percent) were widowed by the age of 85 and older, while more than half of their male counterparts were still married.
- The likelihood of living in a family household diminished with age from 73 percent among people aged 65 to 74 to 48 percent for those 85 and older; conversely, people living alone almost doubled from 22 percent for the former age group to 39 percent for the latter.

- A minority of older grandparents (27 percent for people aged 65 to 74 and 11 percent for people 85 and older) provided care for their coresident grandchildren, with a higher proportion reported among males compared with females.
- About 9 out of 10 older Whites and Blacks were born in the United States compared with about 4 out of 10 and 1 out of 10 older Hispanics and Asians, respectively, a reflection of the groups' migration experiences.
- Most of the native-born older population (95 percent) spoke only English at home compared with a minority of foreign-born older adults (22 percent).
- For those who spoke a language other than English at home, Spanish was popular among older foreign-born individuals (40 percent); however, more than 25 percent each also spoke Asian or Pacific Island languages and other Indo-European languages—another indicator of recent migration flows, especially from Asia.
- Almost twice as many males (24 percent) and females (25 percent) 85 and older did not complete high school compared with males (13 percent) and females (12 percent) 25 and older.
- Nearly twice as many males (28 percent) 85 and older had a bachelor's degree or higher than females (15 percent) in the same age group; more females (32 percent) than males (31 percent) 25 and older had a bachelor's degree or higher.

- The proportion of the older population who had a computer at home ranged from 58 percent among individuals 85 and older to 87 percent among those 65 to 74 years old, with a similar pattern for Internet access: 55 percent for the former and 83 percent for the latter.
- The homeownership rate (the percentage of all occupied housing units that are owneroccupied) was highest among people aged 65 to 74 (79 percent); it was also higher for the other older age groups compared with the rate for all ages (63 percent).
- The proportion of the older population with some disability increased with age, with the highest percentage having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs among people 85 and older (48 percent).
- Labor force participation decreased with age, but more males than females remained in the labor force.
- Older men (43 percent) had a greater share of employment in management, business, science, and arts occupations, consistent with their educational attainment, than older women (38 percent).
- Older men (\$58,930) and women (\$41,720) aged 65 to 74 had higher median earnings in the past 12 months compared with male (\$50,590) and female (\$40,630) workers 16 and older and their counterparts among the other age groups.

- The most common type of household income received in the past 12 months among the population 65 and older was social security (90 percent), received most by those 85 and older (94 percent).
- Women 85 and older had the highest poverty rate (13 percent) among the older population, higher than their male counterparts (8 percent), and rivaling men (13 percent) and women (15 percent) in the general population.

The ACS is the only source of small-area estimates on social and demographic characteristics for the nation. Information from this report will provide communities, including retailers, homebuilders, and town and city planners, the current information they need for planning investments and services for the older population.

Source and Accuracy

The data presented in this report are based on the ACS sample interviewed from January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2016. The estimates based on this sample describe the actual average values of person, household, and housing unit characteristics over this period of collection. Sampling error is the uncertainty between an estimate based on a sample and the corresponding value that would be obtained if the estimate were based on the entire population (as from a census). Measures of sampling error are provided in the form of margins of error for all estimates included in this report. All comparative statements in this report have undergone statistical testing and comparisons are significant at the 90 percent

confidence level. In addition to sampling error, nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the operations used to collect and process survey data such as editing, reviewing, or keying data from questionnaires. For more information on sampling and estimation methods, confidentiality protection, and sampling and nonsampling errors, please see the 2016 ACS Accuracy of the Data document located at <www.census.gov/programs -surveys/acs/technical -documentation/code-lists.html>.

What Is the American Community Survey?

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, social, economic, and housing data for the nation, states, congressional districts, counties, places, and other localities every year. It has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses across the United States and Puerto Rico and includes both housing units and group quarters (e.g., nursing facilities and prisons). The ACS is conducted in every county throughout the nation, and every municipio in Puerto Rico, where it is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey. Beginning in 2006, ACS data have been released annually for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 and greater. For information on the ACS sample design and other topics, visit <www.census.gov /acs>.

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Appendix Table 1.

Margin of Error for the Population 65 Years and Older by Age and Sex: 2016¹

(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)

| Λ σ.ο. | Total por | oulation | Ma | le | Fem | iale |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| Age | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 65 years and older | 22,000 | Z | 12,500 | Z | 14,000 | Z |
| 65 to 74 years | 19,500 | Z | 12,500 | Z | 12,000 | Z |
| 75 to 84 years | 39,000 | 0.1 | 20,000 | 0.1 | 31,000 | 0.1 |
| 85 years and older | 36,000 | 0.1 | 16,500 | 0.1 | 29,000 | 0.1 |

Z Rounds to zero.

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Appendix Table 2.

Margin of Error for the Population 65 Years and Older by Age and Race and Hispanic Origin: 2016¹

(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)

| | Tota | ıl | | | | | Age |) | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|------|--------|------|----------|-------|--------|--------------|--------|------|----------|-------|
| Race or Hispanic Origin | popula | tion | Under | 65 | 65 and 0 | older | 65 to | 74 | 75 to | 84 | 85 and 0 | older |
| race of maparite origin | Num- | Per- | Num- | Per- | Num- | Per- | Num- | Per- | Num- | Per- | Num- | Per- |
| | ber | cent | ber | cent | ber | cent | ber | cent | ber | cent | ber | cent |
| Total | F | Z | 22,000 | Z | 22,000 | Z | 19,500 | Z | 39,000 | Z | 36,000 | Z |
| Hispanic or Latino | 9,800 | Ζ | 14,500 | Z | 11,000 | Ζ | 11,000 | Z | 12,000 | 0.1 | 10,000 | 0.2 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 9,800 | Z | 20,000 | Z | 16,500 | Z | 16,000 | Z | 37,000 | Z | 34,500 | Z |
| White alone | 21,000 | Z | 20,000 | Z | 4,700 | Z | 4,800 | 0.1 | 32,000 | 0.1 | 31,500 | 0.2 |
| Black or African American | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| alone | 59,500 | Z | 12,000 | Z | 12,000 | Z | 12,000 | Z | 11,500 | 0.1 | 8,800 | 0.1 |
| American Indian and Alaska | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Native alone | 18,500 | Z | 17,500 | 0.3 | 6,000 | Z | 5,300 | Z | 2,900 | Z | 1,700 | Z |
| Asian alone | 41,500 | Z | 41,000 | 0.1 | 9,900 | Z | 8,000 | Z | 7,900 | 0.1 | 6,700 | 0.1 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pacific Islander alone | 10,000 | Z | 9,600 | 0.6 | 3,100 | Z | 2,300 | Z | 1,700 | Z | 1,200 | Z |
| Some Other Race alone | 24,000 | Z | 24,000 | 0.6 | 4,000 | Z | 3,200 | Z | 2,000 | Z | 1,200 | Z |
| Two or More Races | 68,500 | Z | 66,500 | 0.2 | 12,500 | Z | 10,000 | Z | 5,700 | Z | 3,300 | 0.1 |

F Fewer than 15.

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Appendix Table 3.

Demographic Characteristics by Age: 2016

(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)

| Characteristic | Total | | | Age | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|--------------|
| Characteristic | population | Under 65 | 65 and older | 65 to 74 | 75 to 84 | 85 and older |
| Sex Ratio | | | | | | |
| Institutionalized | 223.6 | 622.9 | 54.2 | 116.2 | 58.8 | 32.0 |
| Noninstitutionalized | 96.0 | 99.1 | 80.1 | 87.5 | 77.0 | 55.6 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

¹ Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. When added to and subtracted from the estimate, the margin of error forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Z Rounds to zero.

¹Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. When added to and subtracted from the estimate, the margin of error forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Appendix Table 4.

Social Characteristics by Age: 2016

(In percent. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)

| Characteristic | Total | | | Age | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Characteristic | population | Under 65 | 65 and older | 65 to 74 | 75 to 84 | 85 and older |
| Language Spoken at Home and English | | | | | | |
| Speaking Ability Year of entry before 1990 | | | | | | |
| Spoke only English at home | 22.7 | 21.1 | 25.6 | 24.4 | 26.3 | 29.0 |
| Spoke a language other than English | 22.7 | 21.1 | 25.0 | 24.4 | 20.3 | 29.0 |
| and— | | | | | | |
| Spoke English very well | 34.7 | 38.9 | 26.8 | 29.1 | 24.9 | 21.3 |
| Spoke English less than very well | 42.6 | 40.0 | 47.6 | 46.5 | 48.7 | 49.7 |
| Year of entry between 1990 and 1999 | | | | | | |
| Spoke only English at home | 13.7 | 13.9 | 12.2 | 13.1 | 11.2 | 9.2 |
| Spoke a language other than English | | | | | | |
| and— | 7.07 | 70.5 | 47.0 | 450 | | 7.0 |
| Spoke English less than your wall | 36.3 50.0 | 38.5 47.6 | 13.0 74.8 | 15.9 | 8.9 | 7.6 |
| Spoke English less than very well Year of entry between 2000 and 2009 | 50.0 | 47.0 | /4.8 | 71.0 | 79.9 | 83.1 |
| Spoke only English at home | 12.2 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 12.0 | 9.8 | 13.9 |
| Spoke a language other than English | 12.2 | 12.2 | | 12.0 | 5.0 | 15.5 |
| and— | | | | | | |
| Spoke English very well | 36.3 | 37.6 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 9.4 | 10.0 |
| Spoke English less than very well | 51.5 | 50.2 | 77.2 | 75.6 | 80.8 | 76.0 |
| Year of entry 2010 or later | | | | | | |
| Spoke only English at home | 12.3 | 12.1 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 12.6 |
| Spoke a language other than English | | | | | | |
| and— | 71.0 | 77.0 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 0.0 | |
| Spoke English very well | 31.9 | 33.2 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 8.9 | 7.7 |
| Spoke English less than very well | 55.8 | 54.7 | 75.3 | 74.3 | 76.6 | 79.7 |
| High School Graduate or More | | | | | | |
| Total | 87.5 | 88.6 | 83.5 | 87.0 | 80.2 | 75.3 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 67.1 | 69.3 | 51.5 | 56.5 | 45.4 | 39.2 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 91.0 | 92.5 | 86.3 | 89.8 | 83.1 | 77.9 |
| White alone | 92.5 | 93.8 | 88.7 | 92.0 | 85.9 | 80.7 |
| Black or African American alone | 85.4 | 87.9 | 73.6 | 79.7 | 65.9 | 57.0 |
| All other races | 86.6 88.0 | 89.4 89.5 | 72.9 78.9 | 76.5 83.7 | 69.7 72.3 | 60.8 64.5 |
| All other races | 86.0 | 69.5 | 76.9 | 65.7 | 72.3 | 04.5 |
| Internet Access | | | | | | |
| Living alone | 70.2 | 79.6 | 55.0 | 66.1 | 50.5 | 34.1 |
| Living in a family household | 91.2 | 92.2 | 84.1 | 88.3 | 78.4 | 71.8 |
| Living in a nonfamily household | 89.7 | 90.8 | 77.3 | 80.9 | 71.2 | 64.8 |
| Homeownership Rate | | | | | | |
| Total | 63.1 | 58.2 | 77.9 | 79.4 | 78.9 | 68.7 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 45.5 | 42.8 | 63.6 | 63.3 | 64.4 | 63.0 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 65.7 | 60.9 | 78.9 | 80.6 | 79.9 | 69.0 |
| White alone | 71.2 | 67.0 | 81.4 | 83.7 | 82.3 | 69.8 |
| Black or African American alone | 41.0 | 35.8 | 62.4 | 60.9 | 65.1 | 64.9 |
| Asian alone | 58.2 | 56.2 | 69.0 | 74.3 | 63.8 | 52.6 |
| All other races | 49.5 | 45.6 | 70.1 | 69.4 | 72.1 | 68.7 |
| Disability | | | | | | |
| At least one disability | 12.8 | 8.8 | 35.2 | 25.3 | 41.5 | 68.9 |
| No disability | 87.2 | 91.2 | 64.8 | 74.7 | 58.5 | 31.1 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Appendix Table 5.

Economic Characteristics by Age: 2016

(In percent. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)

| | Tabal | | | Age | | |
|---|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Characteristic | Total population | Under 65 | 65 and older | 65 to 74 | 75 to 84 | 85 and older |
| Labor Force Participation Rate | | | | | | - |
| Total | 63.1 | 73.9 | 17.6 | 25.5 | 8.3 | 2.2 |
| Hispanic or Latino | | 72.7 | 16.6 | 24.0 | 6.3 | 2.1 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | | 74.2 | 17.7 | 25.7 | 8.5 | 2.3 |
| White alone | | 75.5 | 17.8 | 26.0 | 8.7 | 2.3 |
| Black or African American alone | 1 | 69.8 | 16.5 | 22.9 | 7.3 | 1.9 |
| Asian alone | 1 1 | 72.5 68.7 | 18.1 18.1 | 26.1 24.4 | 6.9 7.9 | 1.9 3.3 |
| Percent Employed in Occupation | | | | | | |
| Native-born citizen | | | | | | |
| Management, business, science, and arts | 38.8 | 38.6 | 41.9 | 42.6 | 37.9 | 38.9 |
| Sales and office | 1 | 24.6 | 27.9 | 27.6 | 29.1 | 31.6 |
| Service | | 17.0 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 16.5 | 15.6 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | | 11.6 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 9.7 |
| Natural resource, construction, and maintenance Naturalized citizen | 8.0 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.3 |
| Management, business, science, and arts | | 39.5 | 38.9 | 38.5 | 42.0 | 39.5 |
| Sales and office | | 19.9 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 22.0 | 21.9 |
| Service | 1 | 20.0 | 22.8 | 23.1 | 20.6 | 23.6 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | 1 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 11.3 | 6.9 |
| Natural resource, construction, and maintenance Noncitizen | | 7.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 8.2 |
| Management, business, science, and arts | | 24.1 | 18.8 | 18.2 | 24.2 | 19.1 |
| Sales and office | 1 | 13.3 | 15.3 | 14.7 | 18.3 | 30.6 |
| Service | 1 | 27.7 | 36.0 | 36.5 | 32.1 | 34.6 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving Natural resource, construction, and maintenance | 1 | 16.4 18.6 | 18.0 11.9 | 18.5 12.2 | 14.7 10.7 | 9.5 6.3 |
| Median Earnings (full-time, year-round workers) | | | | | | |
| Male | 450.000 | # 50.510 | 450.700 | 460 470 | # 40.000 | <i>*</i> 4 4 4 7 0 |
| Living with others in a household | | \$50,510 | \$59,360 | \$60,470 | \$49,660 | \$44,130 |
| Living alone in a household | | \$51,300 | \$50,920 | \$51,460 | \$42,070 | \$52,310 |
| Living in group quarters Female | \$21,600 | \$21,560 | \$29,020 | \$29,880 | \$27,020 | \$35,420 |
| Living with others in a household | \$40,130 | \$40,120 | \$40,810 | \$41,180 | \$35,370 | \$31,390 |
| Living alone in a household | 1 ' ' | \$46,910 | \$42,200 | \$44,220 | \$32,610 | \$32,360 |
| Living in group quarters | | \$19,250 | \$21,650 | \$21,830 | \$21,020 | \$7,000 |
| Less than high school graduate | \$27,280 | \$27,260 | \$28,520 | \$29,020 | \$27,020 | \$26.650 |
| High school graduate | 1 ' ' | \$34,810 | \$36,470 | \$36,910 | \$31,750 | \$32,040 |
| Some college or associate's degree | | \$41,050 | \$46,420 | \$46,960 | \$39,570 | \$40,970 |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | \$67,560 | \$67,300 | \$76,060 | \$76,580 | \$67,020 | \$66,340 |
| Poverty Rate | 440 | 140 | | 0.5 | 0.0 | 44.5 |
| Total | 14.0 21.0 | 14.9 21.2 | 9.2 18.1 | 8.5 17.2 | 9.9 19.3 | 11.5 20.5 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 1 | 13.4 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 10.9 |
| White alone | | 10.7 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 7.8 | 9.7 |
| Black or African American alone | | 24.8 | 16.3 | 15.6 | 16.9 | 18.7 |
| Asian alone | 1 | 11.6 | 12.9 | 11.0 | 15.0 | 18.1 |
| All other races | 19.2 | 19.6 | 14.7 | 13.7 | 15.6 | 18.7 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Poverty: 2016 and 2017

American Community Survey Briefs

By Alemayehu Bishaw and Craig Benson Issued September 2018 ACSBR/17-02

INTRODUCTION

Planners, policymakers, and community stakeholders use poverty estimates as key indicators to evaluate trends and current economic conditions within communities and to make comparisons across demographic groups. Federal and state governments often use these estimates to allocate funds to local communities. Government agencies and local organizations regularly use these estimates to identify the number of individuals and families eligible for various programs.

This brief uses the 2016 and 2017 American Community Surveys (ACS) 1-year estimates to analyze poverty rates for 2017 as well as the changes in poverty from 2016 for the nation, states and the District of Columbia, and the most populous metropolitan areas. The brief also discusses the distribution of people by income-to-poverty ratio.

HIGHLIGHTS

In 2017, 13.4 percent of the U.S. population had income below the poverty level, a decline from 14.0 percent in 2016. This is the fourth consecutive annual decline in the ACS national poverty rate.²

- The poverty rate declined in 20 states and the District of Columbia between 2016 and 2017. In ten of those states, poverty declined for a third consecutive year. Five states had declining rates of poverty for a fourth year in a row. The poverty rate increased in two states, Delaware and West Virginia.
- In 13 of the 25 most populous metropolitan areas, the poverty rate declined between 2016 and 2017.
 The poverty rate declined for the third consecutive year in 8 of these 13 metropolitan areas.
- The percentage of the U.S. population with income less than 50 percent of their poverty threshold declined to 6.0 percent in 2017, from 6.2 percent in 2016.
- In 2017, the proportion of people with income less than 50 percent of their poverty threshold declined in 14 states and in the District of Columbia and in 6 of the 25 most populous metropolitan areas. The proportion of people with an income-to-poverty ratio less than 50 percent increased in four states and 1 of the 25 most populous metropolitan areas.
- The percentage of people in the United States with income less than 125 percent of their poverty threshold declined to 17.9 percent in 2017, from 18.6 percent in 2016.
- The proportion of people with income less than 125 percent of their poverty threshold declined in 21 states and in 11 of the 25 most populous metropolitan areas in 2017. The proportion of people with an income-to-poverty ratio less than 125 percent increased in Delaware.
- ¹ Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas (metro and micro areas) are geographic entities delineated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for use by federal statistical agencies in collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal statistics. The term "Core Based Statistical Area" (CBSA) is a collective term for both metro and micro areas. A metro area contains a core urban area with a population of 50,000 or more individuals, and a micro area contains an urban core of at least 10,000 (but less than 50,000) individuals. For more information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/omb-standards.html>.
- ² Following the standard specified by OMB in Statistical Policy Directive 14, data from the Current Population Survey Annual Social Economic Supplement are used to estimate the official national poverty rate, which can be found in the report *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2017*, available at <www.census.gov/library/publications/2018/demo/p60-263.html>.



The analysis in this report is based predominantly on the 2016 and 2017 ACS 1-year estimates. The ACS is conducted every month, with income data collected for the 12 months preceding the interview. Since the survey is continuous, adjacent ACS years have income reference months in common. Therefore, comparing the 2016 ACS with the 2017 ACS is not an exact comparison of economic conditions in 2016 with those in 2017, and comparisons should be interpreted with caution.3 For more information on the ACS sample design and other topics, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

How Poverty Is Measured

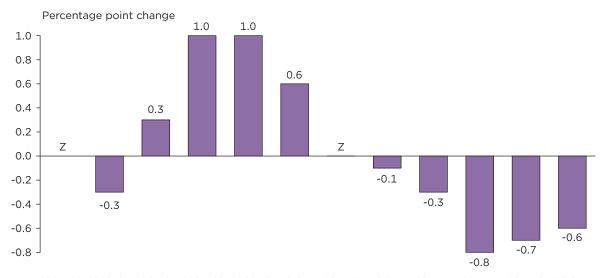
Poverty status is determined by comparing annual income to a set of dollar values (called poverty thresholds) that vary by family size, number of children, and the age of the householder. If a family's before-tax money income is less than the dollar value of their threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty. For people not living in families, poverty status is determined by comparing the individual's income to his or her poverty threshold.

The poverty thresholds are updated annually to account for changes in the cost of living using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). They do not vary geographically.

The ACS is a continuous survey and people respond throughout the year. Since income is reported for the previous 12 months, the appropriate poverty threshold for each family is determined by multiplying the base-year poverty threshold from 1982 by the average of monthly CPI values for the 12 months preceding the survey month.

For more information, see Subject Definitions at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

Figure 1. **Year-to-Year Percentage Point Change in Poverty Rate: 2005 to 2017**(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html)



2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16 2016-17

Z represents or rounds to zero.

Note: Starting in 2006, the ACS included group quarters population. Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under the age of 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters (e.g., nursing homes or correctional facilities), and people living in college dormitories or military barracks. All the changes are statistically significant except the changes for 2005–2006, 2011–2012, and 2012–2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 to 2017 American Community Surveys.

³ For a discussion of this and related issues see Howard Hogan, "Measuring Population Change Using the American Community Survey," *Applied Demography in the 21st Century*, eds. Steven H. Murdock and David A. Swanson, Springer Netherlands, 2009.

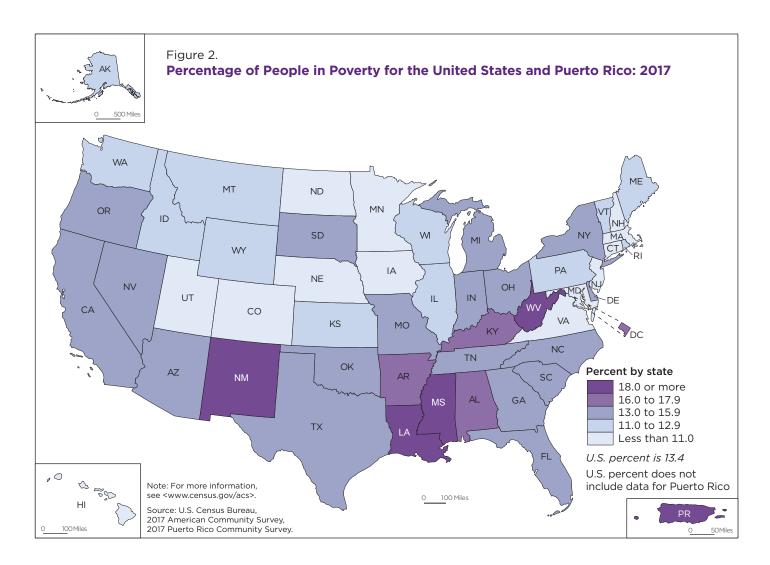
POVERTY

In 2017, 13.4 percent of the total U.S. population had income below their respective poverty thresholds, a significant decline from the 2016 estimate of 14.0 percent. This is the fourth consecutive year that the percentage of the U.S. population in poverty, as measured by the ACS, has declined (from 15.8 percent in 2013) and is the first instance of four consecutive years of decline since the inception of the ACS in 2005 (Figure 1 and Appendix Table 1).4

Focusing on the states, New Hampshire had the lowest poverty rate at 7.7 percent. Mississippi had among the highest at 19.8 percent (Table 1).⁵ Figure 2 displays the percentage of people in poverty for all states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Poverty rates of 18.0 percent or higher are seen in Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and West Virginia. In 2017, 13 states had poverty rates of below 11 percent.⁶

Figure 3 shows changes in the percentage of people in poverty from 2016 to 2017 for all states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The figure shows that 20 states and the District of Columbia, distributed throughout the country, experienced decreases in poverty rates in 2017. For 28 states, the percentage of people in poverty across years was not statistically different. In Delaware and West Virginia, the 2017 poverty rate increased to 13.6 percent and 19.1 percent—from 11.7 and 17.9 percent, respectively (Table 1).

According to the 2016 and 2017 Puerto Rico Community Surveys, the poverty rate for Puerto Rico



⁴ All year-to-year changes from 2005 to 2017, except the changes between 2005–2006, 2011–2012, and 2012–2013, were statistically significant.

⁵ The poverty rate for Mississippi (19.8 percent) was not statistically different from the poverty rate for New Mexico (19.7 percent), Louisiana (19.7 percent), or West Virginia (19.1 percent).

⁶ The poverty rates for North Dakota, lowa, and Nebraska were not statistically different from 11.0 percent.

Table 1. Number and Percentage of People in Poverty in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2016 and 2017

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs /technical-documentation/code-lists.html)

| Area Number Number Per Margin of Per Margin of Number Per Margin of Per Margi | / technical-documentation | | w poverty | in 2016 | õ | Bel | ow poverty | in 2017 | | Change in | poverty (2 | 017 les: | s 2016) |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| Number Perior Perior Number Perior Number Perior Number Perior Number Perior | Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | | Number ¹ | | | _ | Number ¹ | | | ' 5 ' | Number ¹ | | | |
| Alaska. 71,566 6,534 9.9 0.9 80,012 7,303 11.1 1.0 8,446 9,799 1.2 1.3 Arizona 1,107,464 27,786 16.4 0.4 1,018,935 28,419 14.9 0.4 -20,460 24,578 -0.8 Arizona 5,255,24 66,541 14.3 0.2 5,160,208 71,947 13.3 0.2 -36,531 69,002 -1.0 0.3 Colorado 598,736 17,942 11.0 0.3 564,312 17,223 10.3 0.3 -34,424 24,871 -0.7 0.4 Connecticut 339,128 14,645 9.8 0.4 334,128 18,741 9.6 0.5 -50,00 23,784 -0.2 0.6 Delaware 108,211 8,223 11.7 0.9 126,986 9,341 13.6 1.0 118,775 12,445 1.9 1.3 District of Columbia 120,308 9,084 18.6 1.4 109,920 7,155 16.6 1.1 -10,388 11,551 -2.0 1.8 Florida 2,973,512 48,474 14.7 0.2 2,889,506 57,828 14.0 0.3 -84,006 75,457 -0.7 0.4 Georgia 1,603,013 34,382 16.0 0.3 1,517,00 49,244 14.0 0.5 -86,531 16,009 1-1.1 0.6 Hawaii 129,569 10,361 9.3 0.7 132,549 8,537 9.5 0.6 2,880 11,3425 0.2 0.9 Hahawaii 129,569 10,361 9.3 0.7 132,549 8,537 9.5 0.6 2,880 11,3425 0.2 0.9 Hahawaii 129,559 10,361 9.3 0.7 132,549 8,537 9.5 0.6 2,880 11,3425 0.2 0.9 Hahawaii 1,525,500 35,297 13.0 0.3 1,517,00 4,224 12.8 0.7 -21,156 2,0098 -1.6 1.2 Hilmois 1,621,508 35,297 13.0 0.3 1,516,975 35,647 12.6 0.3 -51,755 50,166 -0.4 0.4 Hawaii 1,525,500 35,297 13.0 0.3 1,569,753 35,647 12.6 0.3 -51,755 50,166 -0.4 0.4 Hodiana 900,077 22,90 14.1 0.4 87,1247 27,337 13.5 0.4 -2,942,41 17,077 -1.1 0.6 Howa 356,378 12,582 11.8 0.4 326,636 11,546 10.7 0.4 -29,742 11,7077 -1.1 0.6 Horwa 1,563,749 10,83 12.1 0.5 336,487 14,398 11.9 0.5 -6,97 20,538 0.0 0.6 0.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 | United States | 44,268,996 | 246,910 | 14.0 | 0.1 | 42,583,651 | 241,032 | 13.4 | 0.1 | *-1,685,345 | 345,052 | *-0.6 | 0.1 |
| Georgia | Alaska | 71,566 1,107,464 499,225 5,525,524 598,736 339,128 108,211 120,308 | 6,534 27,786 17,721 66,544 17,942 14,645 8,223 9,084 | 9.9 16.4 17.2 14.3 11.0 9.8 11.7 18.6 | 0.9 0.4 0.6 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.9 1.4 | 80,012 1,018,935 478,365 5,160,208 564,312 334,128 126,986 109,920 | 7,303 28,419 17,030 71,947 17,223 18,741 9,341 7,135 | 11.1 14.9 16.4 13.3 10.3 9.6 13.6 16.6 | 1.0 0.4 0.6 0.2 0.3 0.5 1.0 | 8,446 *-88,529 -20,860 *-365,316 *-34,424 -5,000 *18,775 -10,388 | 9,799 39,745 24,578 98,002 24,871 23,784 12,445 11,551 | 1.2 *-1.5 -0.8 *-1.0 *-0.7 -0.2 *1.9 *-2.0 | 1.3 0.6 0.8 0.3 0.4 0.6 1.3 1.8 |
| Massachusetts 686,597 20,435 10.4 0.3 692,201 22,499 10.5 0.3 5,604 30,394 0.1 0.4 Michigan 1,451,936 23,392 15.0 0.2 1,377,766 28,586 14.2 0.3 "-74,170 36,937 "0.8 0.4 Misnosota 533,276 15,913 9.9 0.3 517,476 15,252 9.5 0.3 -15,800 22,042 -0.4 0.4 Missouri 826,954 22,2623 14.0 0.4 795,732 21,880 13.4 0.4 -31,222 31,473 "0.6 0.6 Montana 135,638 7,800 13.3 0.8 127,777 8,406 12.5 0.8 -7,861 11,467 -0.8 1.1 Nebraska 211,455 10,293 11.4 0.6 200,909 11,487 10.8 0.6 -10,544 15,424 -0.6 0.8 New Larsey 915,913 28,791 10.4 | Georgia Hawaii. Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana | 1,603,013 129,569 237,445 1,621,508 906,077 356,378 342,544 794,060 918,187 | 34,382 10,361 15,728 35,297 22,930 12,582 14,393 24,195 25,851 | 16.0 9.3 14.4 13.0 14.1 11.8 12.1 18.5 20.2 | 0.3 0.7 1.0 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.6 | 1,517,702 132,549 216,309 1,569,753 871,247 326,636 336,487 744,239 899,039 | 49,244 8,537 12,513 35,647 27,337 11,546 14,398 20,861 27,219 | 14.9 9.5 12.8 12.6 13.5 10.7 11.9 17.2 | 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.5 | *-85,311 2,980 *-21,136 *-51,755 -34,830 *-29,742 -6,057 *-49,821 -19,148 | 60,059 13,425 20,098 50,166 35,680 17,077 20,358 31,947 37,539 | *-1.1 0.2 *-1.6 *-0.4 *-0.6 *-1.1 -0.2 *-1.3 -0.5 | 0.6 0.9 1.2 0.4 0.6 0.6 0.7 0.8 |
| New Mexico. 404,463 15,353 19.8 0.8 401,755 16,280 19.7 0.8 -2,708 22,378 -0.1 1.1 New York. 2,832,824 38,578 14.7 0.2 2,722,257 47,366 14.1 0.2 *-110,567 61,088 *-0.6 0.3 North Carolina 1,521,880 32,197 15.4 0.3 1,471,339 35,219 14.7 0.4 *-50,541 47,718 *-0.7 0.5 North Dakota 78,464 6,184 10.7 0.8 75,279 5,405 10.3 0.7 -3,185 8,213 -0.4 1.1 Ohio 1,645,382 32,693 14.6 0.3 1,582,931 31,003 14.0 0.3 *-62,451 45,056 *-0.6 0.4 Oklahoma 620,377 15,205 16.3 0.4 603,864 16,323 15.8 0.4 -16,513 22,308 -0.5 0.6 Oregon 536,146 18,071 13 | Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada | 686,597 1,451,936 533,276 602,768 826,954 135,638 211,453 399,420 | 20,435 23,392 15,913 21,320 22,623 7,800 10,293 18,626 | 10.4 15.0 9.9 20.8 14.0 13.3 11.4 13.8 | 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.7 0.4 0.8 0.6 0.6 | 692,201 1,377,766 517,476 571,219 795,732 127,777 200,909 384,120 | 22,499 28,586 15,252 15,607 21,880 8,406 11,487 18,511 | 10.5 14.2 9.5 19.8 13.4 12.5 10.8 13.0 | 0.3 0.3 0.5 0.4 0.8 0.6 0.6 | 5,604 *-74,170 -15,800 *-31,549 -31,222 -7,861 -10,544 -15,300 | 30,394 36,937 22,042 26,422 31,473 11,467 15,424 26,260 | 0.1 *-0.8 -0.4 *-1.0 *-0.6 -0.8 -0.6 | 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.9 0.6 1.1 0.8 0.8 |
| South Dakota 110,962 6,706 13.3 0.8 109,099 6,423 13.0 0.8 -1,863 9,286 -0.3 1.1 Tennessee 1,023,177 25,829 15.8 0.4 980,284 25,177 15.0 0.4 *-42,893 36,070 *-0.8 0.6 Texas 4,261,337 60,018 15.6 0.2 4,076,905 62,508 14.7 0.2 *-184,432 86,657 *-0.9 0.3 Utah 306,902 15,189 10.2 0.5 296,557 16,717 9.7 0.5 -10,345 22,587 -0.5 0.7 Vermont 71,329 5,685 11.9 0.9 67,841 5,946 11.3 1.0 -3,488 8,226 -0.6 1.3 Virginia 896,440 28,235 11.0 0.3 874,483 27,673 10.6 0.3 -21,957 39,535 -0.4 0.4 Washington 805,691 22,400 11.3 0 | New Mexico. New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon. Pennsylvania | 404,463 2,832,824 1,521,880 78,464 1,645,382 620,377 536,146 1,592,045 | 15,353 38,578 32,197 6,184 32,693 15,205 18,071 30,765 | 19.8 14.7 15.4 10.7 14.6 16.3 13.3 12.9 | 0.8 0.2 0.3 0.8 0.3 0.4 0.4 | 401,755 2,722,257 1,471,339 75,279 1,582,931 603,864 537,974 1,548,720 | 16,280 47,366 35,219 5,405 31,003 16,323 19,115 31,552 | 19.7 14.1 14.7 10.3 14.0 15.8 13.2 12.5 | 0.8 0.2 0.4 0.7 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.3 | -2,708 *-110,567 *-50,541 -3,185 *-62,451 -16,513 1,828 -43,325 | 22,378 61,088 47,718 8,213 45,056 22,308 26,305 44,068 | -0.1 *-0.6 *-0.7 -0.4 *-0.6 -0.5 -0.1 *-0.4 | 1.1 0.3 0.5 1.1 0.4 0.6 0.6 0.4 |
| Puerto Rico | South Dakota Tennessee Texas. Utah Vermont. Virginia. Washington. West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming. | 110,962 1,023,177 4,261,337 306,902 71,329 896,440 805,691 319,063 661,565 64,663 | 6,706 25,829 60,018 15,189 5,685 28,235 22,400 13,661 19,715 5,547 | 13.3 15.8 15.6 10.2 11.9 11.0 11.3 17.9 11.8 | 0.8 0.4 0.2 0.5 0.9 0.3 0.8 0.4 1.0 | 109,099 980,284 4,076,905 296,557 67,841 874,483 802,159 336,301 639,564 64,054 | 6,423 25,177 62,508 16,717 5,946 27,673 24,114 14,216 18,029 6,154 | 13.0 15.0 14.7 9.7 11.3 10.6 11.0 19.1 11.3 | 0.8 0.4 0.2 0.5 1.0 0.3 0.3 0.8 0.3 1.1 | -1,863 *-42,893 *-184,432 -10,345 -3,488 -21,957 -3,532 17,238 -22,001 -609 | 9,286 36,070 86,657 22,587 8,226 39,535 32,913 19,716 26,716 8,285 | -0.3 *-0.8 *-0.9 -0.5 -0.6 -0.4 -0.3 *1.2 -0.5 Z | 1.1 0.6 0.3 0.7 1.3 0.4 0.4 1.1 |

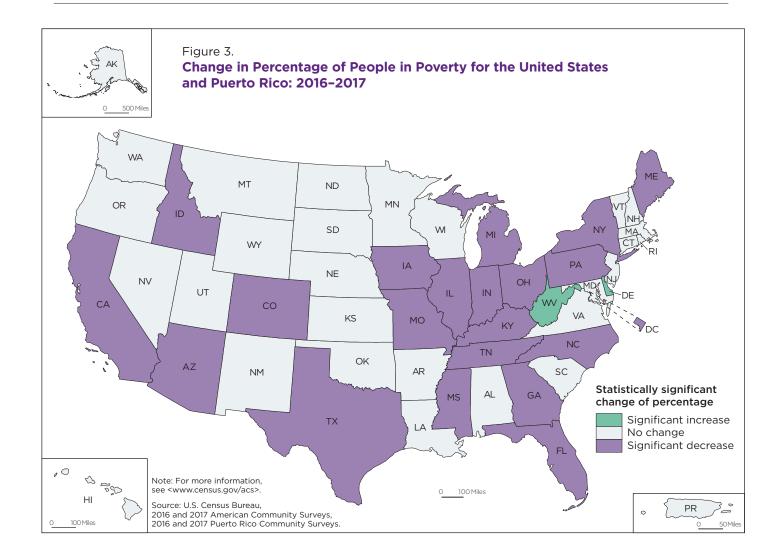
 $^{^{\}ast}$ Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

¹ Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters (e.g., nursing homes or correctional facilities), and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

²Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 and 2017 American Community Surveys and 2016 and 2017 Puerto Rico Community Surveys.



was 44.4 percent in 2017, which was not statistically different from the rate in 2016.⁷

POVERTY IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

Table 2 shows the estimated number and percentage of people in poverty in 2016 and 2017 for the 25 most populous metropolitan

areas. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Area (7.9 percent) and the Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area (8.1 percent) had two of the lowest poverty rates among the 25 most populous metropolitan areas (Figure 4).8 Conversely, the Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI Metro Area (14.6 percent) along with the San

Antonio-New Braunfels, TX Metro Area (14.5 percent) and Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area (14.4 percent) had among the highest poverty rates within this group of populous metropolitan areas in 2017.9

In 13 of the 25 most populous metropolitan areas, the percentage of people in poverty decreased from 2016 to 2017 (Table 2). None of the

⁷ Hurricanes caused a disruption of data collection activities from September through December of 2017 in Puerto Rico. All 2017 1-year estimates for Puerto Rico are based on data collected prior to this disruption. For more information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/user-notes/2018-02.html>.

⁸ The 2017 poverty rate for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Area (7.9 percent) and the Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area (8.1 percent) were not statistically different from each other.

⁹ The poverty rates for the Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI Metro Area; the San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX Metro Area; and the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area are not significantly different from each other, and others not listed.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty in the Past 12 Months for the 25 Most Populous Metropolitan Areas: 2016 and 2017 Table 2.

| (For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html) | nsampling er | ror, and defi | nitions, s | ee www.cei | nsus.gov/prc | grams-surv | 'eys/acs/ | 'technical-d | ocumentatio | n/code-lists. | html) | |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | Belo | Below poverty | / in 2016 | • | Belo | Below poverty in 2017 | y in 201 | | S | Change in poverty (2017 less 2016) | ooverty 2016) | |
| Metropolitan areas | Number ¹ | Margin of error ² (±) | Per- cent ¹ | Margin of error² (±) | Number ¹ | Margin of error ² (±) | Per- cent¹ | Margin of error² (±) | Number | Margin of error² | Per- | Margin of error ² (±) |
| | | | | | | | | , | | | | |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA Metro Area | 747,336 | 29,168 | 13.1 | 0.55 7.57 | 692,754 278 750 | 35,782 | 12.0 | 0.0 R | *-54,582 | 46,164 19,859 | * - 1.1 * - 0.1 | 8. C |
| Boston-Cambridge-Newton MA-NH Metro Area | 446.502 | 16,797 | 9 6 | 0.0 | 448.807 | 19,750 | 9.6 | 2.0 | 2,305 | 25,932 | | 0.6 |
| Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC Metro Area | 299,707 | 15,669 | 12.3 | 0.6 | 301,726 | 13,088 | 12.1 | 0.5 | 2,019 | 20,416 | -0.2 | 0.8 |
| Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI Metro Area | 1,160,186 | | 12.4 | 0.3 | 1,102,860 | 30,087 | 11.8 | 0.3 | *-57,326 | 42,917 | 9.0-* | 0.4 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metro Area | 907,610 | | 12.7 | 0.4 | 825,131 | 30,453 | 11.3 | 0.4 | *-82,479 | 43,850 | *-1.4 | 0.6 |
| Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO Metro Area | 265,745 | | 4.6 | 0.5 | 245,823 | 12,280 | ω, σ | 4.0 4.0 | *-19,922 | 19,144 | 0 0 0 0 | 0.6 |
| Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI Metro Area | 652,297 | 17,744 | L4.9 | 4.0 | 620,334 | 19,755 | 14.6 | | -11,963 | 26,552 | 5.0 | 9.0 |
| Houston-Ine Woodlands-Sugar Land, IX Metro Area | 986,610 | 51,046 77,720 | 4. r | O.5 | 946,689 | 54,951 | 15.9 | 0.5 | -39,92T * 127 466 | 46,749 | ر ا ا ا ا ا | \. |
| Los Angeles-Long Beacn-Ananeim, CA Metro Area | 1,974,507 | 27,720 | T2.0 | S:0 | T,850,841 | 54,732 | T.4.T | 5.0 | -123,400 | 50,949 | ກ. ວ | 4.0 |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL Metro | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | 921,495 | | 15.4 | 0.5 | 871,372 | 23,362 | 14.3 | 0.4 | *-50,123 | 37,337 | *-1.1 | 9.0 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area | 307,548 | | 80. | 0.4 | | 12,517 | 8.1 | 0.4 | *-19,138 | 17,783 | *-0.7 | 9.0 |
| New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA Metro Area | 2,672,312 | 48,360 | 13.5 | 0.2 | 2,546,704 | 45,726 | 12.8 | 0.2 | *-125,608 | 66,555 | *-0.7 | 0.3 |
| Orlando-Kissimmee-Santord, FL Metro Area | 352,865 | 19,730 | 14.7 | 0.8 | 348,692 | 21,023 | 14.1 | 6.0 | -4,173 | 28,831 | 9.0- | 1.2 |
| Metro Area | 763.704 | 21.326 | 12.9 | 0.4 | 763.660 | 23.608 | 12.8 | 0.4 | -44 | 31.814 | -0.1 | 0.6 |
| Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ Metro Area | 687,225 | | 15.0 | 0.5 | 620,578 | 22,016 | 13.3 | 0.5 | *-66,647 | 32,528 | *-1.7 | 0.7 |
| Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA Metro Area | 260,891 | | 10.9 | 9.0 | 263,666 | 14,637 | 10.9 | 9.0 | 2,775 | 21,285 | Z | 0.8 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area | 728,914 | | 16.4 | 9.0 | 646,186 | 24,344 | 14.4 | 0.5 | *-82,728 | 35,603 | *-2.0 | 0.8 |
| St. Louis, MO-IL Metro Area | 313,434 | 14,666 | 11.4 | 0.5 | 319,414 | 14,748 | 11.6 | 0.5 | 5,980 | 20,799 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX Metro Area | 358,149 | 18,451 | 15.0 | 0.8 | 351,164 | 17,655 | 14.5 | 0.7 | -6,985 | 25,537 | -0.5 | 1.1 |
| San Diego-Carlsbad, CA Metro Area | 398,475 | 22,006 | 12.3 | 0.7 | 384,542 | 18,181 | 11.8 | | -13,933 | 28,545 | -0.5 | 6.0 |
| San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA Metro Area | 426,007 | 16,042 | 9.5 | 0.3 | 411,500 | 17,025 | 80. | | -14,507 | 23,392 | -0.4 | 0.5 |
| Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA Metro Area | 360,058 | 16,223 | 9.6 | 4.0 | 342,539 | 15,235 | 0.6 | 4.0 | -17,519 | 22,255 | 9.0-* | 9.0 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metro Area | 424,852 | 17,507 | 14.2 | 9.0 | 423,423 | 17,017 | 13.9 | | -1,429 | 24,415 | -0.3 | 0.8 |
| Washington-Ariington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 506,066 | 19,893 | 8.4 | 0.3 | 482,845 | 19,583 | 7.9 | 0.3 | -23,221 | 27,915 | *-0.5 | 0.4 |

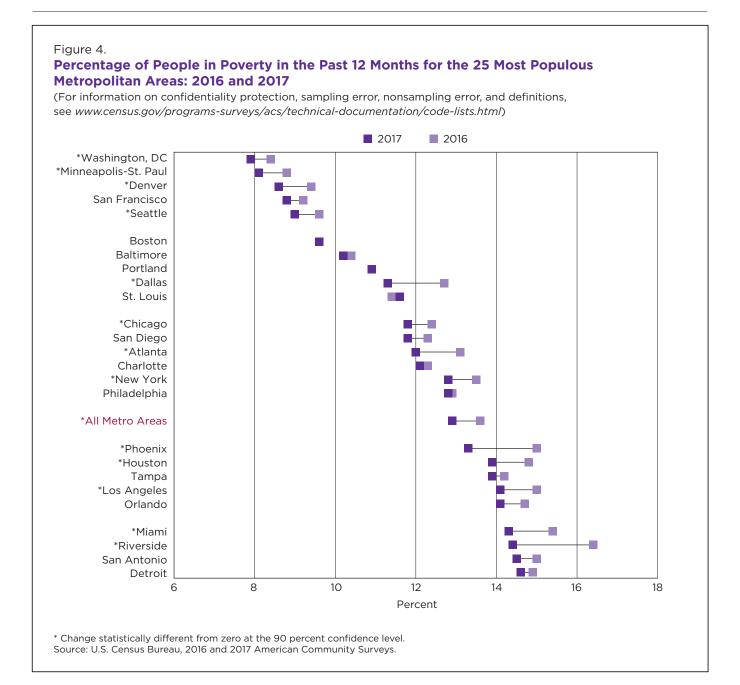
* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

1 Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters (e.g., nursing homes or correctional facilities), and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

2 Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 and 2017 American Community Surveys.

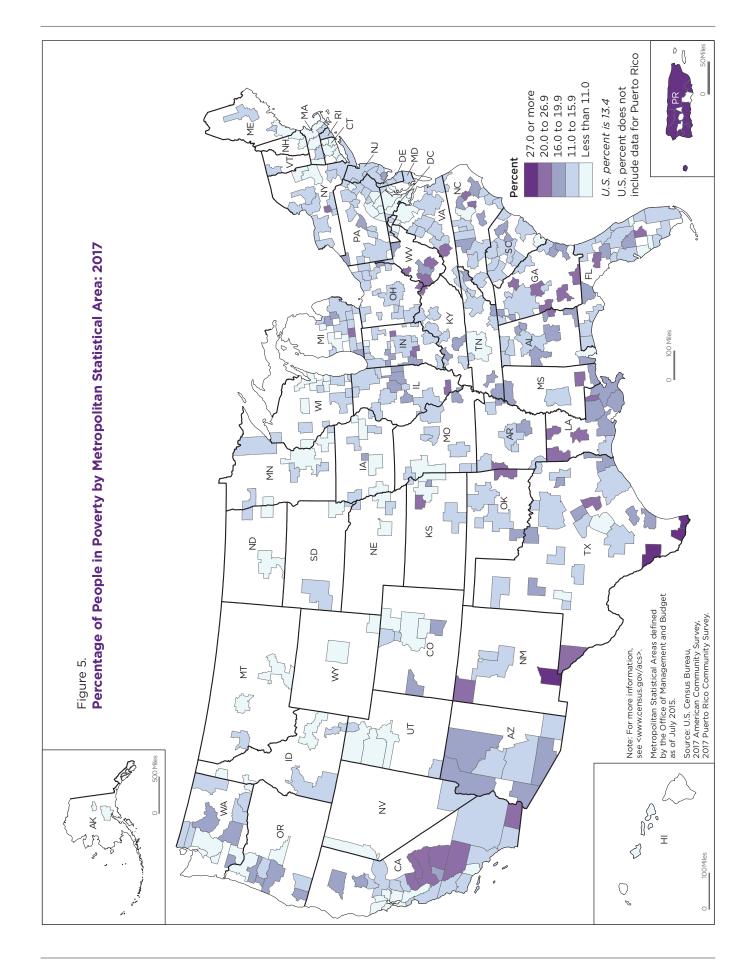


most populous metropolitan areas shown in Table 2 experienced a statistically significant increase in poverty rates in 2017. For the third year in a row, the percentage of people in poverty decreased in the four most populous metropolitan areas (New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA Metro Area; Los

Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA Metro Area; Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI Metro Area; and Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metro Area).

Figure 5 shows 2017 poverty rates for all metropolitan statistical

areas (MSA). The Napa, CA Metro Area had among the lowest poverty rate at 5.6 percent. The McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX Metro Area had among the



highest poverty rate at 30.0 percent. Geographically, MSAs with higher poverty rates are scattered throughout the country, however, a concentration can be seen in the Western and the Southern regions of the United States. On the other hand, MSAs with lower poverty rates are primarily located in the Midwest and Northeast regions.

DEPTH OF POVERTY

The poverty rate is an estimate of the proportion of people with family or personal income below their poverty threshold. An income-to-poverty ratio evaluates how close a family's or individual's income is to their poverty threshold. It measures the depth of poverty for those with income below their poverty threshold.

In this report, the income-to-poverty ratio is reported as a percentage. For example, an income-to-poverty ratio of 125 percent indicates a family or individual with income equal to 1.25 times their poverty threshold, while an income-to-poverty ratio of 50 percent identifies families or individuals with income equal to one-half of their poverty threshold. Families and individuals identified as in poverty and described in the

preceding sections of this report had an income-to-poverty ratio of less than 100 percent.

Table 3 details the number and percentage of people with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold for 2016 and 2017 for the nation, all states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The percentage of the U.S. population with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold declined to 6.0 percent in 2017, from 6.2 percent in 2016. This is the fourth consecutive annual decrease in the proportion of the U.S. population living with income below half their poverty threshold.

At the state level, New Hampshire, with 3.8 percent was among the states with the lowest percentage of people with an income-topoverty ratio below 50 percent.11 Louisiana, with 9.2 percent, was among the states with the highest percentage of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 50 percent.¹² From 2016 to 2017, the percentage of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 50 percent decreased in 14 states and the District of Columbia. During the same time, in four states (Alaska, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming) there was an increase in the percentage of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 50 percent. Changes from 2016 to 2017 in the other

32 states were not statistically significant.

Table 4 reports the number and percentage of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 50 percent for 2016 and 2017 for the 25 most populous metropolitan areas. Among these populous metropolitan areas in 2017, the percentage of people with an incometo-poverty ratio below 50 percent was lowest in the Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area at 3.6 percent. At 6.7 percent, the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD Metro Area had among the highest percentage of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 50 percent.13

The percentage of people with income below 50 percent of their poverty threshold declined in 6 of the 25 most populous metropolitan areas from 2016 to 2017. The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD Metro Area was the only populous metropolitan area to show an increase in the percentage of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 50 percent from 2016 to 2017.

PROXIMITY TO POVERTY

For those with income above their poverty threshold, an income-to-poverty ratio measures the proximity to poverty. Estimates of the percentage of people below 125 percent of their poverty threshold include the combined proportion of people whose income is below

¹⁰ The poverty rate for the Napa, CA Metro Area (5.6 percent) was not statistically different from poverty rates for the Fairbanks, AK Metro Area (6.0 percent); the Barnstable Town, MA Metro Area (6.8 percent); the Sioux Falls, SD Metro Area (6.8 percent); the Appleton, WI Metro Area (6.9 percent); the Sheboygan, WI Metro Area (7.2 percent); the East Stroudsburg, PA Metro Area (7.3 percent); the Carson City, NV Metro Area (7.5 percent); the Gettysburg, PA Metro Area (7.6 percent); or the Fond du Lac, WI Metro Area (8.1 percent). The poverty rate for the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX Metro Area (30.0 percent) was not statistically different from poverty rates for the Las Cruces, NM Metro Area (28.1 percent); the Laredo, TX Metro Area (28.0 percent); or the Brownsville-Harlingen, TX Metro Area (27.9 percent).

¹¹ The percentage of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 50 percent in New Hampshire (3.8 percent) was not statistically different from the percentage in Minnesota (4.0 percent), Rhode Island (4.2 percent), Utah (4.3 percent), or Maine (4.4 percent).

¹² The percentage of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 50 percent in Louisiana (9.2 percent) was not statistically different from the percentage in Mississippi (9.1 percent), the District of Columbia (8.9 percent), or New Mexico (8.9 percent).

¹³ The percentage of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 50 percent in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD Metro Area (6.7 percent) was not statistically different from the San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX Metro Area (6.4 percent); the Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI Metro Area (6.4 percent); the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area (6.3 percent); or the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metro Area (6.3 percent).

Number and Percentage of People With Income Below 50 Percent of the Poverty Level by State and Puerto Rico: 2016 and 2017

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html)

| /technical-documentatio | n/code-lists.i | html) | | | Г | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Below 50 p | percent of p | overty | level in | Below 50 p | percent of p | overty | level in | Cha | inge (2017 | less 202 | 16) |
| Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | _ | | | | | | | | _ | |
| | Number ¹ | Margin of error ² (±) | Per- cent ¹ | Margin of error ² (±) | Number ¹ | Margin of error ² (±) | Per- cent ¹ | Margin of error ² (±) | Number ¹ | Margin of error ² (±) | Per- cent ¹ | Margin of error ² (±) |
| United States | 19,636,022 | 148,964 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 19,075,627 | 150,164 | 6.0 | 0.1 | *-560,395 | 211,517 | *-0.2 | 0.1 |
| Alabama | 356,387 | 15,096 | 7.5 | 0.3 | 352,069 | 17,765 | 7.4 | 0.4 | -4,318 | 23,313 | -0.1 | 0.5 |
| Alaska | 33,035 | 4,496 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 41,036 | 3,678 | 5.7 | 0.5 | *8,001 | 5,809 | *1.1 | 0.8 |
| Arizona | 525,626 | 18,752 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 468,888 | 19,143 | 6.8 | 0.3 | *-56,738 | 26,797 | *-1.0 | 0.4 |
| Arkansas | 213,946 | 12,974 | 7.4 | 0.4 | 199,669 | 12,396 | 6.8 | 0.4 | -14,277 | 17,944 | -0.6 | 0.6 |
| California | 2,389,302 | 46,102 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 2,250,522 | 45,736 | 5.8 | 0.1 | *-138,780 | 64,940 | *-0.4 | 0.1 |
| Colorado | 258,193 | 13,370 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 261,234 | 12,567 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 3,041 | 18,349 | Z | 0.3 |
| Connecticut | 157,228 | 9,372 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 160,256 | 10,790 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 3,028 | 14,292 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Delaware | 50,068 | 5,833 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 64,714 | 5,519 | 6.9 | 0.6 | *14,646 | 8,030 | *1.5 | 0.8 |
| District of Columbia | 69,581 | 7,412 | 10.7 | 1.1 | 59,021 | 6,123 | 8.9 | 0.9 | *-10,560 | 9,614 | *-1.8 | 1.4 |
| Florida | 1,295,153 | 34,976 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 1,278,075 | 38,634 | 6.2 | 0.2 | -17,078 | 52,114 | -0.2 | 0.3 |
| Georgia | 727,471 | 25,250 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 684,349 | 28,168 | 6.7 | 0.3 | *-43,122 | 37,829 | *-0.5 | 0.4 |
| Hawaii | 64,908 | 7,258 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 66,658 | 6,356 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 1,750 | 9,648 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Idaho | 102,062 | 8,519 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 92,767 | 8,711 | 5.5 | 0.5 | -9,295 | 12,184 | -0.7 | 0.7 |
| Illinois | 738,806 409,184 | 22,637 17,566 | 5.9 6.4 | 0.2 | 724,307 402,895 | 22,542 19,196 | 5.8 6.2 | 0.2 | -14,499 -6,289 | 31,946 26,020 | -0.1 -0.2 | 0.3 0.4 |
| Indianalowa | 159,453 | 8,423 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 143,191 | 8,139 | 4.7 | 0.3 | *-16,262 | 11,713 | *-0.6 | 0.4 |
| Kansas | 151,518 | 8,417 | 5.4 | 0.3 | 152,553 | 9,904 | 5.4 | 0.3 | 1,035 | 12,998 | Z | 0.5 |
| Kentucky | 339,407 | 14,656 | 7.9 | 0.3 | 335,188 | 15,015 | 7.8 | 0.3 | -4,219 | 20,982 | -0.1 | 0.4 |
| Louisiana | 395,474 | 18,532 | 8.7 | 0.4 | 420,630 | 18,563 | 9.2 | 0.4 | 25,156 | 26,230 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Maine | 58,948 | 5,453 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 56,941 | 5,051 | 4.4 | 0.4 | -2,007 | 7,433 | -0.1 | 0.6 |
| Maryland | 271,954 | 13,137 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 269,670 | 15,581 | 4.6 | 0.3 | -2,284 | 20,380 | Z | 0.4 |
| Massachusetts | 324,784 | 14,455 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 335,511 | 15,459 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 10,727 | 21,164 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Michigan | 646,971 | 18,011 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 603,543 | 16,203 | 6.2 | 0.2 | *-43,428 | 24,227 | *-0.5 | 0.3 |
| Minnesota | 238,104 | 10,585 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 219,109 | 10,216 | 4.0 | 0.2 | *-18,995 | 14,711 | *-0.4 | 0.3 |
| Mississippi | 267,875 | 14,912 | 9.3 | 0.5 | 263,238 | 14,839 | 9.1 | 0.5 | -4,637 | 21,037 | -0.2 | 0.7 |
| Missouri | 364,094 | 18,167 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 340,742 | 15,044 | 5.7 | 0.3 | -23,352 | 23,587 | *-0.5 | 0.4 |
| Montana | 57,493 | 4,969 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 56,550 | 5,893 | 5.5 | 0.6 | -943 | 7,708 | -0.1 | 0.8 |
| Nebraska | 94,746 181,573 | 6,650 11,652 | 5.1 6.3 | 0.4 | 85,719 | 7,365 | 4.6 | 0.4 | -9,027 -3,516 | 9,923 | -0.5 -0.3 | 0.6 0.6 |
| Nevada | 41,811 | 4,321 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 178,057 49,029 | 12,479 6,305 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 7,218 | 17,073 7,644 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| · | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Jersey | 396,039 174,249 | 19,292 | 4.5 8.5 | 0.2 | 387,543 182,379 | 17,230 13,160 | 4.4 8.9 | 0.2 0.6 | -8,496 8,130 | 25,866 | -0.1 | 0.3 0.8 |
| New Mexico New York | 1,289,747 | 12,488 29,394 | 6.7 | 0.6 | 1,243,212 | 29,538 | 6.4 | 0.0 | *-46,535 | 18,142 41,671 | 0.4 *-0.3 | 0.8 |
| North Carolina | 658,824 | 22,915 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 651,533 | 22,599 | 6.5 | 0.2 | -7,291 | 32,184 | -0.3 | 0.3 |
| North Dakota | 40,350 | 5,204 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 39,968 | 3,596 | 5.5 | 0.5 | -382 | 6,326 | Z | 0.9 |
| Ohio | 756,435 | 22,872 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 712,712 | 23,646 | 6.3 | 0.2 | *-43,723 | 32,898 | *-0.4 | 0.3 |
| Oklahoma | 272,498 | 11,788 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 254,821 | 10,603 | 6.7 | 0.3 | *-17,677 | 15,855 | *-0.5 | 0.4 |
| Oregon | 237,154 | 14,805 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 235,473 | 11,586 | 5.8 | 0.3 | -1,681 | 18,800 | -0.1 | 0.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 702,681 | 23,423 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 743,558 | 22,833 | 6.0 | 0.2 | *40,877 | 32,711 | *0.3 | 0.3 |
| Rhode Island | 55,404 | 6,860 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 43,222 | 6,015 | 4.2 | 0.6 | *-12,182 | 9,124 | *-1.3 | 0.9 |
| South Carolina | 345,252 | 17,468 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 334,715 | 17,093 | 6.9 | 0.4 | -10,537 | 24,440 | -0.3 | 0.6 |
| South Dakota | 56,619 | 5,431 | 6.8 | 0.6 | 51,063 | 4,763 | 6.1 | 0.6 | -5,556 | 7,224 | -0.7 | 0.8 |
| Tennessee | 445,999 | 18,264 | 6.9 | 0.3 | 404,675 | 19,158 | 6.2 | 0.3 | *-41,324 | 26,469 | *-0.7 | 0.4 |
| Texas | 1,790,879 | 39,610 | 6.6 | 0.1 | 1,775,415 | 48,340 | 6.4 | 0.2 | -15,464 | 62,496 | -0.2 | 0.2 |
| Utah | 144,180 | 10,409 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 132,148 | 9,362 | 4.3 | 0.3 | -12,032 | 14,000 | *-0.5 | 0.4 |
| Vermont | 34,577 | 3,943 | 5.8 | 0.7 | 27,688 | 3,227 | 4.6 | 0.5 | -6,889 | 5,095 | *-1.2 | 0.9 |
| Virginia | 426,822 370,552 | 17,572 14,162 | 5.2 5.2 | 0.2 | 414,209 368,952 | 18,230 20,225 | 5.0 5.1 | 0.2 0.3 | -12,613 -1,600 | 25,320 24,690 | -0.2 -0.1 | 0.3 0.4 |
| West Virginia | 141,536 | 9,615 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 141,757 | 8,696 | 8.0 | 0.5 | 221 | 12,964 | Z | 0.4 |
| Wisconsin | 286,260 | 12,214 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 282,723 | 13,200 | 5.0 | 0.3 | -3,537 | 17,984 | -0.1 | 0.7 |
| Wyoming | 24,810 | 2,896 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 31,730 | 5,045 | 5.6 | 0.9 | *6,920 | 5,817 | *1.3 | 1.0 |
| Puerto Rico | 805,412 | 20,670 | 23.8 | 0.6 | 827,091 | 28,288 | l | 0.9 | 21,679 | 35,035 | *1.2 | 1.1 |
| I del to Meo | 000,412 | 20,070 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 027,031 | 20,200 | L 2J.U | 0.5 | 21,079 | | | 1.1 |

^{*} Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

¹Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters (e.g., nursing homes or correctional facilities), and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

²Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 and 2017 American Community Surveys and 2016 and 2017 Puerto Rico Community Surveys.

Number and Percentage of People With Income Below 50 Percent of the Poverty Level for the 25 Most Populous Metropolitan Areas: 2016 and 2017 Table 4.

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html)

| | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| | Below 50 percent of in 2016 | percent o in 2010 | | poverty level | Below 50 percent of in 2017 | percent o in 201 | | poverty level | Char | Change (2017 less 2016) | less 201 | (9 |
| Metropolitan areas | | Margin of error ² | Der- | Margin of error ² | | Margin of error ² | Per- | Margin of error ² | | Margin of error ² | P P | Margin of error ² |
| | Number ¹ | (+) | cent | (+) | Number ¹ | (†) | cent | (†) | Number | (+) | | (+) |
| Atlanta-Caring-Down-Down | 202 202 | 10 155 | 7 | N C | 200 075 | 20.615 | П | Č | 769 26- | 3/2 ac | * | C |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA Metro Alea | 137,228 | 10,018 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 140,167 | 11,201 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 2,939 | 15,027 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH Metro Area | 211,872 | 12,111 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 220,662 | 13,405 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 8,790 | 18,066 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC Metro Area | 137,475 | 10,687 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 126,357 | 9,922 | 5.1 | 0.4 | -11,118 | 14,583 | -0.5 | 9.0 |
| Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI Metro Area | 532,859 | 19,780 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 513,030 | 17,500 | 5.2 | 0.2 | -19,829 | 26,410 | -0.2 | 0.3 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metro Area | 378,317 | 19,973 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 343,876 | 22,875 | 4.7 | 0.3 | *-34,441 | 30,368 | 9.0-* | 0.4 |
| Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO Metro Area | 107,709 | 9,232 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 118,393 | 9,084 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 10,684 | 12,952 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI Metro Area | 267,075 | 12,731 | 6.3 | 0.3 | 272,540 | 12,856 | 6.4 | 0.3 | 5,465 | 18,093 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX Metro Area | 396,692 | 23,417 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 408,536 | 22,997 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 11,844 | 32,821 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA Metro Area | 819,747 | 25,408 | 6.2 | 0.2 | 765,728 | 26,546 | 5.8 | 0.2 | *-54,019 | 36,746 | *-0.4 | 0.3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL Metro Area | 376,327 | 22,144 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 372,638 | 20,112 | 6.1 | 0.3 | -3,689 | 29,914 | -0.2 | 0.5 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area | 142,004 | 8,485 | 4.1 | | 126,368 | 8,271 | 3.6 | 0.2 | *-15,636 | 11,849 | *-0.5 | 0.3 |
| New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA Metro Area | 1,184,597 | 30,287 | 0.9 | | 1,129,337 | 26,704 | 2.7 | 0.1 | *-55,260 | _ | *-0.3 | 0.2 |
| Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL Metro Area | 158,969 | 13,891 | 9.9 | | 150,162 | 12,474 | 6.1 | 0.5 | -8,807 | 18,670 | -0.5 | 0.8 |
| Motto Atos | 750 020 | 77071 | (| N | 200 660 | 2000 | 7 | N | * 40 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 700 90 | () * | 5 |
| Plecto Area | 220,073 | 17,947 | 1 o | 0.0 | 290,009 | 70,070 | | 0.0 | 30,000 | 20,091 | | |
| Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ Metro Area | 558,4I5 | 17,215 | 4 | 4.0 | Z87, I/9 | 15,199 | 0.7 | 5.0 | -51,25b | 72,964 | -1.7 | C.0 |
| Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OK-WA Metro Area | 118,0/1 | 11,509 | 4 ი ა. ი | 0.5 | 116,620 | 9,594 | 4. α Σ ι | 4.0 | -1,451 | 14,856 | | 0.0 |
| Riverside-san Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area | 299,402 | 18,592 | ο ι ο | 4.0 | 284,409 | 16,867 | 6.9 | 4.0 | -14,993 | 25, IUS | را د ر | 0.0 |
| St. Louis, MO-IL Metro Area | T48,680 | 11,999 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 154,895 | 9,884 | ა. გ | 4.0 | -T2,/85 | T2,546 | ر د.0- | 0.0 |
| San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX Metro Area | 143,573 | 11,932 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 155,587 | 12,528 | 6.4 | 0.5 | 12,014 | 17,301 | 4.0 | 0.7 |
| San Diego-Carlsbad, CA Metro Area | 184.003 | 14.233 | 5.7 | 0.4 | 176.861 | 12.449 | 5.4 | 0.4 | -7.142 | | -0.3 | 9.0 |
| - | 198,401 | 9,223 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 191,376 | 11,832 | 4.1 | 0.3 | -7,025 | | -0.2 | 0.4 |
| Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA Metro Area | 173,389 | 11,166 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 160,722 | 11,822 | 4.2 | 0.3 | -12,667 | 16,262 | -0.4 | 0.4 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metro Area | 185,484 | 12,942 | 6.2 | 0.4 | 190,663 | 11,827 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 5,179 | | 0.1 | 9.0 |
| Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metro Area | 255,470 | 13,724 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 240,780 | 14,316 | 3.9 | 0.2 | -14,690 | 19,832 | -0.3 | 0.3 |

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

1 Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters (e.g., nursing homes or correctional facilities), and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 and 2017 American Community Surveys.

Table 5. Number and Percentage of People With Income Below 125 Percent of the Poverty Level by State and Puerto Rico:

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation /code-lists.html)

| /code-lists.html) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| | Below 125 | percent of 2016 | poverty | level in | Below 125 | percent of 2017 | poverty | level in | Chang | ge (2017 le | ess 2016 | 5) |
| Area | | Margin of error ² | Per- | Margin of error ² | | Margin of error ² | Per- | Margin of error ² | | Margin of error ² | Per- | Margin of error ² |
| | Number ¹ | (±) | cent1 | (±) | Number ¹ | (±) | cent1 | (±) | Number ¹ | (±) | cent1 | (±) |
| United States | 58,498,340 | 285,951 | 18.6 | 0.1 | 56,773,672 | 284,292 | 17.9 | 0.1 | *-1,724,668 | 403,224 | *-0.7 | 0.1 |
| Alabama | 1,058,934 | 26,546 | 22.3 | 0.6 | 1,064,645 | 24,794 | 22.4 | 0.5 | 5,711 | 36,324 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Alaska | 96,434 | 7,502 | 13.3 | 1.0 | 104,532 | 7,968 | 14.5 | 1.1 | 8,098 | 10,944 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Arizona | 1,457,773 | 32,680 | 21.5 | 0.5 | 1,356,969 | 32,797 | 19.8 | 0.5 | *-100,804 | 46,299 | *-1.7 | 0.7 |
| Arkansas | 674,036 | 18,849 | 23.3 | 0.7 | 645,454 | 20,609 | 22.1 | 0.7 | *-28,582 | 27,929 | *-1.2 | 1.0 |
| California | 7,372,644 | 68,865 | 19.1 | 0.2 | 6,927,903 | 77,695 | 17.9 | 0.2 | *-444,741 | 103,821 | *-1.2 | 0.3 |
| Colorado | 811,601 | 20,259 | 15.0 | 0.4 | 760,985 | 19,484 | 13.9 | 0.4 | *-50,616 | 28,108 | *-1.1 | 0.6 |
| Connecticut | 447,210 | 16,204 | 12.9 | 0.5 | 440,490 | 20,849 | 12.6 | 0.6 | -6,720 | 26,405 | -0.3 | 0.8 |
| Delaware | 138,825 | 8,758 | 15.0 | 0.9 | 166,873 | 10,037 | 17.8 | 1.1 | *28,048 | 13,321 | *2.8 | 1.4 |
| District of Columbia | 143,434 | 9,735 | 22.1 | 1.5 | 135,030 | 8,051 | 20.4 | 1.2 | -8,404 | 12,633 | -1.7 | 1.9 |
| Florida | 4,042,007 | 53,681 | 20.0 | 0.3 | 3,934,431 | 61,054 | 19.1 | 0.3 | *-107,576 | 81,297 | *-0.9 | 0.4 |
| Georgia | 2,084,319 | 34,605 | 20.8 | 0.3 | 2,030,950 | 52,729 | 20.0 | 0.5 | -53,369 | 63,070 | *-0.8 | 0.6 |
| Hawaii | 171,872 | 11,513 | 12.4 | 0.8 | 164,225 | 9,580 | 11.8 | 0.7 | -7,647 | 14,978 | -0.6 | 1.1 |
| Idaho | 320,096 | 17,447 | 19.4 | 1.1 | 296,964 | 14,628 | 17.6 | 0.9 | *-23,132 | 22,768 | *-1.8 | 1.4 |
| Illinois | 2,134,887 | 40,276 | 17.1 | 0.3 | 2,088,058 | 39,539 | 16.7 | 0.3 | -46,829 | 56,440 | -0.4 | 0.4 |
| Indiana | 1,188,798 | 24,257 | 18.5 | 0.4 | 1,156,914 | 30,932 | 17.9 | 0.5 | -31,884 | 39,309 | -0.6 | 0.6 |
| lowa | 476,862 | 15,706 | 15.7 | 0.5 | 449,886 | 13,699 | 14.8 | 0.4 | *-26,976 | 20,841 | *-0.9 | 0.6 |
| Kansas | 470,354 | 16,582 | 16.6 | 0.6 | 459,957 | 14,896 | 16.3 | 0.5 | -10,397 | 22,290 | -0.3 | 0.8 |
| Kentucky | 1,006,041 | 26,774 | 23.4 | 0.6 | 965,527 | 24,064 | 22.4 | 0.6 | *-40,514 | 35,999 | *-1.0 | 0.8 |
| Louisiana | 1,165,846 | 29,015 | 25.6 | 0.6 | 1,164,559 | 30,444 | 25.6 | 0.7 | -1,287 | 42,056 | Z | 0.9 |
| Maine | 216,266 | 10,879 | 16.7 | 0.8 | 202,987 | 9,106 | 15.6 | 0.7 | -13,279 | 14,187 | -1.1 | 1.1 |
| Maryland | 732,794 | 18,539 | 12.5 | 0.3 | 717,918 | 22,766 | 12.1 | 0.4 | -14,876 | 29,360 | -0.4 | 0.5 |
| Massachusetts | 877,835 | 22,793 | 13.4 | 0.3 | 895,399 | 25,074 | 13.5 | 0.4 | 17,564 | 33,885 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Michigan | 1,892,396 | 27,053 | 19.5 | 0.3 | 1,806,839 | 29,854 | 18.6 | 0.3 | *-85,557 | 40,288 | *-0.9 | 0.4 |
| Minnesota | 738,451 | 18,832 | 13.7 | 0.3 | 705,795 | 17,835 | 12.9 | 0.3 | *-32,656 | 25,937 | *-0.8 | 0.4 |
| Mississippi | 771,735 | 22,853 | 26.7 | 0.8 | 745,846 | 18,019 | 25.8 | 0.7 | -25,889 | 29,102 | -0.9 | 1.1 |
| Missouri | 1,101,741 | 25,834 | 18.6 | 0.4 | 1,082,062 | 25,134 | 18.3 | 0.4 | -19,679 | 36,043 | -0.3 | 0.6 |
| Montana | 188,687 | 9,077 | 18.5 | 0.9 | 181,092 | 10,277 | 17.7 | 1.0 | -7,595 | 13,712 | -0.8 | 1.3 |
| Nebraska | 289,719 | 11,491 | 15.7 | 0.6 | 279,922 | 13,140 | 15.0 | 0.7 | -9,797 | 17,456 | -0.7 | 0.9 |
| Nevada | 546,538 | 20,677 | 18.9 | 0.7 | 519,263 | 21,082 | 17.6 | 0.7 | -27,275 | 29,529 | *-1.3 | 1.0 |
| New Hampshire | 128,975 | 8,965 | 10.0 | 0.7 | 137,550 | 8,729 | 10.6 | 0.7 | 8,575 | 12,513 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| New Jersey | 1,216,360 | 31,223 | 13.9 | 0.4 | 1,165,524 | 32,674 | 13.2 | 0.4 | *-50,836 | 45,194 | *-0.7 | 0.6 |
| New Mexico | 526,100 | 16,599 | 25.8 | 0.8 | 515,351 | 17,828 | 25.2 | 0.9 | -10,749 | 24,359 | -0.6 | 1.2 |
| New York | 3,625,549 | 47,450 | 18.9 | 0.2 | 3,556,003 | 49,418 | 18.4 | 0.3 | *-69,546 | 68,510 | *-0.5 | 0.4 |
| North Carolina | 2,032,054 | 32,672 | 20.6 | 0.3 | 1,976,975 | 38,075 | 19.8 | 0.4 | *-55,079 | 50,171 | *-0.8 | 0.5 |
| North Dakota | 105,624 | 7,665 | 14.4 | 1.0 | 102,872 | 5,937 | 14.1 | 0.8 | -2,752 | 9,695 | -0.3 | 1.3 |
| Ohio | 2,140,296 | 37,897 | 19.0 | 0.3 | 2,052,976 | 34,595 | 18.1 | 0.3 | *-87,320 | 51,313 | *-0.9 | 0.4 |
| Oklahoma | 836,848 | 17,635 | 22.0 | 0.5 | 807,543 | 18,688 | 21.2 | 0.5 | *-29,305 | 25,695 | *-0.8 | 0.7 |
| Oregon | 721,841 | 23,412 | 18.0 | 0.6 | 717,931 | 23,057 | 17.7 | 0.6 | -3,910 | 32,860 | -0.3 | 0.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,079,210 | 32,683 | 16.8 | 0.3 | 2,025,851 | 37,852 | 16.3 | 0.3 | *-53,359 | 50,010 | *-0.5 | 0.4 |
| Rhode Island | 170,528 | 10,390 | 16.8 | 1.0 | 157,571 | 10,796 | 15.5 | 1.1 | -12,957 | 14,984 | -1.3 | 1.5 |
| South Carolina | | 22,911 | 20.3 | 0.5 | 1,016,594 | 26,257 | 20.8 | 0.5 | *40,427 | 34,847 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| South Dakota | 143,424 | 7,729 | 17.1 | 0.9 | 141,285 | 7,825 | 16.8 | 0.9 | -2,139 | 10,999 | -0.3 | 1.3 |
| Tennessee | 1,350,202 | 26,624 | 20.8 | 0.4 | 1,320,238 | 28,013 | 20.1 | 0.4 | -29,964 | 38,647 | *-0.7 | 0.6 |
| Texas | 5,645,277 | 72,526 | 20.7 | 0.3 | 5,530,305 | 72,480 | 20.0 | 0.3 | *-114,972 | 102,535 | *-0.7 | 0.4 |
| Utah | 438,984 | 20,403 | 14.6 | 0.7 | 409,782 | 16,901 | 13.4 | 0.6 | *-29,202 | 26,494 | *-1.2 | 0.9 |
| Vermont | 95,366 | 6,067 | 15.9 | 1.0 | 92,586 | 7,082 | 15.4 | 1.2 | -2,780 | 9,325 | -0.5 | 1.6 |
| Virginia | 1,188,143 | 30,973 | 14.6 | 0.4 | 1,172,909 | 30,512 | 14.3 | 0.4 | -15,234 | 43,478 | -0.3 | 0.6 |
| Washington | 1,069,229 | 24,895 | 14.9 | 0.3 | 1,051,726 | 25,345 | 14.5 | 0.3 | -17,503 | 35,526 | -0.4 | 0.4 |
| West Virginia | 421,637 | 15,446 | 23.7 | 0.9 | 427,624 | 13,827 | 24.3 | 0.8 | 5,987 | 20,731 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| Wisconsin | 883,790 | 20,939 | 15.7 | 0.4 | 860,108 | 19,382 | 15.2 | 0.3 | -23,682 | 28,533 | -0.5 | 0.5 |
| Wyoming | 84,601 | 6,833 | 14.8 | 1.2 | 82,893 | 7,152 | 14.7 | 1.3 | -1,708 | 9,891 | -0.1 | 1.8 |
| Puerto Rico | 1,769,399 | 27,795 | 52.4 | 0.8 | 1,756,548 | 30,934 | 53.1 | 0.9 | -12,851 | 41,587 | 0.7 | 1.2 |

^{*} Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

¹ Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters (e.g., nursing homes or correctional facilities), and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 and 2017 American Community Surveys and 2016 and 2017 Puerto Rico Community Surveys.

Table 6.

Number and Percentage of People With Income Below 125 Percent of the Poverty Level for the 25 Most Populous Metropolitan Areas: 2016 and 2017

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html)

| (TOI INIOTHATION OF COMMENDED BY SAME FINDING | מווא מוואלווה | מומ מעוווו | נוטווא, אמם | * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * | Sold /vossn | בייום כווום | y 3/ dr 3/ t | | כמוועוייים | יי בטמב יוזנטי | (11111) | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| | Below 125 | percent of in 2016 | of poveri 6 | poverty level | Below 125 percent of in 2017 | percent on in 201 | | poverty level | Chan | Change (2017 less 2016) | ess 2016 | |
| Metropolitan areas | | Margin of error ² | | Margin of error² | | Margin of error² | Per- | Margin of error ² | | Margin of error ² | | Margin of error ² |
| | Number ¹ | (+) | cent1 | (†) | Number | (†) | cent | (†) | Number | (†) | cent | (†) |
| () | 200 | 000 | 7 | L | 7 0 7 0 7 0 | 7000 | (| | 7 C | L | | C |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA Metro Area | 384,684 758 587 | 12,608 | 17.5 | 0.0 0.0 | 970, T65 352, 752 | 16,033 | 12.8 | 7.0 | -14,521 -5,835 | 27,005 | 0.0 | n α |
| Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH Metro Area | 569,131 | 19,470 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 567,626 | 22,357 | 12.1 | | -1,505 | | -0.2 | 9.0 |
| Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC Metro Area | 395,923 | 17,913 | 16.2 | 0.7 | 403,454 | 14,094 | 16.2 | | 7,531 | | Z | 6.0 |
| Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI Metro Area | 1,533,688 | 35,274 | 16.4 | 0.4 | 1,486,379 | 36,273 | 15.8 | | -47,309 | | *-0.6 | 9.0 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metro Area | 1,235,395 | 34,137 | 17.3 | 0.5 | 1,169,999 | 36,215 | 16.0 | | *-65,396 | | *-1.3 | 0.7 |
| Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO Metro Area | 365,932 | 16,190 | 13.0 | 9.0 | 334,064 | 14,064 | 11.7 | | *-31,868 | 21,446 | *-1.3 | 8.0 |
| Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI Metro Area | 810,568 | 17,995 | 19.1 | 4.0 | 792,466 | 19,897 | 18.6 | | -18,102 | 26,827 | -0.5 | 9.0 |
| Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX Metro Area | 1,309,594 | 35,674 | | 0.5 | 1,288,736 | 92' | 18.9 | | -20,858 | | -0.7 | 0.8 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA Metro Area | 2,630,190 | 38,848 | 20.0 | 0.3 | 2,488,273 | 38,613 | 18.9 | 0.3 | *-141,917 | 54,773 | * - 1.1 | 0.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL Metro Area | 1,273,473 | 32,220 | 21.3 | 0.5 | 1,199,427 | 27,941 | 19.7 | 0.5 | *-74,046 | 42,648 | *-1.6 | 0.7 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area | 419,954 | 14,909 | 12.0 | 0.4 | 393,984 | 14,684 | 11.1 | 4.0 | *-25,970 | 20,926 | 6.0- * | 9.0 |
| New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA Metro Area | 3,455,870 | 55,694 | | 0.3 | 3,332,147 | 49,450 | 16.7 | 0.2 | *-123,723 | 74,479 | | 0.4 |
| Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL Metro Area | 470,392 | 20,439 | 19.6 | 0.8 | 484,429 | 22,742 | 19.6 | 6.0 | 14,037 | 30,577 | Z | 1.2 |
| Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD Metro | 1 | | 7 | 1 | L | 0 | 1 | (| 7 | | 1 | L |
| Area | 966,399 | 20,490 | 10.5 | 0.5 | 969,508 | 26,090 | 10.5 | 9. C | 3,109 | | 7 0 | 0.5 |
| Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ Metro Area | 903,1/1 | 28, 169 | 19.7 | 9.0 | 824,280 | 25,427 | 1/./ | 0.5 | 168,87-* | | -2.0 | χ α |
| Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OK-WA Metro Area | 551,065 | 17,597 | 14./ | 0.7 | 546,978 | 16,650 | 14.4 | 0.7 | -4,085 | | -0.5 | J.0 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area | 962,996 | 76,757 | 2T.8 | 0.0 | 8/8,555 | 28,614 | 19.6 | 0.0 | *-8/,46I | | -2.2 | 8.0 |
| St. Louis, MO-IL Metro Area | 410,163 | 15,261 | 14.9 | 9.0 | 415,497 | 15,423 | 15.1 | 9.0 | 5,334 | 21 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX Metro Area | 473,289 | 20,633 | 19.8 | 6.0 | 478,642 | 21,044 | 19.7 | 6.0 | 5,353 | 29,472 | -0.1 | 1.3 |
| San Diego-Carlsbad, CA Metro Area | 546,391 | 23,342 | 16.9 | 0.7 | 509,138 | 21,322 | 15.6 | 0.7 | *-37,253 | | *-1.3 | 1.0 |
| San Francisco-Oakland-Havward, CA Metro Area | 555,067 | 18,998 | 12.0 | | 544,516 | 19.122 | 11.7 | 0.4 | -10.551 | | -0.3 | 9.0 |
| Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue. WA Metro Area | 462,088 | 19,236 | 12.3 | 0.5 | 436,818 | 17,145 | 11.5 | 0.5 | -25,270 | | *-0.8 | 0.7 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metro Area | 563,313 | 18,388 | 18.9 | | 572,196 | 19,131 | 18.8 | 9.0 | 8,883 | 26,535 | -0.1 | 0.8 |
| Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro | 1 | , (| 7 | | () () () | 1 | , (| | 7 | | L | (|
| Area | 664,373 | 21,895 | 11.0 | 0.4 | 643,295 | 23,531 | 10.5 | 0.4 | -21,078 | 52,142 | -0.5 | 9.0 |

^{*} Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Represent's or rounds to zero.

1 Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters (e.g., nursing homes or correctional facilities), and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

2 Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 and 2017 American Community Surveys.

their poverty threshold (below 100 percent), as well as those whose income is just above their poverty threshold (from 100 percent to less than 125 percent).

Table 5 displays the number and percentage of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 125 percent for 2016 and 2017 for the nation, all states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. In 2017, the percentage of people in the United States with an incometo-poverty ratio below 125 percent declined to 17.9 percent, from 18.6 percent in 2016.

Among the states, the percentage of individuals with an income-topoverty ratio below 125 percent in 2017 was a low of 10.6 percent in New Hampshire. Mississippi, with 25.8 percent, had among the highest percentage of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 125 percent.14 From 2016 to 2017, the percentage of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 125 percent declined in 21 states, while Delaware was the only state to experience a statistically significant increase, from 15.0 to 17.8 percent.

Table 6 displays the number and percentage of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 125

What Is the American Community Survey?

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide reliable and timely demographic, social, economic, and housing data for the nation, states, congressional districts, counties, places, and other localities every year. It has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses across the United States and Puerto Rico and includes both housing units and group quarters (e.g., nursing facilities and prisons).* The ACS is conducted in every county throughout the nation, and every municipio in Puerto Rico, where it is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey. Beginning in 2006, ACS data have been released annually for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 and greater. For information on the ACS sample design and other topics, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

* While people living in group quarters are sampled in the ACS, those living in institutional group quarters (e.g., nursing homes or correctional facilities) are not included in the poverty universe.

percent for 2016 and 2017 among the 25 most populous metropolitan areas. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Area had the lowest percentage of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 125 percent in 2017 (10.5 percent). Among the most populous metropolitan areas. some of the highest percentages of people with income-to-poverty ratios below 125 percent were in the Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL Metro Area (19.7 percent); the San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX Metro Area (19.7 percent); the Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL Metro Area (19.6 percent); and the Riverside-San

Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area (19.6 percent).¹⁵

In 2017, the percentage of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 125 percent decreased in 11 of the 25 most populous metropolitan areas (Table 6). None of the most populous metropolitan areas saw statistically significant increases.

¹⁴ The percentage of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 125 percent for Mississippi (25.8 percent) was not statistically different from the percentage for Louisiana (25.6 percent) or New Mexico (25.2 percent).

¹⁵ The percentage of people with an income-to-poverty ratio below 125 percent for the Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL Metro Area; the San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX Metro Area; the Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL Metro Area; and the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area are not significantly different from each other.

How to Access American Community Survey Poverty Data

There are several ways to obtain additional data on poverty from the American Community Survey (ACS). Currently, data users can obtain information on a number of different social and economic variables across a variety of geographic units online at American Fact Finder (AFF), https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml. The 5-year ACS estimates for 2017 will be available in December 2018.

An additional method for obtaining ACS data is through the Census Bureau's Application Programming Interface (API), <www.census.gov/developers/>. This tool provides the public with maximum flexibility to query data directly from Census Bureau servers.

Additional poverty estimates, publications, working papers, visualizations, and data from other surveys can be found online at https://census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty.html>.

The U.S. Census Bureau is changing the way data users access data. A beta version of the preview site is available at <www.data.census.gov>. This dissemination platform is expected to replace a variety of data tools, including AFF, and allow data users to seamlessly access all Census Bureau data from <www.census.gov>. Although currently in development, this platform will host future 1-year and 5-year ACS data. Since this platform will not have data prior to 2010, historical poverty estimates have been included with this brief in Appendix Table 1.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY

The data presented in this report are based on the ACS sample interviewed from January 2016 through December 2016 (2016 ACS) and the ACS sample interviewed from January 2017 through December 2017 (2017 ACS). The estimates based on these samples describe the average values of person, household, and housing unit characteristics over this period of collection. Sampling error is the uncertainty between an estimate based on a sample and the corresponding value that would be obtained if the estimate were based on the entire population (as from a census). Measures of sampling error are provided in the form of margins of error for all estimates included in this report. All comparative statements in this report have undergone statistical testing, and

comparisons are significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. In addition to sampling error, nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the operations used to collect and process survey data, such as editing, reviewing, or keying data from questionnaires. For more information on sampling and estimation methods, confidentiality protection, and sampling and nonsampling errors, please see the 2017 ACS Accuracy of the Data document located at <www.census.gov /programs-surveys/acs/technical -documentation/code-lists.html>.

NOTES

The Census Bureau also publishes poverty estimates based on the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). For

information on poverty estimates from the ACS and how they differ from those based on the CPS ASEC, see "Differences Between the American Community Survey (ACS) and the Annual Social an Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS ASEC)" at <www.census.gov /topics/income-poverty/poverty /guidance/data-sources/acs-vs-cps.html>.

Appendix Table 1.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2005 to 2017

| | | | 2017 | | | | | | 2016 | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | | В | elow pove | rty level | | | | Be | low povert | y level | |
| Area | Population for whom | Margin | | Margin | - | Margin | Population for whom | Margin | | Margin | - | Margin |
| 71100 | poverty | of | | of | | of | poverty | of | | of | | of |
| | status is | error ² | | error ² | | error ² | status is | error ² | | error ² | | error ² |
| | determined | (±) | Number | (±) | Percent | (±) | determined | (±) | Number | (±) | Percent | (±) |
| United States | 317,741,588 | 22,450 | 42,583,651 | 241,032 | 13.4 | 0.1 | 315,165,470 | 22,993 | 44,268,996 | 246,910 | 14.0 | 0.1 |
| Alabama | 4,752,560 | 2,493 | 802,656 | 24,897 | 16.9 | 0.5 | 4,741,329 | 2,442 | 810,231 | 23,417 | 17.1 | 0.5 |
| Alaska | 720,472 | 1,555 | 80,012 | 7,303 | 11.1 | 1.0 | 723,968 | 1,193 | 71,566 | 6,534 | 9.9 | 0.9 |
| Arizona | 6,856,067 | 3,981 | 1,018,935 | 28,419 | 14.9 | 0.4 | 6,771,098 | 3,965 | 1,107,464 | 27,786 | 16.4 | 0.4 |
| Arkansas | 2,916,321 38,793,027 | 2,511 8,845 | 478,365 | 17,030 71,947 | 16.4 13.3 | 0.6 0.2 | 2,898,630 | 2,550 | 499,225 | 17,721 | 17.2 14.3 | 0.6 0.2 |
| Colorado | 5,483,104 | 3,121 | 5,160,208 564,312 | 17,223 | 10.3 | 0.2 | 38,513,258 5,420,327 | 8,112 2,295 | 5,525,524 598,736 | 66,544 17,942 | 11.0 | 0.2 |
| Connecticut | 3,482,584 | 1,446 | 334,128 | 18,741 | 9.6 | 0.5 | 3,469,514 | 1,932 | 339,128 | 14,645 | 9.8 | 0.4 |
| Delaware | 934,947 | 1,486 | 126,986 | 9,341 | 13.6 | 1.0 | 926,864 | 1,051 | 108,211 | 8,223 | 11.7 | 0.9 |
| District of Columbia | 660,642 | 544 | 109,920 | 7,135 | 16.6 | 1.1 | 647,654 | 966 | 120,308 | 9,084 | 18.6 | 1.4 |
| Florida | 20,569,920 | 5,871 | 2,889,506 | 57,828 | 14.0 | 0.3 | 20,191,342 | 6,143 | 2,973,512 | 48,474 | 14.7 | 0.2 |
| Georgia | 10,154,747 | 5,504 | 1,517,702 | 49,244 | 14.9 | 0.5 | 10,040,201 | 4,550 | 1,603,013 | 34,382 | 16.0 | 0.3 |
| Hawaii | 1,388,550 | 1,566 | 132,549 | 8,537 | 9.5 | 0.6 | 1,389,442 | 1,866 | 129,569 | 10,361 | 9.3 | 0.7 |
| Idaho | 1,686,491 | 1,808 | 216,309 | 12,513 | 12.8 | 0.7 | 1,652,592 | 1,607 | 237,445 | 15,728 | 14.4 | 1.0 |
| Illinois | 12,503,720 | 3,612 | 1,569,753 | 35,647 27.337 | 12.6 | 0.3 | 12,502,057 | 3,937 | 1,621,508 | 35,297 | 13.0 | 0.3 |
| Indiana | 6,463,636 3,044,685 | 3,761 1,941 | 871,247 326,636 | 11,546 | 13.5 10.7 | 0.4 0.4 | 6,432,804 3,031,338 | 3,045 2,083 | 906,077 356,378 | 22,930 12,582 | 14.1 11.8 | 0.4 |
| Kansas | 2,827,376 | 2,621 | 336,487 | 14,398 | 11.9 | 0.5 | 2,825,864 | 1,863 | 342,544 | 14,393 | 12.1 | 0.4 |
| Kentucky | 4,316,917 | 3,015 | 744,239 | 20,861 | 17.2 | 0.5 | 4,298,953 | 3,416 | 794,060 | 24,195 | 18.5 | 0.6 |
| Louisiana | 4,553,037 | 2,611 | 899,039 | 27,219 | 19.7 | 0.6 | 4,546,017 | 4,194 | 918,187 | 25,851 | 20.2 | 0.6 |
| Maine | 1,301,216 | 1,023 | 144,012 | 7,961 | 11.1 | 0.6 | 1,295,971 | 1,363 | 161,749 | 10,063 | 12.5 | 0.8 |
| Maryland | 5,915,309 | 2,385 | 549,171 | 21,371 | 9.3 | 0.4 | 5,875,026 | 3,123 | 567,715 | 17,097 | 9.7 | 0.3 |
| Massachusetts | 6,622,444 | 3,515 | 692,201 | 22,499 | 10.5 | 0.3 | 6,574,249 | 2,698 | 686,597 | 20,435 | 10.4 | 0.3 |
| Michigan | 9,730,205 | 4,206 | 1,377,766 | 28,586 | 14.2 | 0.3 | 9,702,321 | 3,906 | 1,451,936 | 23,392 | 15.0 | 0.2 |
| Minnesota | 5,450,582 | 2,783 | 517,476 | 15,252 | 9.5 | 0.3 | 5,396,363 | 2,285 | 533,276 | 15,913 | 9.9 | 0.3 0.7 |
| Mississippi | 2,889,851 5,928,516 | 1,968 4,473 | 571,219 795,732 | 15,607 21,880 | 19.8 13.4 | 0.5 0.4 | 2,892,894 5,911,040 | 2,014 3,431 | 602,768 826,954 | 21,320 22,623 | 20.8 14.0 | 0.7 |
| Montana | 1,024,513 | 1,940 | 127,777 | 8,406 | 12.5 | 0.8 | 1,018,105 | 1,144 | 135,638 | 7,800 | 13.3 | 0.4 |
| Nebraska | 1,865,038 | 1,585 | 200,909 | 11,487 | 10.8 | 0.6 | 1,851,069 | 1,911 | 211,453 | 10,293 | 11.4 | 0.6 |
| Nevada | 2,954,279 | 2,075 | 384,120 | 18,511 | 13.0 | 0.6 | 2,896,888 | 3,250 | 399,420 | 18,626 | 13.8 | 0.6 |
| New Hampshire | 1,298,898 | 1,427 | 99,966 | 7,412 | 7.7 | 0.6 | 1,292,255 | 1,106 | 94,289 | 7,685 | 7.3 | 0.6 |
| New Jersey | 8,831,200 | 2,566 | 882,673 | 28,071 | 10.0 | 0.3 | 8,769,487 | 3,021 | 915,913 | 28,791 | 10.4 | 0.3 |
| New Mexico | 2,044,187 | 1,832 | 401,755 | 16,280 | 19.7 | 0.8 | 2,039,449 | 1,699 | 404,463 | 15,353 | 19.8 | 0.8 |
| New York | 19,337,685 | 4,757 | 2,722,257 | 47,366 | 14.1 | 0.2 | 19,230,198 | 5,205 | 2,832,824 | 38,578 | 14.7 | 0.2 |
| North Carolina | 10,009,042 | 3,839 | 1,471,339 | 35,219 | 14.7 | 0.4 | 9,886,033 | 3,818 | 1,521,880 | 32,197 | 15.4 | 0.3 0.8 |
| North Dakota | 729,355 11,330,762 | 1,188 4,496 | 75,279 1,582,931 | 5,405 31,003 | 10.3 14.0 | 0.7 0.3 | 731,759 11,287,401 | 1,407 5,000 | 78,464 1,645,382 | 6,184 32,693 | 10.7 14.6 | 0.8 |
| Oklahoma | 3,814,990 | 2,186 | 603,864 | 16,323 | 15.8 | 0.4 | 3,809,431 | 1,956 | 620,377 | 15,205 | 16.3 | 0.4 |
| Oregon | 4,064,467 | 2,475 | 537,974 | 19,115 | 13.2 | 0.5 | 4,016,520 | 2,426 | 536,146 | 18,071 | 13.3 | 0.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 12,398,112 | 4,585 | 1,548,720 | 31,552 | 12.5 | 0.3 | 12,368,256 | 3,787 | 1,592,045 | 30,765 | 12.9 | 0.2 |
| Rhode Island | 1,018,556 | 943 | 118,367 | 9,887 | 11.6 | 1.0 | 1,015,892 | 798 | 129,932 | 9,143 | 12.8 | 0.9 |
| South Carolina | 4,882,720 | 2,812 | 751,907 | 19,900 | 15.4 | 0.4 | 4,820,419 | 2,587 | 735,960 | 23,271 | 15.3 | 0.5 |
| South Dakota | 838,991 | 1,814 | 109,099 | 6,423 | 13.0 | 0.8 | 837,292 | 989 | 110,962 | 6,706 | 13.3 | 0.8 |
| Tennessee | 6,555,389 | 3,060 | 980,284 | 25,177 | 15.0 | 0.4 | 6,489,032 | 3,408 | 1,023,177 | 25,829 | 15.8 | 0.4 |
| Texas | 27,676,343 3,052,633 | 7,676 | 4,076,905 | 62,508 16 717 | 14.7 | 0.2 0.5 | 27,236,443 | 6,495 | 4,261,337 | 60,018 | 15.6 | 0.2 0.5 |
| Utah | 599,862 | 2,684 654 | 296,557 67,841 | 16,717 5,946 | 9.7 11.3 | 1.0 | 3,004,148 600,077 | 2,144 990 | 306,902 71,329 | 15,189 5,685 | 10.2 11.9 | 0.5 |
| Virginia | 8,221,024 | 3,096 | 874,483 | 27,673 | 10.6 | 0.3 | 8,158,241 | 3,830 | 896,440 | 28,235 | 11.9 | 0.3 |
| Washington | 7,273,713 | 3,235 | 802,159 | 24,114 | 11.0 | 0.3 | 7,156,306 | 2,413 | 805,691 | 22,400 | 11.3 | 0.3 |
| West Virginia | 1,762,467 | 2,041 | 336,301 | 14,216 | 19.1 | 0.8 | 1,779,919 | 1,541 | 319,063 | 13,661 | 17.9 | 0.8 |
| Wisconsin | 5,645,194 | 2,570 | 639,564 | 18,029 | 11.3 | 0.3 | 5,628,565 | 2,951 | 661,565 | 19,715 | 11.8 | 0.4 |
| Wyoming | 565,242 | 890 | 64,054 | 6,154 | 11.3 | 1.1 | 571,169 | 936 | 64,663 | 5,547 | 11.3 | 1.0 |
| Puerto Rico | 3,306,715 | 1,129 | 1,468,798 | 31,819 | 44.4 | 1.0 | 3,379,483 | 1,634 | 1,469,382 | 26,573 | 43.5 | 0.8 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2005 to 2017—Con.

| | 2015 | | | | | 2014 | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| | Population | | В | elow pove | rty level | | Population | | Ве | low povert | y level | |
| Area | for whom | Margin | | Margin | | Margin | for whom | Margin | | Margin | | Margin |
| | poverty | of | | of | | of | poverty | of | | of | | of |
| | status is determined | error² (±) | Number | error ² (±) | Percent | error ² (±) | status is determined | error ² (±) | Number | error² (±) | Percent | error ² (±) |
| United States | 313,476,400 | 22,840 | 46,153,077 | 275,061 | 14.7 | 0.1 | 310,899,910 | 21,588 | 48,208,387 | 241,557 | 15.5 | 0.1 |
| Alabama | 4,736,333 | 2,309 | 876,016 | 23,918 | 18.5 | 0.5 | 4,727,549 | 2,783 | 910,175 | 25,515 | 19.3 | 0.5 |
| Alaska | 720,765 | 857 | 74,532 | 5,835 | 10.3 | 0.8 | 717,723 | 893 | 80,627 | 6,821 | 11.2 | 0.9 |
| Arizona | 6,671,705 | 3,550 | 1,159,043 | 29,822 | 17.4 | 0.4 | 6,573,369 | 3,679 | 1,199,061 | 26,607 | 18.2 | 0.4 |
| Arkansas | 2,887,337 | 2,988 | 550,508 | 17,473 | 19.1 | 0.6 | 2,882,856 | 1,835 | 543,882 | 15,436 | 18.9 | 0.5 |
| California | 38,398,057 | 6,625 | 5,891,678 | 66,827 | 15.3 11.5 | 0.2 | 38,060,228 | 7,073 | 6,259,098 | 64,461 | 16.4 | 0.2 0.4 |
| Connecticut | 5,339,618 3,480,932 | 2,635 2,053 | 613,549 366,909 | 20,501 15,789 | 10.5 | 0.4 0.5 | 5,237,149 3,485,629 | 2,559 1,870 | 630,786 374,772 | 21,138 16,369 | 12.0 10.8 | 0.4 |
| Delaware | 920,355 | 878 | 114,360 | 9,567 | 12.4 | 1.0 | 909,611 | 1,367 | 113,508 | 7,940 | 12.5 | 0.9 |
| District of Columbia | 638,027 | 441 | 110,500 | 8,628 | 17.3 | 1.4 | 624,327 | 573 | 110,666 | 7,793 | 17.7 | 1.2 |
| Florida | 19,850,054 | 6,121 | 3,116,886 | 47,330 | 15.7 | 0.2 | 19,470,210 | 6,164 | 3,211,615 | 59,681 | 16.5 | 0.3 |
| Georgia | 9,943,145 | 3,984 | 1,694,988 | 33,156 | 17.0 | 0.3 | 9,823,859 | 5,286 | 1,797,969 | 39,080 | 18.3 | 0.4 |
| Hawaii | 1,394,121 | 1,528 | 147,984 | 8,530 | 10.6 | 0.6 | 1,379,804 | 1,532 | 156,729 | 10,340 | 11.4 | 0.8 |
| Idaho | 1,622,116 | 2,056 | 245,551 | 13,820 | 15.1 | 0.9 | 1,603,083 | 1,505 | 237,981 | 11,550 | 14.8 | 0.7 |
| Illinois | 12,559,422 | 3,422 | 1,703,258 | 35,831 | 13.6 | 0.3 | 12,571,848 | 5,001 | 1,804,535 | 31,908 | 14.4 | 0.3 |
| Indiana | 6,417,418 | 3,611 | 933,181 | 24,656 | 14.5 | 0.4 | 6,391,460 | 3,622 | 974,218 | 25,464 | 15.2 | 0.4 |
| lowa | 3,021,823 | 2,361 | 367,414 | 13,279 | 12.2 | 0.4 | 3,004,857 | 1,994 | 367,816 | 14,237 | 12.2 | 0.5 |
| Kansas | 2,830,943 | 2,019 | 368,879 | 13,898 | 13.0 | 0.5 | 2,821,431 | 1,822 | 382,712 | 13,369 | 13.6 | 0.5 |
| Kentucky | 4,290,022 | 2,851 | 794,055 | 21,101 | 18.5 | 0.5 | 4,275,359 | 3,071 | 817,542 | 22,333 | 19.1 | 0.5 |
| Louisiana | 4,541,688 | 2,472 | 889,946 | 24,422 | 19.6 | 0.5 | 4,518,525 | 2,673 | 896,524 | 23,296 | 19.8 | 0.5 |
| Maine | 1,292,996 | 1,632 | 172,620 | 9,255 | 13.4 | 0.7 | 1,294,009 | 1,312 | 182,791 | 8,933 | 14.1 | 0.7 |
| Maryland | 5,863,290 | 3,873 | 570,776 | 21,279 | 9.7 | 0.4 | 5,835,377 | 3,394 | 589,818 | 21,635 | 10.1 | 0.4 |
| Massachusetts | 6,558,724 | 2,955 | 752,071 | 21,473 | 11.5 | 0.3 | 6,509,672 | 2,466 | 757,235 | 20,233 | 11.6 | 0.3 |
| Michigan | 9,698,396 | 3,148 | 1,529,645 | 27,659 | 15.8 | 0.3 | 9,686,787 | 4,096 | 1,568,844 | 28,256 | 16.2 | 0.3 |
| Minnesota | 5,366,594 | 2,516 | 546,431 | 16,392 | 10.2 | 0.3 | 5,332,552 | 2,450 | 611,354 | 19,609 | 11.5 | 0.4 |
| Mississippi | 2,896,579 | 1,923 | 637,128 | 21,554 21,660 | 22.0 14.8 | 0.7 | 2,895,470 | 2,092 | 623,113 | 18,212 | 21.5 15.5 | 0.6 0.4 |
| Missouri | 5,901,967 1,007,727 | 3,392 1,004 | 875,495 147,287 | 8,916 | 14.8 | 0.4 0.9 | 5,878,658 997,952 | 2,718 1,702 | 908,628 153,954 | 22,347 7,951 | 15.5 | 0.4 |
| Nebraska | 1,842,682 | 1,204 | 231,321 | 10,619 | 12.6 | 0.5 | 1,828,121 | 1,343 | 227,310 | 9,475 | 12.4 | 0.5 |
| Nevada | 2,850,472 | 2,159 | 418,243 | 18,129 | 14.7 | 0.6 | 2,800,768 | 2,077 | 426,730 | 18,737 | 15.2 | 0.7 |
| New Hampshire | 1,288,060 | 1,341 | 106,046 | 8,442 | 8.2 | 0.7 | 1,287,504 | 829 | 117,983 | 7,687 | 9.2 | 0.6 |
| New Jersey | 8,781,575 | 3,097 | 946,114 | 26,304 | 10.8 | 0.3 | 8,762,159 | 3,378 | 972,903 | 23,646 | 11.1 | 0.3 |
| New Mexico | 2,044,431 | 1,676 | 417,834 | 15,720 | 20.4 | 0.8 | 2,045,525 | 1,124 | 436,153 | 17,466 | 21.3 | 0.9 |
| New York | 19,283,776 | 5,245 | 2,970,032 | 47,607 | 15.4 | 0.2 | 19,228,524 | 4,824 | 3,062,938 | 48,945 | 15.9 | 0.3 |
| North Carolina | 9,790,073 | 3,862 | 1,607,835 | 31,818 | 16.4 | 0.3 | 9,691,794 | 3,044 | 1,668,686 | 32,408 | 17.2 | 0.3 |
| North Dakota | 731,354 | 783 | 80,170 | 5,329 | 11.0 | 0.7 | 712,548 | 1,044 | 82,264 | 6,353 | 11.5 | 0.9 |
| Ohio | 11,295,340 | 4,411 | 1,674,415 | 34,580 | 14.8 | 0.3 | 11,276,403 | 3,595 | 1,785,780 | 29,476 | 15.8 | 0.3 |
| Oklahoma | 3,795,764 | 1,895 | 610,828 607,029 | 15,093 22,484 | 16.1 15.4 | 0.4 0.6 | 3,759,517 | 2,366 | 623,840 644,450 | 14,892 21,249 | 16.6 16.6 | 0.4 0.5 |
| Oregon | 3,952,077 12,385,716 | 2,585 4,035 | 1,629,995 | 31,848 | 13.4 | 0.8 | 3,893,475 12,371,337 | 2,646 3,870 | 1,682,212 | 31,577 | 13.6 | 0.3 |
| Rhode Island | 1,016,343 | 626 | 141,035 | 9,670 | 13.2 | 1.0 | 1,015,655 | 599 | 145,596 | 9,132 | 14.3 | 0.9 |
| South Carolina | 4,750,144 | 3,538 | 790,715 | 22,651 | 16.6 | 0.5 | 4,691,589 | 2,682 | 843,860 | 23,093 | 18.0 | 0.5 |
| South Dakota | 829,644 | 1,156 | 114,071 | 7,467 | 13.7 | 0.9 | 824,373 | 1,078 | 116,843 | 6,179 | 14.2 | 0.7 |
| Tennessee | 6,440,381 | 3,291 | 1,077,900 | 30,450 | 16.7 | 0.5 | 6,386,663 | 3,638 | 1,171,307 | 27,981 | 18.3 | 0.4 |
| Texas | 26,846,203 | 6,615 | 4,255,517 | 65,900 | 15.9 | 0.2 | 26,340,247 | 5,422 | 4,523,708 | 59,686 | 17.2 | 0.2 |
| Utah | 2,947,861 | 2,168 | 331,854 | 15,217 | 11.3 | 0.5 | 2,897,762 | 1,930 | 339,900 | 16,334 | 11.7 | 0.6 |
| Vermont | 600,659 | 867 | 61,314 | 5,009 | 10.2 | 0.8 | 601,819 | 882 | 73,149 | 4,724 | 12.2 | 0.8 |
| Virginia | 8,131,328 | 3,187 | 909,346 | 25,335 | 11.2 | 0.3 | 8,080,300 | 3,250 | 953,395 | 25,894 | 11.8 | 0.3 |
| Washington | 7,036,725 | 3,798 | 857,801 | 23,751 | 12.2 | 0.3 | 6,927,889 | 3,758 | 913,619 | 25,464 | 13.2 | 0.4 |
| West Virginia | 1,793,096 | 1,902 | 321,583 | 14,177 | 17.9 | 0.8 | 1,792,949 | 2,707 | 327,764 | 12,083 | 18.3 | 0.7 |
| Wisconsin | 5,620,223 572,319 | 2,582 727 | 677,964 63,425 | 19,332 7,239 | 12.1 11.1 | 0.3 1.3 | 5,603,486 570,149 | 2,812 749 | 738,270 63,774 | 19,830 5,334 | 13.2 11.2 | 0.4 0.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerto Rico | 3,443,611 | 865 | 1,586,285 | 22,921 | 46.1 | 0.7 | 3,515,261 | 1,181 | 1,624,453 | 25,674 | 46.2 | 0.7 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2005 to 2017—Con.

| | 2013 | | | | | 2012 | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | | В | elow pove | rty level | | | | Be | low povert | y level | |
| Area | Population | Marain | | Margin | | Mausin | Population | Manain | | Margin | | Marain |
| Alea | for whom poverty | Margin of | | Margin | | Margin of | for whom poverty | Margin of | | of | | Margin of |
| | status is | error ² | | error ² | | error ² | status is | error ² | | error ² | | error ² |
| | determined | (±) | Number | (±) | Percent | (±) | determined | (±) | Number | (±) | Percent | (±) |
| United States | 308,196,783 | 21,745 | 48,810,868 | 256,176 | 15.8 | 0.1 | 306,086,063 | 23,273 | 48,760,123 | 231,580 | 15.9 | 0.1 |
| Alabama | 4 716 10E | 2,548 | 883,371 | 20,758 | 18.7 | 0.4 | 4,706,978 | 2,160 | 892,564 | 20,244 | 19.0 | 0.4 |
| Alabama | 4,716,105 718,359 | 1,166 | 67,016 | 4,778 | 9.3 | 0.4 | 715,608 | 613 | 72,400 | 5,190 | 10.1 | 0.4 |
| Arizona | 6,477,191 | 3,417 | 1,206,460 | 32,132 | 18.6 | 0.5 | 6,401,273 | 3,092 | 1,194,506 | 25,758 | 18.7 | 0.7 |
| Arkansas | 2,873,340 | 3,117 | 565,469 | 16.418 | 19.7 | 0.6 | 2,865,098 | 2,160 | 568,065 | 16,759 | 19.8 | 0.6 |
| California | 37,593,091 | 8,648 | 6,328,824 | 64,631 | 16.8 | 0.2 | 37,303,266 | 7,131 | 6,325,319 | 64,334 | 17.0 | 0.2 |
| Colorado | 5,151,461 | 2,077 | 667,446 | 21,463 | 13.0 | 0.4 | 5,069,071 | 2,557 | 694,842 | 20,406 | 13.7 | 0.4 |
| Connecticut | 3,485,353 | 2,242 | 373,900 | 14,722 | 10.7 | 0.4 | 3,484,178 | 1,411 | 372,390 | 14,270 | 10.7 | 0.4 |
| Delaware | 900,322 | 1,123 | 111,327 | 9,589 | 12.4 | 1.1 | 890,738 | 1,221 | 107,307 | 7,877 | 12.0 | 0.9 |
| District of Columbia | 611,788 | 780 | 115,551 | 7,400 | 18.9 | 1.2 | 598,151 | 630 | 108,732 | 7,746 | 18.2 | 1.3 |
| Florida | 19,129,950 | 7,199 | 3,253,333 | 61,090 | 17.0 | 0.3 | 18,912,479 | 5,600 | 3,238,581 | 49,032 | 17.1 | 0.3 |
| Georgia | 9,720,914 | 4,997 | 1,843,768 | 35,778 | 19.0 | 0.4 | 9,652,596 | 3,256 | 1,848,533 | 37,552 | 19.2 | 0.4 |
| Hawaii | 1,367,662 | 1,488 | 148,368 | 10,323 | 10.8 | 0.8 | 1,356,822 | 1,094 | 157,243 | 9,661 | 11.6 | 0.7 |
| Idaho | 1,582,911 | 1,262 | 246,550 | 15,129 | 15.6 | 1.0 | 1,565,511 | 1,631 | 248,494 | 13,813 | 15.9 | 0.9 |
| Illinois | 12,576,680 | 3,928 | 1,845,393 | 34,145 | 14.7 | 0.3 | 12,573,676 | 4,182 | 1,850,562 | 32,138 | 14.7 | 0.3 |
| Indiana | 6,367,890 | 3,100 | 1,015,127 | 24,249 | 15.9 | 0.4 | 6,342,423 | 3,178 | 990,325 | 21,187 | 15.6 | 0.3 |
| lowa | 2,991,670 | 1,604 | 379,127 | 13,393 | 12.7 | 0.4 | 2,974,225 | 2,122 | 377,484 | 13,405 | 12.7 | 0.4 |
| Kansas | 2,811,722 | 2,188 | 393,358 | 17,298 | 14.0 | 0.6 | 2,802,207 | 2,002 | 391,734 | 12,565 | 14.0 | 0.4 |
| Kentucky | 4,266,556 | 2,510 | 800,635 | 19,947 | 18.8 | 0.5 | 4,247,103 | 3,119 | 823,197 | 22,937 | 19.4 | 0.5 |
| Louisiana | 4,494,989 1,293,827 | 2,903 1,147 | 888,019 180,639 | 24,140 8,805 | 19.8 14.0 | 0.5 0.7 | 4,471,142 1,293,457 | 2,830 1,275 | 891,981 189,786 | 23,215 9,666 | 19.9 14.7 | 0.5 0.7 |
| Mairie | 1,293,027 | 1,147 | 100,039 | 0,005 | 14.0 | 0.7 | 1,293,437 | 1,2/5 | 109,700 | 9,000 | 14./ | 0.7 |
| Maryland | 5,788,159 | 2,967 | 585,571 | 19,629 | 10.1 | 0.3 | 5,744,445 | 2,780 | 590,803 | 19,639 | 10.3 | 0.3 |
| Massachusetts | 6,456,530 | 2,610 | 770,513 | 23,021 | 11.9 | 0.4 | 6,414,762 | 2,601 | 762,645 | 18,273 | 11.9 | 0.3 |
| Michigan | 9,669,513 | 4,111 | 1,648,436 | 25,647 | 17.0 | 0.3 | 9,663,760 | 3,870 | 1,685,178 | 30,444 | 17.4 | 0.3 |
| Minnesota | 5,292,348 | 2,336 | 592,422 | 16,554 | 11.2 | 0.3 | 5,257,443 | 1,790 | 598,371 | 17,622 | 11.4 | 0.3 |
| Mississippi | 2,893,768 5,861,009 | 2,850 3,082 | 695,915 931,066 | 21,951 25,159 | 24.0 15.9 | 0.8 0.4 | 2,890,890 5,838,008 | 1,973 3,872 | 698,252 947,792 | 22,688 20,935 | 24.2 16.2 | 0.8 |
| Montana | 990,603 | 976 | 163,637 | 9,336 | 16.5 | 0.4 | 980,594 | 1,227 | 152,199 | 8,004 | 15.5 | 0.4 |
| Nebraska | 1,815,565 | 1,350 | 239,433 | 11,539 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 1,800,904 | 1,635 | 233,973 | 10,768 | 13.0 | 0.6 |
| Nevada | 2,750,476 | 2,092 | 433,576 | 18,630 | 15.8 | 0.7 | 2,718,565 | 3,392 | 446,840 | 19,216 | 16.4 | 0.7 |
| New Hampshire | 1,281,181 | 1,408 | 111,495 | 9,003 | 8.7 | 0.7 | 1,280,027 | 1,345 | 128,466 | 10,865 | 10.0 | 0.8 |
| New Jersey | 8,721,010 | 3,187 | 998,549 | 28,143 | 11.4 | 0.3 | 8,691,673 | 2,911 | 934,943 | 22,315 | 10.8 | 0.3 |
| New Mexico | 2,045,402 | 1,557 | 448,461 | 14,432 | 21.9 | 0.7 | 2,044,778 | 1,740 | 426,245 | 13,843 | 20.8 | 0.7 |
| New York | 19,133,973 | 5,745 | 3,055,645 | 41,913 | 16.0 | 0.2 | 19,064,064 | 4,156 | 3,025,016 | 36,603 | 15.9 | 0.2 |
| North Carolina | 9,588,277 | 3,839 | 1,715,397 | 30,951 | 17.9 | 0.3 | 9,498,993 | 3,156 | 1,713,132 | 31,019 | 18.0 | 0.3 |
| North Dakota | 698,199 | 719 | 82,398 | 5,117 | 11.8 | 0.7 | 674,852 | 714 | 75,703 | 4,270 | 11.2 | 0.6 |
| Ohio | 11,248,753 | 4,641 | 1,796,942 | 35,664 | 16.0 | 0.3 | 11,227,482 | 4,488 | 1,824,628 | 28,992 | 16.3 | 0.3 |
| Oklahoma | 3,735,207 | 2,100 | 626,906 | 13,621 | 16.8 | 0.4 | 3,699,653 | 1,970 | 637,429 | 14,041 | 17.2 | 0.4 |
| Oregon | 3,852,871 | 2,320 | 642,138 | 19,715 | 16.7 | 0.5 | 3,826,398 | 2,672 | 658,359 | 22,218 | 17.2 | 1 1 |
| Pennsylvania Rhode Island | 12,353,256 1,010,827 | 3,882 1,740 | 1,690,405 144,446 | 39,229 9,182 | 13.7 14.3 | 0.3 0.9 | 12,353,867 1,010,449 | 3,236 885 | 1,693,285 138,907 | 30,788 8,499 | 13.7 13.7 | 0.2 |
| Rnode Island | 1,010,827 | 1,740 | 144,440 | 9,182 | 14.5 | 0.9 | 1,010,449 | 885 | 138,907 | 8,499 | 15./ | 0.8 |
| South Carolina | 4,631,801 | 2,952 | 860,380 | 21,666 | 18.6 | 0.5 | 4,585,454 | 2,040 | 837,770 | 22,603 | 18.3 | 0.5 |
| South Dakota | 815,049 | 1,215 | 115,454 | 6,396 | 14.2 | 0.8 | 804,310 | 815 | 107,846 | 5,355 | 13.4 | 0.7 |
| Tennessee | 6,335,295 | 3,095 | 1,126,772 | 24,666 | 17.8 | 0.4 | 6,295,994 | 3,016 | 1,129,330 | 27,122 | 17.9 | 0.4 |
| Texas | 25,834,229 | 6,476 | 4,530,039 | 65,158 | 17.5 | 0.3 | 25,450,518 | 6,257 | 4,562,352 | 58,642 | 17.9 | 0.2 |
| Utah | 2,851,587 | 2,386 | 361,181 | 15,958 | 12.7 | 0.6 | 2,806,020 | 2,814 | 360,017 | 18,926 | 12.8 | 0.7 |
| Vermont | 602,538 | 524 | 74,058 | 5,273 | 12.3 | 0.9 | 601,611 | 741 | 71,084 | 4,549 | 11.8 | 0.8 |
| Virginia | 8,010,544 6,836,262 | 3,323 | 938,733 | 25,914 | 11.7 | 0.3 | 7,936,903 6 761 934 | 2,853 | 931,805 | 22,863 | 11.7 | 0.3 |
| West Virginia | 6,836,262 1,798,266 | 3,828 1,983 | 967,282 332,347 | 26,419 12,755 | 14.1 18.5 | 0.4 0.7 | 6,761,934 1,801,131 | 3,299 2,144 | 915,278 320,055 | 30,419 13,000 | 13.5 17.8 | 0.4 |
| Wisconsin | 5,593,197 | 2,530 | 755,551 | 17,896 | 13.5 | 0.7 | 5,573,134 | 3,298 | 737,356 | 16,981 | 17.8 | 0.7 |
| Wyoming | 569,307 | 563 | 62,039 | 5,844 | 10.9 | 1.0 | 561,445 | 1,473 | 71,019 | 6,087 | 12.6 | 1.1 |
| | , | | | 25,081 | 45.4 | 0.7 | | | 1,632,533 | | 44.9 | |
| Puerto Rico | 3,581,841 | 2,112 | 1,626,879 | 25,001 | 45.4 | 0.7 | 3,633,892 | 1,704 | 1,032,333 | 27,010 | 44.9 | 0.7 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2005 to 2017—Con.

| | 2011 | | | | | 2010 | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | | В | elow pove | rty level | | | | Be | low povert | y level | |
| Area | Population for whom | Margin | | Margin | | Margin | Population for whom | Margin | | Margin | | Margin |
| | poverty | of | | of | | of | poverty | of | | of | | of |
| | status is | error ² | Numahaw | error ² | Davaant | error ² | status is | error ² | Numalaau | error ² | Percent | error ² |
| United States | determined | (±) | Number | (±) | Percent | (±) | determined | (±) | Number 46 315 056 | (±) | | (±) 0.1 |
| United States | 303,778,193 | 23,617 | 48,452,035 | 234,166 | 15.9 | 0.1 | 301,535,021 | 22,099 | 46,215,956 | 240,306 | 15.3 | 0.1 |
| Alabama | 4,687,363 | 2,037 | 892,483 | 23,804 | 19.0 | 0.5 | 4,666,970 | 2,567 | 888,290 | 22,673 | 19.0 | 0.5 |
| Alaska | 706,860 | 918 | 73,905 | 5,839 | 10.5 | 0.8 | 696,822 | 1,573 | 69,279 | 6,120 | 9.9 | 0.9 |
| Arizona | 6,336,449 | 3,861 | 1,203,501 | 38,097 | 19.0 | 0.6 | 6,272,686 | 3,673 | 1,094,249 | 33,633 | 17.4 | 0.5 |
| Arkansas | 2,856,663 | 2,079 | 555,876 | 17,602 | 19.5 | 0.6 | 2,839,798 | 2,045 | 534,898 | 16,599 | 18.8 | 0.6 |
| California | 36,941,931 | 7,933 | 6,118,803 | 71,852 21.621 | 16.6 | 0.2 | 36,593,372 | 8,519 | 5,783,043 659.786 | 74,336 | 15.8 | 0.2 0.5 |
| Colorado | 5,002,128 3,471,802 | 3,154 1,406 | 674,195 377,856 | 17,034 | 13.5 10.9 | 0.4 0.5 | 4,934,178 3,466,977 | 2,454 2,302 | 350,145 | 23,009 15,842 | 13.4 10.1 | 0.5 |
| Delaware | 882,353 | 1,386 | 104,831 | 8,149 | 11.9 | 0.9 | 874,321 | 1,107 | 103,427 | 8,098 | 11.8 | 0.9 |
| District of Columbia | 584,583 | 305 | 109,363 | 8,006 | 18.7 | 1.4 | 570,953 | 564 | 109,423 | 7,577 | 19.2 | 1.3 |
| Florida | 18,652,057 | 5,175 | 3,173,456 | 53,070 | 17.0 | 0.3 | 18,436,788 | 6,230 | 3,047,343 | 41,603 | 16.5 | 0.2 |
| | | | | , | | | | , | | | | |
| Georgia | 9,550,271 | 4,699 | 1,827,743 | 40,709 | 19.1 | 0.4 | 9,446,906 | 4,877 | 1,688,932 | 36,955 | 17.9 | 0.4 |
| Hawaii | 1,338,543 | 1,297 | 161,290 | 12,291 | 12.0 | 0.9 | 1,326,373 | 1,510 | 142,185 | 9,627 | 10.7 | 0.7 |
| Idaho | 1,550,082 | 2,866 3 774 | 255,027 | 13,229 | 16.5 15.0 | 0.9 0.3 | 1,541,860 | 1,275 3,191 | 242,272 | 10,788 | 15.7 13.8 | 0.7 0.3 |
| IllinoisIndiana | 12,566,914 6,318,942 | 3,774 3,376 | 1,879,965 1,011,017 | 34,757 27,152 | 16.0 | 0.3 | 12,543,457 6,294,417 | 3,609 | 1,731,711 962,775 | 31,915 25,003 | 15.8 | 0.3 |
| lowa | 2,963,602 | 1,740 | 378,864 | 12,247 | 12.8 | 0.4 | 2,950,251 | 2,192 | 370,507 | 13,924 | 12.6 | 0.5 |
| Kansas | 2,786,855 | 2,238 | 383,467 | 13,367 | 13.8 | 0.5 | 2,775,355 | 2,167 | 377,530 | 15,414 | 13.6 | 0.6 |
| Kentucky | 4,238,283 | 2,995 | 811,277 | 24,336 | 19.1 | 0.6 | 4,215,643 | 2,986 | 800,226 | 20,902 | 19.0 | 0.5 |
| Louisiana | 4,445,400 | 3,107 | 908,375 | 21,304 | 20.4 | 0.5 | 4,413,890 | 3,449 | 825,144 | 21,101 | 18.7 | 0.5 |
| Maine | 1,291,650 | 1,998 | 182,448 | 8,462 | 14.1 | 0.7 | 1,293,012 | 1,146 | 167,242 | 7,702 | 12.9 | 0.6 |
| Maryland | 5,685,412 | 3,670 | 571,887 | 19,719 | 10.1 | 0.3 | 5,643,821 | 3,530 | 557,140 | 21.050 | 9.9 | 0.4 |
| Massachusetts | 6,367,148 | 1,879 | 738,514 | 23,459 | 11.6 | 0.4 | 6,333,611 | 2,630 | 725,143 | 21,471 | 11.4 | 0.3 |
| Michigan | 9,656,260 | 2,885 | 1,693,294 | 28,336 | 17.5 | 0.3 | 9,656,449 | 3,934 | 1,618,257 | 30,260 | 16.8 | 0.3 |
| Minnesota | 5,222,556 | 2,179 | 621,970 | 17,360 | 11.9 | 0.3 | 5,189,200 | 2,281 | 599,516 | 15,022 | 11.6 | 0.3 |
| Mississippi | 2,884,215 | 2,100 | 650,524 | 20,706 | 22.6 | 0.7 | 2,875,594 | 2,515 | 643,883 | 22,452 | 22.4 | 0.8 |
| Missouri | 5,831,530 | 3,022 | 920,118 | 22,609 | 15.8 | 0.4 | 5,817,852 | 2,620 | 888,570 | 21,761 | 15.3 | 0.4 |
| Montana | 974,025 | 1,203 | 144,054 | 8,962 | 14.8 | 0.9 | 964,509 | 2,420 | 140,969 | 9,640 | 14.6 | 1.0 |
| Nebraska | 1,789,275 | 1,651 | 234,710 | 10,211 | 13.1 | 0.6 | 1,776,166 | 2,053 | 229,923 | 11,823 | 12.9 | 0.7 0.8 |
| Nevada | 2,684,536 1,279,118 | 3,072 1,056 | 426,741 112,715 | 20,552 8,386 | 15.9 8.8 | 0.8 0.7 | 2,666,662 1,276,614 | 1,598 1,142 | 398,027 105,786 | 20,092 8,064 | 14.9 8.3 | 0.8 |
| · | | | | , | | | | | | | | |
| New Jersey | 8,646,606 | 2,810 | 897,376 | 24,537 | 10.4 | 0.3 | 8,626,524 | 2,857 | 884,789 | 24,939 | 10.3 | 0.3 |
| New Mexico | 2,042,530 18,954,044 | 1,334 | 439,914 | 17,336 | 21.5 | 0.8 | 2,024,716 | 1,715 | 413,851 | 19,768 | 20.4 | 1.0 0.2 |
| New York North Carolina | 9,406,091 | 4,586 3,155 | 3,027,342 1,680,963 | 42,152 36,728 | 16.0 17.9 | 0.2 0.4 | 18,879,810 9,304,553 | 5,820 3,703 | 2,821,470 1,627,602 | 46,759 29,606 | 14.9 17.5 | 0.2 |
| North Dakota | 660,473 | 614 | 80,882 | 5,567 | 12.2 | 0.4 | 651,415 | 600 | 84,895 | 5,668 | 13.0 | 0.9 |
| Ohio | 11,234,071 | 3,988 | 1,845,800 | 35,067 | 16.4 | 0.3 | 11,224,969 | 4,110 | 1,779,032 | 32,237 | 15.8 | 0.3 |
| Oklahoma | 3,678,924 | 1,966 | 633,298 | 18,126 | 17.2 | 0.5 | 3,646,849 | 2,289 | 616,610 | 15,751 | 16.9 | 0.4 |
| Oregon | 3,794,213 | 3,419 | 662,283 | 20,527 | 17.5 | 0.5 | 3,765,919 | 2,565 | 596,408 | 17,283 | 15.8 | 0.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 12,328,566 | 3,511 | 1,695,996 | 36,138 | 13.8 | 0.3 | 12,298,955 | 4,096 | 1,648,184 | 29,243 | 13.4 | 0.2 |
| Rhode Island | 1,009,941 | 1,191 | 148,819 | 8,909 | 14.7 | 0.9 | 1,012,200 | 827 | 142,188 | 9,018 | 14.0 | 0.9 |
| South Carolina | 4,538,298 | 2,536 | 856,938 | 22,008 | 18.9 | 0.5 | 4,493,865 | 3,196 | 815,755 | 22,461 | 18.2 | 0.5 |
| South Dakota | 794,872 | 1,326 | 110,681 | 6,608 | 13.9 | 0.8 | 788,226 | 1,027 | 113,760 | 7,599 | 14.4 | 1.0 |
| Tennessee | 6,246,380 | 2,905 | 1,142,299 | 29,429 | 18.3 | 0.5 | 6,195,120 | 3,574 | 1,095,466 | 29,085 | 17.7 | 0.5 |
| Texas | 25,071,125 | 8,108 | 4,628,758 | | 18.5 | 0.3 | 24,652,927 | 7,949 | 4,414,481 | 53,320 | 17.9 | 0.2 |
| Utah | 2,771,344 | 2,149 | 374,859 | 19,403 | 13.5 | 0.7 | 2,730,176 | 1,935 | 359,242 | 14,693 | 13.2 | 0.5 |
| Vermont | 601,236 | 821 | 69,075 | 4,730 | 11.5 | 0.8 | 600,850 | 1,125 | 76,352 | 5,250 | 12.7 | 0.9 |
| Virginia | 7,854,282 | 3,214 | 905,914 929,258 | 25,152 | 11.5 | 0.3 | 7,780,635 | 2,803 | 861,969 | 22,046 | 11.1 | 0.3 |
| Washington | 6,687,073 1,802,655 | 3,909 2,209 | 929,258 334,885 | 23,388 13,958 | 13.9 18.6 | 0.4 0.8 | 6,615,922 1,799,960 | 2,965 1,852 | 888,718 326,507 | 27,270 13,020 | 13.4 18.1 | 0.4 0.7 |
| Wisconsin | 5,554,349 | 4,117 | 725,797 | 20,946 | 13.1 | 0.6 | 5,535,803 | 3,152 | 731,479 | 17,834 | 13.2 | 0.7 |
| Wyoming | 554,314 | 926 | 62,629 | 5,598 | 11.3 | 1.0 | 551,120 | 851 | 61,577 | 6,480 | 11.2 | 1.2 |
| | 7 672 000 | 1 070 | 1 677 610 | 27 127 | 45.0 | | 7 605 774 | 1 000 | 1 650 700 | 21 557 | 45.0 | |
| Puerto Rico | 3,672,090 | 1,830 | 1,673,610 | 27,123 | 45.6 | 0.7 | 3,685,731 | 1,892 | 1,659,792 | 21,557 | 45.0 | 0.6 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2005 to 2017—Con.

| | 2009 | | | | | 2008 | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | | В | elow pove | rty level | | | | Bel | ow povert | y level | |
| Area | Population for whom | Margin | | Margin | | Margin | Population for whom | Margin | | Margin | | Margin |
| , 54 | poverty | of | | of | | of | poverty | of | | of | | of |
| | status is | error ² | Niconhau | error ² | Davaant | error ² | status is | error ² | Numalaau | error ² | Davaant | error ² |
| United States | determined | (±) | Number | (±) | Percent | (±) | determined 296,184,480 | (±) | Number | (±) | Percent | (±) 0.1 |
| Officed States | 299,026,555 | 24,322 | 42,868,163 | 236,589 | 14.3 | 0.1 | 290,104,400 | 22,192 | 39,108,422 | 249,680 | 13.2 | 0.1 |
| Alabama | 4,588,899 | 2,203 | 804,683 | 22,895 | 17.5 | 0.5 | 4,541,756 | 2,634 | 712,835 | 22,418 | 15.7 | 0.5 |
| Alaska | 682,412 | 1,129 | 61,653 | 5,417 | 9.0 | 0.8 | 669,783 | 1,041 | 56,396 | 5,471 | 8.4 | 0.8 |
| Arizona | 6,475,485 | 4,779 | 1,069,897 | 28,715 | 16.5 | 0.4 | 6,379,266 | 4,360 | 938,924 | 27,514 | 14.7 | 0.4 |
| Arkansas | 2,806,056 36,202,780 | 2,222 9,722 | 527,378 5,128,708 | 17,322 60,936 | 18.8 14.2 | 0.6 0.2 | 2,774,152 35,984,461 | 2,142 8,122 | 480,551 4,778,118 | 18,818 75,892 | 17.3 13.3 | 0.7 0.2 |
| Colorado | 4,917,061 | 2,396 | 634,387 | 21.625 | 12.9 | 0.4 | 4,835,406 | 2,605 | 552,889 | 22,387 | 11.4 | 0.2 |
| Connecticut | 3,409,901 | 1,798 | 320,554 | 16,151 | 9.4 | 0.5 | 3,390,665 | 2,405 | 314,806 | 14,745 | 9.3 | 0.4 |
| Delaware | 860,972 | 1,467 | 93,251 | 9,829 | 10.8 | 1.1 | 850,832 | 828 | 85,094 | 7,055 | 10.0 | 0.8 |
| District of Columbia | 570,093 | 857 | 104,901 | 9,224 | 18.4 | 1.6 | 561,874 | 839 | 96,769 | 7,324 | 17.2 | 1.3 |
| Florida | 18,124,789 | 5,650 | 2,707,925 | 39,754 | 14.9 | 0.2 | 17,923,483 | 5,659 | 2,370,808 | 41,243 | 13.2 | 0.2 |
| Georgia | 9,535,714 | 6,127 | 1,574,649 | 36,922 | 16.5 | 0.4 | 9,418,066 | 4,470 | 1,380,842 | 31,340 | 14.7 | 0.3 |
| Hawaii | 1,264,202 | 2,157 | 131,007 | 9,277 | 10.4 | 0.7 | 1,260,602 | 1,337 | 115,131 | 8,921 | 9.1 | 0.7 |
| Idaho | 1,511,950 | 1,516 | 216,115 | 12,490 | 14.3 | 0.8 | 1,489,034 | 1,709 | 187,805 | 12,824 | 12.6 | 0.9 |
| Illinois | 12,574,351 | 4,476 | 1,677,093 | 37,391 | 13.3 | 0.3 | 12,568,150 | 3,634 | 1,532,238 | 26,674 | 12.2 | 0.2 |
| Indiana | 6,228,236 | 3,485 | 896,972 | 23,765 | 14.4 | 0.4 | 6,175,885 | 3,789 | 807,506 | 21,723 | 13.1 | 0.4 |
| Iowa | 2,905,436 2,732,685 | 1,980 2,290 | 342,934 365,033 | 13,024 15,162 | 11.8 13.4 | 0.4 | 2,899,804 2,716,652 | 1,887 3,284 | 334,919 307,478 | 13,360 12,785 | 11.5 11.3 | 0.5 0.5 |
| Kentucky | 4,187,582 | 3,444 | 777,295 | 21,970 | 18.6 | 0.5 | 4,154,968 | 2,290 | 720,586 | 21,372 | 17.3 | 0.5 |
| Louisiana | 4,367,637 | 2,329 | 755,460 | 23,513 | 17.3 | 0.5 | 4,290,038 | 2,074 | 744,218 | 23,972 | 17.3 | 0.6 |
| Maine | 1,281,292 | 1,528 | 157,685 | 8,398 | 12.3 | 0.7 | 1,278,878 | 1,741 | 157,553 | 8,278 | 12.3 | 0.6 |
| Maryland | 5,559,336 | 2,928 | 505,286 | 18,824 | 9.1 | 0.3 | 5,496,119 | 2,301 | 442,994 | 15,596 | 8.1 | 0.3 |
| Massachusetts | 6,365,449 | 2,245 | 654,983 | 20,720 | 10.3 | 0.3 | 6,271,556 | 2,206 | 626,670 | 19,668 | 10.0 | 0.3 |
| Michigan | 9,735,741 | 3,666 | 1,576,704 | 30,948 | 16.2 | 0.3 | 9,769,537 | 3,132 | 1,410,276 | 24,724 | 14.4 | 0.3 |
| Minnesota | 5,133,038 | 2,706 | 563,006 | 17,470 | 11.0 | 0.3 | 5,090,468 | 2,327 | 490,911 | 14,694 | 9.6 | 0.3 |
| Mississippi | 2,848,335 | 2,637 | 624,360 | 17,712 | 21.9 | 0.6 | 2,838,810 | 2,080 | 601,617 | 24,259 | 21.2 | 0.9 |
| Missouri | 5,818,541 946,333 | 3,372 1,999 | 849,009 143,028 | 24,710 9,517 | 14.6 15.1 | 0.4 1.0 | 5,738,696 942,874 | 3,819 943 | 768,092 139,707 | 18,921 8,881 | 13.4 14.8 | 0.3 |
| Nebraska | 1,739,311 | 2,955 | 214,765 | 9,517 | 12.3 | 0.6 | 1,727,276 | 2,369 | 186,727 | 9,256 | 10.8 | 0.9 |
| Nevada | 2,606,479 | 3,099 | 321,940 | 18,092 | 12.4 | 0.7 | 2,566,460 | 1,806 | 290,197 | 15,922 | 11.3 | 0.6 |
| New Hampshire | 1,284,588 | 1,481 | 109,213 | 8,221 | 8.5 | 0.6 | 1,277,397 | 1,235 | 97,158 | 7,932 | 7.6 | 0.6 |
| New Jersey | 8,531,160 | 2,446 | 799,099 | 26,131 | 9.4 | 0.3 | 8,504,286 | 3,080 | 741,472 | 23,119 | 8.7 | 0.3 |
| New Mexico | 1,968,078 | 3,199 | 353,594 | 19,626 | 18.0 | 1.0 | 1,941,428 | 2,538 | 332,769 | 14,316 | 17.1 | 0.7 |
| New York | 19,014,215 | 6,000 | 2,691,757 | 43,874 | 14.2 | 0.2 | 18,964,419 | 5,908 | 2,581,491 | 39,884 | 13.6 | 0.2 |
| North Carolina | 9,095,948 | 4,026 | 1,478,214 | 29,213 | 16.3 | 0.3 | 8,947,541 | 3,779 | 1,301,929 | 34,042 | 14.6 | 0.4 |
| North Dakota | 620,821 | 509 | 72,342 | 4,796 | 11.7 | 0.8 | 615,412 | 735 | 73,622 | 5,620 | 12.0 | 0.9 |
| Ohio | 11,225,133 3,565,442 | 4,163 3,092 | 1,709,971 577,956 | 33,382 18,136 | 15.2 16.2 | 0.3 0.5 | 11,172,113 3,523,927 | 4,336 2,918 | 1,492,154 561,666 | 29,624 18,584 | 13.4 15.9 | 0.3 |
| Oregon | 3,748,545 | 2,642 | 534,594 | 17,909 | 14.3 | 0.5 | 3,716,666 | 2,310 | 506,145 | 17,700 | 13.6 | 0.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 12,165,877 | 4,304 | 1,516,705 | 25,949 | 12.5 | 0.2 | 12,011,873 | 3,851 | 1,458,394 | 26,463 | 12.1 | 1 1 |
| Rhode Island | 1,015,667 | 1,151 | 116,378 | 8,258 | 11.5 | 0.8 | 1,012,988 | 1,284 | 118,556 | 8,064 | 11.7 | 0.8 |
| South Carolina | 4,416,859 | 3,291 | 753,739 | 21,608 | 17.1 | 0.5 | 4,339,418 | 2,373 | 679,584 | 21,508 | 15.7 | 0.5 |
| South Dakota | 782,725 | 1,066 | 111,305 | 8,178 | 14.2 | 1.0 | 774,737 | 1,089 | 96,490 | 6,997 | 12.5 | 0.9 |
| Tennessee | 6,141,391 | 3,970 | 1,052,144 | 23,735 | 17.1 | 0.4 | 6,057,621 | 3,500 | 938,077 | 26,905 | 15.5 | 0.4 |
| Texas | 24,176,222 | 6,688 | 4,150,242 | 58,989 | 17.2 | 0.2 | 23,727,821 | 6,892 | 3,760,431 | 54,049 | 15.8 | 0.2 |
| Utah | 2,741,756 | 2,304 | 316,217 | 14,867 | 11.5 | 0.5 | 2,695,225 | 1,519 | 257,649 | 13,167 | 9.6 | 0.5 |
| Vermont | 600,244 | 782 | 68,246 | 5,148 | 11.4 | 0.9 | 599,715 7 519 704 | 832 | 63,288 768,031 | 5,151 | 10.6 | 0.9 |
| Virginia | 7,623,736 6,530,664 | 3,044 3,151 | 802,578 804,237 | 26,888 23,667 | 10.5 12.3 | 0.4 | 7,518,394 6,418,113 | 3,369 2,910 | 768,031 | 24,701 21,530 | 10.2 11.3 | |
| West Virginia | 1,771,561 | 1,720 | 313,419 | 11,866 | 17.7 | 0.4 | 1,767,440 | 1,634 | 300,670 | 13,037 | 17.0 | 0.3 |
| Wisconsin | 5,495,845 | 2,615 | 683,408 | 19,384 | 12.4 | 0.4 | 5,474,027 | 2,066 | 569,090 | 17,752 | 10.4 | 0.3 |
| Wyoming | 529,982 | 735 | 52,144 | 5,517 | 9.8 | 1.0 | 518,368 | 716 | 48,776 | 4,527 | 9.4 | 0.9 |
| Puerto Rico | 3,924,557 | 2,542 | 1,764,635 | 24,829 | 45.0 | 0.6 | 3,907,696 | 2,908 | 1,750,559 | 28,973 | 44.8 | 0.7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2005 to 2017—Con.

| | 2007 | | | | | 2006 | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | | В | elow povei | ty level | | | | Bel | low povert | y level | |
| Area | Population for whom | Margin | | Margin | | Margin | Population for whom | Margin | | Margin | | Margin |
| | poverty | of | | of | | of | poverty | of | | of | | of |
| | status is | error ² | Number | error ² | Percent | error ² | status is | error ² | Number | error ² | Percent | error ² |
| United States | determined | (±) 22,700 | Number 38,052,247 | (±) 222,964 | 13.0 | (±) 0.1 | determined | (±) | 38,757,253 | (±) | 13.3 | (±) 0.1 |
| Officed States | 293,744,043 | 22,700 | 30,032,247 | 222,904 | 13.0 | 0.1 | 291,531,091 | 25,464 | 30,/3/,233 | 222,230 | 13.3 | 0.1 |
| Alabama | 4,506,549 | 3,723 | 759,835 | 22,998 | 16.9 | 0.5 | 4,482,152 | 2,720 | 742,064 | 20,891 | 16.6 | 0.5 |
| Alaska | 666,618 | 1,056 | 59,625 | 5,440 | 8.9 | 0.8 | 651,997 | 1,058 | 70,919 | 7,094 | 10.9 | 1.1 |
| Arizona | 6,225,486 | 3,631 | 881,257 | 31,475 | 14.2 | 0.5 | 6,052,150 | 12,167 | 857,349 | 27,234 | 14.2 | 0.4 |
| Arkansas | 2,753,919 35,768,016 | 2,217 9,033 | 492,052 4,433,014 | 16,318 63,400 | 17.9 12.4 | 0.6 0.2 | 2,729,090 35,675,356 | 2,973 7,967 | 471,155 4,690,140 | 16,444 69,184 | 17.3 13.1 | 0.6 0.2 |
| Colorado | 4,756,244 | 3,068 | 569,386 | 19,957 | 12.4 | 0.4 | 4,653,251 | 2,663 | 556,153 | 17,838 | 12.0 | 0.4 |
| Connecticut | 3,387,524 | 2,001 | 268,880 | 12,898 | 7.9 | 0.4 | 3,393,432 | 2,120 | 280,108 | 12,632 | 8.3 | 0.4 |
| Delaware | 838,497 | 1,393 | 87,956 | 7,512 | 10.5 | 0.9 | 828,673 | 1,089 | 91,962 | 8,734 | 11.1 | 1.1 |
| District of Columbia | 559,557 | 297 | 91,934 | 7,937 | 16.4 | 1.4 | 551,161 | 908 | 108,100 | 7,848 | 19.6 | 1.4 |
| Florida | 17,846,751 | 5,850 | 2,158,832 | 38,730 | 12.1 | 0.2 | 17,686,295 | 6,001 | 2,226,587 | 41,963 | 12.6 | 0.2 |
| Georgia | 9,286,158 | 4,457 | 1,323,828 | 31,219 | 14.3 | 0.3 | 9,082,715 | 5,257 | 1,333,524 | 28,435 | 14.7 | 0.3 |
| Hawaii | 1,254,854 | 925 | 100,051 | 6,916 | 8.0 | 0.5 | 1,252,117 | 2,035 | 116,147 | 9,384 | 9.3 | 0.7 |
| Idaho | 1,464,460 | 1,774 | 177,806 | 9,436 | 12.1 | 0.6 | 1,431,508 | 2,111 | 180,177 | 8,124 | 12.6 | 0.6 |
| Illinois | 12,541,198 | 3,976 | 1,496,248 | 34,817 | 11.9 | 0.3 | 12,516,453 | 4,308 | 1,539,033 | 33,611 | 12.3 | 0.3 |
| Indiana | 6,145,040 | 3,956 | 757,813 | 19,999 | 12.3 | 0.3 | 6,125,557 | 3,393 | 777,712 | 24,218 | 12.7 | 0.4 |
| lowa | 2,881,760 | 2,589 | 317,946 | 14,131 | 11.0 | 0.5 | 2,878,398 | 1,906 | 316,122 | 11,956 | 11.0 | 0.4 |
| Kansas | 2,688,942 | 2,418 | 300,210 | 13,334 | 11.2 | 0.5 | 2,679,951 | 1,806 | 330,976 | 12,307 | 12.4 | 0.5 |
| Kentucky | 4,120,513 4,166,756 | 2,618 3,018 | 714,080 775,425 | 22,283 20,200 | 17.3 18.6 | 0.5 0.5 | 4,087,474 4,165,324 | 2,992 2,394 | 693,479 793,223 | 19,675 23,967 | 17.0 19.0 | 0.5 0.6 |
| Maine | 1,281,433 | 1,348 | 154,224 | 8,137 | 12.0 | 0.5 | 1,285,599 | 1,319 | 165,956 | 9,369 | 12.9 | 0.0 |
| Maryland | 5,477,839 | 2,249 | 453,699 | 20,647 | 8.3 | 0.4 | 5,475,889 | 2,880 | 428,345 | 16,756 | 7.8 | 0.3 |
| Massachusetts | 6,244,824 | 2,243 | 621,286 | 20,753 | 9.9 | 0.3 | 6,235,586 | 2,474 | 620,188 | 19,066 | 9.9 | 0.3 |
| Michigan | 9,832,533 | 3,661 | 1,376,658 | 27,786 | 14.0 | 0.3 | 9,852,543 | 4,524 | 1,331,833 | 28,594 | 13.5 | 0.3 |
| Minnesota | 5,066,767 | 2,297 | 481,947 | 15,332 | 9.5 | 0.3 | 5,036,852 | 2,551 | 491,633 | 13,842 | 9.8 | 0.3 |
| Mississippi | 2,821,649 | 2,997 | 581,534 | 18,361 | 20.6 | 0.7 | 2,815,425 | 2,470 | 592,743 | 21,116 | 21.1 | 0.8 |
| Missouri | 5,708,785 | 3,267 | 742,486 | 20,360 | 13.0 | 0.4 | 5,674,490 | 3,452 | 769,584 | 23,237 | 13.6 | 0.4 |
| Montana | 933,264 | 1,083 | 131,790 | 7,822 | 14.1 | 0.8 | 921,449 | 1,204 | 125,655 | 7,460 | 13.6 | 0.8 |
| Nebraska | 1,719,387 | 1,959 | 192,822 | 8,554 | 11.2 | 0.5 | 1,715,413 | 1,577 | 197,037 | 9,781 | 11.5 | 0.6 |
| Nevada | 2,528,598 | 2,318 | 269,953 | 16,905 | 10.7 | 0.7 | 2,460,755 | 1,936 | 253,713 | 12,708 | 10.3 | 0.5 |
| New Hampshire | 1,274,795 | 1,622 | 90,204 | 7,516 | 7.1 | 0.6 | 1,276,753 | 1,706 | 102,404 | 7,079 | 8.0 | 0.6 |
| New Jersey | 8,505,944 | 3,539 | 729,211 | 23,123 | 8.6 | 0.3 | 8,540,402 | 3,957 | 741,873 | 24,336 | 8.7 | 0.3 |
| New Mexico | 1,925,509 | 2,236 | 349,159 | 15,809 | 18.1 | 0.8 | 1,912,288 | 2,059 | 353,694 | 13,260 | 18.5 | 0.7 |
| New York | 18,775,329 | 4,571 | 2,570,014 | 41,542 | 13.7 | 0.2 | 18,770,190 | 6,168 | 2,662,199 | 40,537 | 14.2 | 0.2 |
| North Carolina | 8,793,290 | 3,758 | 1,258,988 | 29,318 | 14.3 | 0.3 | 8,591,303 | 4,200 | 1,261,078 | 28,517 | 14.7 | 0.3 |
| North Dakota | 612,565 | 673 | 74,035 | 5,225 | 12.1 13.1 | 0.9 0.3 | 605,883 | 1,233 4,411 | 69,356 | 4,878 | 11.4 13.3 | 0.8 |
| Ohio | 11,151,314 3,498,298 | 4,475 2,642 | 1,464,133 557,030 | 29,352 16,561 | 15.1 | 0.5 | 11,156,019 3,461,976 | 3,208 | 1,486,363 587,591 | 36,291 18,132 | 17.0 | 0.5 |
| Oregon | 3,670,490 | 2,285 | 474,189 | 18,770 | 12.9 | 0.5 | 3,626,910 | 2,739 | 480,613 | 17,873 | 13.3 | |
| Pennsylvania | 11,998,834 | 4,356 | 1,393,026 | 32,592 | 11.6 | 0.3 | 12,015,358 | 4,038 | 1,448,228 | 27,368 | 12.1 | 0.2 |
| Rhode Island | 1,018,722 | 1,061 | 122,128 | 9,249 | 12.0 | 0.9 | 1,026,114 | 898 | 114,066 | 8,626 | 11.1 | 0.8 |
| South Carolina | 4,270,155 | 2,660 | 641,758 | 19,916 | 15.0 | 0.5 | 4,182,874 | 2,974 | 656,154 | 19,827 | 15.7 | 0.5 |
| South Dakota | 768,499 | 637 | 100,699 | 5,842 | 13.1 | 0.8 | 753,221 | 1,100 | 102,184 | 6,638 | 13.6 | 0.9 |
| Tennessee | 5,996,979 | 4,039 | 953,865 | 28,631 | 15.9 | 0.5 | 5,877,686 | 3,813 | 952,256 | 26,516 | 16.2 | 0.4 |
| Texas | 23,284,143 | 7,049 | 3,791,183 | 49,333 | 16.3 | 0.2 | 22,887,307 | 6,627 | 3,868,689 | 52,605 | 16.9 | 0.2 |
| Utah | 2,601,491 | 1,717 | 251,084 | 13,213 | 9.7 | 0.5 | 2,508,619 | 1,594 | 265,432 | 13,336 | 10.6 | 0.5 |
| Vermont | 600,231 | 875 | 60,589 | 5,292 | 10.1 | 0.9 | 603,568 | 570 | 62,281 | 4,414 | 10.3 | 0.7 |
| Virginia | 7,466,205 | 2,981 | 742,680 | 23,107 | 9.9 | 0.3 | 7,404,188 | 3,606 | 708,568 | 21,948 | 9.6 | 0.3 |
| Washington | 6,337,707 | 3,377 | 725,172 | 19,934 | 11.4 | 0.3 | 6,261,127 | 3,442 | 736,963 | 19,667 | 11.8 | 0.3 |
| West Virginia | 1,763,476 | 1,574 | 298,172 | 11,487 | 16.9 | 0.6 | 1,770,974 | 1,689 | 307,020 | 13,698 | 17.3 | 0.8 |
| Wyoming | 5,447,306 | 2,647 | 588,287 | 17,948 | 10.8 | 0.3 | 5,401,346 | 2,490 | 591,850 | 18,703 | 11.0 9.4 | 0.3 1.0 |
| Wyoming | 508,840 | 773 | 44,064 | 5,986 | 8.7 | 1.2 | 499,930 | 1,064 | 46,774 | 4,882 | 9.4 | 1.0 |
| Puerto Rico | 3,878,136 | 4,150 | 1,763,078 | 26,535 | 45.5 | 0.7 | 3,865,264 | 3,468 | 1,753,410 | 30,614 | 45.4 | 8.0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2005 to 2017—Con.

| to 2017—Con. | | | 2005 | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| | Population | | 2003 | Below pov | erty level | |
| Area | for whom | | | | | |
| | poverty status is | Margin of error ² | | Margin of error ² | | Margin of error ² |
| | determined | (±) | Number | (±) | Percent | (±) |
| United States | 287,270,432 | 26,765 | 38,231,474 | 296,550 | 13.3 | 0.1 |
| Alabama | 4,429,774 | 2,525 | 754,258 | 23,298 | 17.0 | 0.5 |
| Alaska | 637,581 | 1,207 | 71,266 | 6,418 | 11.2 | 1.0 |
| Arizona | 5,802,691 | 5,462 | 824,008 | 28,218 | 14.2 | 0.5 |
| Arkansas | 2,690,029 | 2,483 | 461,842 | 16,207 | 17.2 | 0.6 |
| California | 35,121,550 4,549,942 | 12,411 2,666 | 4,673,274 504,106 | 85,899 18,664 | 13.3 11.1 | 0.2 0.4 |
| Connecticut | 3,383,920 | 2,408 | 281,408 | 16,801 | 8.3 | 0.4 |
| Delaware | 815,074 | 1,229 | 84,811 | 6,636 | 10.4 | 0.8 |
| District of Columbia | 513,137 | 1,066 | 97,617 | 7,636 | 19.0 | 1.5 |
| Florida | 17,308,881 | 8,459 | 2,214,381 | 48,347 | 12.8 | 0.3 |
| Georgia | 8,789,109 | 4,638 | 1,266,205 | 32,470 | 14.4 | 0.4 |
| Hawaii | 1,233,771 | 1,082 | 121,418 | 9,261 | 9.8 | 0.8 |
| IdahoIllinois | 1,388,730 12,400,389 | 1,860 4.298 | 192,390 1,483,873 | 10,253 37,827 | 13.9 12.0 | 0.7 0.3 |
| Indiana | 6,059,510 | 4,296 | 740,371 | 25,596 | 12.0 | 0.3 |
| lowa | 2,853,572 | 1,685 | 310,230 | 11,991 | 10.9 | 0.4 |
| Kansas | 2,651,109 | 1,850 | 309,561 | 14,163 | 11.7 | 0.5 |
| Kentucky | 4,042,777 | 2,726 | 680,151 | 19,958 | 16.8 | 0.5 |
| Louisiana | 4,372,948 | 2,863 | 864,277 | 27,842 | 19.8 | 0.6 |
| Maine | 1,275,738 | 1,742 | 160,627 | 8,456 | 12.6 | 0.7 |
| Maryland | 5,438,712 | 3,873 | 448,038 | 25,532 | 8.2 | 0.5 |
| Massachusetts | 6,165,256 | 3,092 | 637,043 | 18,803 | 10.3 | 0.3 |
| Michigan | 9,830,885 | 3,902 | 1,299,688 | 29,070 | 13.2 9.2 | 0.3 0.3 |
| Minnesota | 4,971,644 2,812,795 | 2,731 2,363 | 456,642 600,288 | 17,292 17,034 | 21.3 | 0.5 |
| Missouri | 5,607,978 | 2,777 | 748,023 | 24,330 | 13.3 | 0.4 |
| Montana | 907,715 | 931 | 130,441 | 9,067 | 14.4 | 1.0 |
| Nebraska | 1,702,182 | 1,182 | 186,178 | 9,209 | 10.9 | 0.5 |
| Nevada | 2,364,173 | 4,289 | 262,092 | 17,190 | 11.1 | 0.7 |
| New Hampshire | 1,267,761 | 1,596 | 95,090 | 8,200 | 7.5 | 0.6 |
| New Jersey | 8,500,251 | 3,414 | 738,969 | 28,648 | 8.7 | 0.3 |
| New Mexico | 1,878,500 | 2,741 | 347,759 | 14,465 | 18.5 | 0.8 |
| New York | 18,589,066 | 5,882 | 2,565,836 | 48,309 | 13.8 | 0.3 |
| North Carolina | 8,381,074 | 4,514 | 1,262,770 | 31,640 | 15.1 11.2 | 0.4 |
| Ohio | 607,265 11,117,437 | 750 4.857 | 68,199 1,450,650 | 5,148 33,995 | 13.0 | 0.8 0.3 |
| Oklahoma | 3,420,671 | 1,885 | 564,544 | 18,582 | 16.5 | 0.5 |
| Oregon | 3,538,430 | 3,866 | 498,854 | 17,059 | 14.1 | 0.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 11,936,227 | 4,561 | 1,420,396 | 29,072 | 11.9 | 0.2 |
| Rhode Island | 1,029,258 | 1,498 | 126,150 | 10,141 | 12.3 | 1.0 |
| South Carolina | 4,101,201 | 2,324 | 638,643 | 18,663 | 15.6 | 0.5 |
| South Dakota | 742,505 | 1,194 | 101,286 | 7,087 | 13.6 | 1.0 |
| Tennessee | 5,787,456 22,190,338 | 4,147 7,205 | 899,717 3,905,148 | 29,355 61,939 | 15.5 17.6 | 0.5 0.3 |
| Utah | 2,420,872 | 1,585 | 246,047 | 13,820 | 10.2 | 0.3 |
| Vermont | 600,532 | 630 | 68,793 | 6,131 | 11.5 | 1.0 |
| Virginia | 7,309,802 | 3,296 | 728,947 | 22,704 | 10.0 | 0.3 |
| Washington | 6,118,254 | 3,839 | 729,470 | 22,357 | 11.9 | 0.4 |
| West Virginia | 1,763,891 | 2,066 | 317,240 | 14,351 | 18.0 | 0.8 |
| Wisconsin | 5,355,146 | 2,478 | 545,650 | 15,445 | 10.2 | 0.3 |
| Wyoming | 492,923 | 844 | 46,809 | 4,352 | 9.5 | 0.9 |
| Puerto Rico | 3,829,719 | 3,997 | 1,718,373 | 29,181 | 44.9 | 0.8 |
| ¹ Poverty status is determi | ned tor individi | uals in housi | ng units and i | noninstitutio | nal group gr | jarters. The po |

¹ Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the housholder, people living in institutional group quarters (e.g., nursing homes or correctional facilities), and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

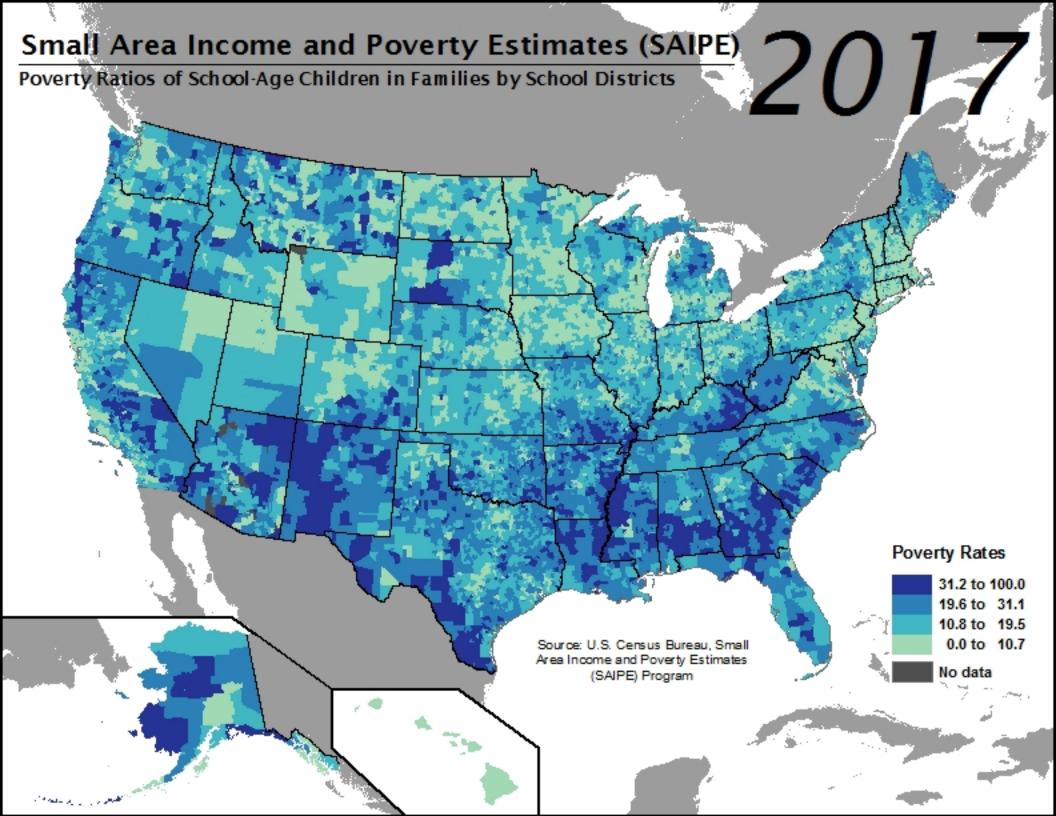
² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the

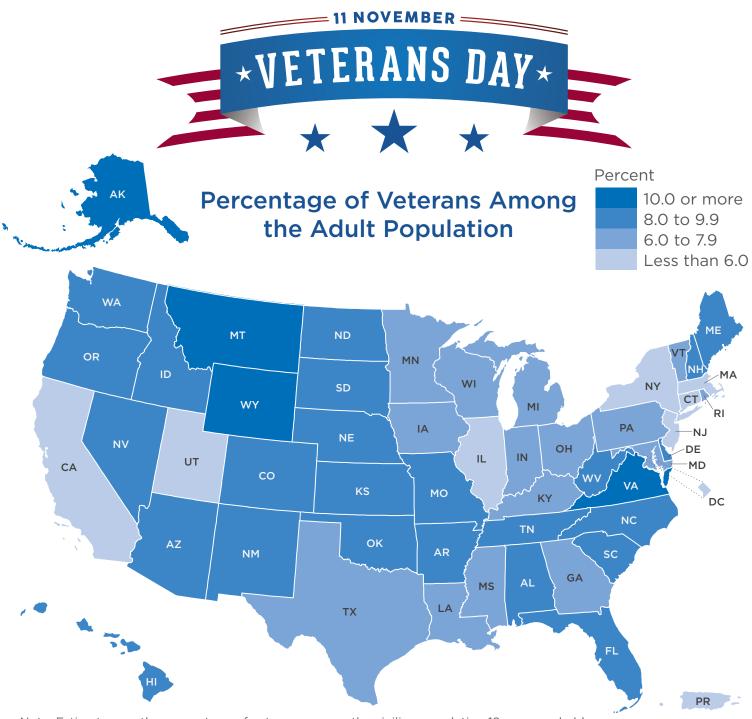
² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Note: The information on confidentiality protection complied error and definitions are added to the stimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see < www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 to 2017 American Community Surveys and 2005 to 2017 Puerto Rico Community Surveys.











National Archives and Records Administration

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U.S. Census Records, 1790–1940

Article 1, Section 2, of the U.S. Constitution authorized the taking of a national census in the United States every 10 years to enumerate or count the population for apportioning representatives to the lower house of Congress. The first census was conducted in 1790 and included the 13 original states as well as the districts of Kentucky, Maine, Vermont, and the Southwest Territory (Tennessee). Over time the Federal census included more detailed questions that reflected the social, ethnic, financial, and occupational status of ordinary Americans.

Microfilm Publications, 1790–1870

The population schedules for each census year are arranged alphabetically by state or territory, then by county or other municipal subdivision (occasionally in alphabetical order).

____M637, First Census of the United States, 1790. 12 rolls.
These are the original census schedules for 1790. Schedules for some counties are missing. No schedules are known to exist for Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Virginia.

____M32, Second Census of the United States, 1800. 52 rolls.

____M32, Third Census of the United States, 1810. 71 rolls.

____M33, Fourth Census of the United States, 1820. 142 rolls.

____M19, Fifth Census of the United States, 1830. 201 rolls.

____M704, Sixth Census of the United States, 1840. 580 rolls.

____M432, Seventh Census of the United States, 1850. 1009 rolls.
Slave schedules for applicable states follow the free schedules and are arranged by county.

____M653, Eighth Census of the United States, 1860. 1438 rolls.
Slave schedules for applicable states follow the free schedules and are arranged by county.

M593, Ninth Census of the United States, 1870. 1748 rolls.

T132, Minnesota Census Schedules for 1870. 13 rolls.

Microfilm Publications, 1880–1930

The population schedules for each census year are arranged by state; county; town, city, or minor civil division; and beginning in 1880, enumeration district (ED). The Soundex index is available for the first time with the 1880 census.

| T9, Tenth Census of the United States, 1880. | . 1,454 rolls. Soundex indexes for the 1880 |
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| census, listed below, only include families with | |
| TT 1 | 77. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. |
| T734, <i>Alabama</i> . 74 rolls. | T758, <i>Missouri</i> . 114 rolls. |
| T735, <i>Arizona</i> . 2 rolls. | T759, Montana. 2 rolls. |
| T736, <i>Arkansas</i> . 48 rolls. | T760, <i>Nebraska</i> . 22 rolls. |
| T737, California. 34 rolls. | T761, <i>Nevada</i> . 3 rolls. |
| T738, <i>Colorado</i> . 7 rolls. | T762, New Hampshire. 13 rolls. |
| T739, Connecticut. 25 rolls. | T763, <i>New Jersey</i> . 49 rolls. |
| T740, <i>Dakota</i> . 6 rolls. | T764, <i>New Mexico</i> . 6 rolls. |
| T741, <i>Delaware</i> . 9 rolls. | T765, <i>New York</i> . 187 rolls. |
| T742, <i>District of Columbia</i> . 9 rolls. | T766, North Carolina. 79 rolls. |
| T743, <i>Florida</i> . 16 rolls. | T767, <i>Ohio</i> . 143 rolls. |
| T744, <i>Georgia</i> . 86 rolls. | T768, <i>Oregon</i> . 8 rolls. |
| T745, <i>Idaho</i> . 2 rolls. | T769, Pennsylvania. 168 rolls. |
| T746, <i>Illinois</i> . 143 rolls. | T770, <i>Rhode Island</i> . 11 rolls. |
| T747, <i>Indiana</i> . 98 rolls. | T771, South Carolina. 56 rolls. |
| T748, <i>Iowa</i> . 78 rolls. | T772, <i>Tennessee</i> . 86 rolls. |
| T749, <i>Kansas</i> . 51 rolls. | T773, <i>Texas</i> . 77 rolls. |
| T750, <i>Kentucky</i> . 83 rolls. | T774, <i>Utah</i> . 7 rolls. |
| T751, <i>Louisiana</i> . 55 rolls. | T775, <i>Vermont</i> . 15 rolls. |
| T752, <i>Maine</i> . 29 rolls. | T776, <i>Virginia</i> . 82 rolls. |
| T753, <i>Maryland</i> . 47 rolls. | T777, Washington. 4 rolls. |
| T754, Massachusetts. 70 rolls. | T778, West Virginia. 32 rolls. |
| T755, <i>Michigan</i> . 73 rolls. | T779, Wisconsin. 51 rolls. |
| T756, <i>Minnesota</i> . 37 rolls. | T780, <i>Wyoming</i> . 1 roll. |
| T757, Mississippi. 69 rolls. | |
| M407, Eleventh Census of the United States, | , 1890. 3 rolls. |
| T623, Twelfth Census of the United States, 1 | 1900. 1,854 rolls. There is a Soundex index for |
| all states: | |
| T1030, <i>Alabama</i> . 180 rolls. | T1038, District of Columbia. 42 rolls. |
| T1031, <i>Alaska</i> . 15 rolls. | T1039, <i>Florida</i> . 59 rolls. |
| T1032, <i>Arizona</i> . 22 rolls. | T1040, <i>Georgia</i> . 211 rolls. |
| T1033, <i>Arkansas</i> . 132 rolls. | T1041, <i>Hawaii</i> . 30 rolls. |
| T1034, <i>California</i> . 193 rolls. | T1042, <i>Idaho</i> . 19 rolls. |
| T1035, <i>Colorado</i> . 68 rolls. | T1043, <i>Illinois</i> . 479 rolls. |
| T1036, Connecticut. 107 rolls. | T1044, <i>Indiana</i> . 252 rolls. |
| T1037, <i>Delaware</i> . 21 rolls. | T1045, <i>Iowa</i> . 198 rolls. |

| T1046, <i>Kansas</i> . 147 rolls. | T1065, <i>Ohio</i> . 395 rolls. |
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| T1047, <i>Kentucky</i> . 198 rolls. | T1066, Oklahoma. 43 rolls. |
| T1048, <i>Louisiana</i> . 146 rolls. | T1067, <i>Oregon</i> . 53 rolls. |
| T1049, <i>Maine</i> . 79 rolls. | T1068, Pennsylvania. 590 rolls. |
| T1050, <i>Maryland</i> . 127 rolls. | T1069, <i>Rhode Island</i> . 49 rolls. |
| T1051, Massachusetts. 314 rolls. | T1070, South Carolina. 124 rolls. |
| T1052, <i>Michigan</i> . 259 rolls. | T1071, <i>South Dakota</i> . 44 rolls. |
| T1053, <i>Minnesota</i> . 181 rolls. | T1072, <i>Tennessee</i> . 187 rolls. |
| T1054, <i>Mississippi</i> . 155 rolls. | T1073, <i>Texas</i> . 286 rolls. |
| T1055, <i>Missouri</i> . 300 rolls. | T1074, <i>Utah</i> . 29 rolls. |
| T1056, <i>Montana</i> . 40 rolls. | T1075, <i>Vermont</i> . 41 rolls. |
| T1057, <i>Nebraska</i> . 107 rolls. | T1076, <i>Virginia</i> . 164 rolls. |
| T1058, <i>Nevada</i> . 7 rolls. | T1077, <i>Washington</i> . 70 rolls. |
| T1059, New Hampshire. 52 rolls. | T1078, West Virginia. 92 rolls. |
| T1060, <i>New Jersey</i> . 203 rolls. | T1079, <i>Wisconsin</i> . 188 rolls. |
| T1061, <i>New Mexico</i> . 23 rolls. | T1080, <i>Wyoming</i> . 14 rolls. |
| T1062, <i>New York</i> . 766 rolls. | T1081, <i>Military and Naval.</i> 32 rolls. |
| T1063, North Carolina. 168 rolls. | T1082, <i>Indian Territory</i> . 42 rolls. |
| T1064, North Dakota. 36 rolls. | T1083, Institutions. 8 rolls. |
| T624, Thirteenth Census of the United States, only for select states: | 1910. 1,784 rolls. There is a Soundex index |
| T1259, <i>Alabama</i> . 140 rolls. | T1270, <i>Missouri</i> . 285 rolls. |
| T1260, <i>Arkansas</i> . 139 rolls. | T1271, North Carolina. 178 rolls. |
| T1261, <i>California</i> . 272 rolls. | T1272, <i>Ohio</i> . 418 rolls. |
| T1262, <i>Florida</i> . 84 rolls. | T1273, Oklahoma. 143 rolls. |
| T1263, <i>Georgia</i> . 174 rolls. | T1274, Pennsylvania. 688 rolls. |
| T1264, <i>Illinois</i> . 491 rolls. | T1275, South Carolina. 93 rolls. |
| T1265, <i>Kansas</i> . 145 rolls. | T1276, <i>Tennessee</i> . 142 rolls. |
| T1266, <i>Kentucky</i> . 194 rolls. | T1277, <i>Texas</i> . 262 rolls. |
| T1267, <i>Louisiana</i> . 132 rolls. | T1278, <i>Virginia</i> . 183 rolls. |
| T1268, <i>Michigan</i> . 253 rolls. | T1279, <i>West Virginia</i> . 108 rolls. |
| T1269, <i>Mississippi</i> . 118 rolls. | |
| T625, Fourteenth Census of the United States for all states: | s, 1920. 2,076 rolls. There is a Soundex index |
| M1548, <i>Alabama</i> . 159 rolls. | M1555, District of Columbia. 49 rolls. |
| M1549, <i>Arizona</i> . 30 rolls. | M1556, <i>Florida</i> . 74 rolls. |
| M1550, Arkansas. 131 rolls. | M1550, <i>Teorita</i> . 7 Tolls. M1557, <i>Georgia</i> . 200 rolls. |
| M1550, Arkansas. 151 fons. M1551, California. 327 rolls. | M1557, Georgia. 200 folis. M1558, <i>Idaho</i> . 33 rolls. |
| M1551, Catyornaa. 327 Tons. M1552, Colorado. 80 rolls. | 111330, 14410. 33 10115. |
| 111332, Colorado. 00 10113. | |
| M1553 Connecticut 111 rolls | M1559, <i>Illinois</i> . 509 rolls. |
| M1553, <i>Connecticut</i> . 111 rolls. M1554, <i>Delaware</i> . 20 rolls. | |

| M1562, <i>Kansas</i> . 129 rolls. | M1584, <i>Pennsylvania</i> . 716 rolls. |
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| M1563, <i>Kentucky</i> . 180 rolls. | M1585, Rhode Island. 53 rolls. |
| M1564, <i>Louisiana</i> . 135 rolls. | M1586, South Carolina. 112 rolls. |
| M1565, <i>Maine</i> . 67 rolls. | M1587, South Dakota. 48 rolls. |
| M1566, <i>Maryland</i> . 126 rolls. | M1588, <i>Tennessee</i> . 162 rolls. |
| M1567, Massachusetts. 326 rolls. | M1589, <i>Texas</i> . 373 rolls. |
| M1568, <i>Michigan</i> . 291 rolls. | M1590, <i>Utah.</i> 33 rolls. |
| M1569, <i>Minnesota</i> . 174 rolls. | M1591, <i>Vermont</i> . 32 rolls. |
| M1570, <i>Mississippi</i> . 123 rolls. | M1592, <i>Virginia</i> . 168 rolls. |
| M1571, <i>Missouri</i> . 269 rolls. | M1593, <i>Washington</i> . 118 rolls. |
| M1572, <i>Montana</i> . 46 rolls. | M1594, West Virginia. 109 rolls. |
| M1573, <i>Nebraska</i> . 96 rolls. | M1595, Wisconsin. 196 rolls. |
| M1574, <i>Nevada</i> . 9 rolls. | M1596, Wyoming. 17 rolls. |
| M1575, New Hampshire. 39 rolls. | M1597, Alaska. 6 rolls. |
| M1576, <i>New Jersey</i> . 253 rolls. | M1598, <i>Hawaii</i> . 24 rolls. |
| M1577, <i>New Mexico</i> . 31 rolls. | M1599, Canal Zone. 3 rolls. |
| M1578, <i>New York</i> . 885 rolls. | M1600, Military-Naval. 18 rolls. |
| M1579, North Carolina. 166 rolls. | M1601, <i>Puerto Rico</i> . 165 rolls. |
| M1580, <i>North Dakota</i> . 48 rolls. | M1602, <i>Guam</i> . 1 roll. |
| M1581, <i>Ohio</i> . 476 rolls. | M1603, American Samoa. 2 rolls. |
| M1582, <i>Oklahoma</i> . 155 rolls. | M1604, Virgin Islands. 3 rolls. |
| M1583, <i>Oregon</i> . 69 rolls. | M1605, Institutions. 1 roll. |
| T626, Fifteenth Census of the United States, 19 only for select states: | 230. 2,667 rolls. There is a Soundex index |
| M2049, <i>Alabama</i> . 198 rolls. | M2055, <i>Mississippi</i> . 158 rolls. |
| M2050, <i>Arkansas</i> . 100 rolls. | M 2056, North Carolina. 169 rolls. |
| M2051, <i>Florida</i> . 98 rolls. | M2057, South Carolina. 109 rolls. |
| M2052, <i>Georgia</i> . 253 rolls. | M2058, <i>Tennessee</i> . 169 rolls. |
| M2053, Kentucky. 24 rolls [partial]. | M2059, Virginia. 127 rolls. |
| M2054, <i>Louisiana</i> . 146 rolls. | M2060, West Virginia. 39 rolls [partial]. |
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Online Resources-1940 Census

The Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, is the first U.S. census to be released online in digital format. To search the census and/or download images of the population schedules, go to the National Archives web site at http://1940census.archives.gov.

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